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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 22, 1946. (It was Monday). Robert Kyle Jr., 609 South Oakdale ave., returns home with discharge from Ft. Lewis, Wash., after 18 months in Europe.

20 YEARS AGO: April 22, 1936. (It was Wednesday). As part of an educational program the Navy will have a display at The Toggery, 127 East Main st.

30 YEARS AGO: April 22, 1926. (It was Thursday). The annual city clean-up day will be next Saturday, according to Fire Chief Roy Elliott.

40 YEARS AGO: April 22, 1916. (It was Saturday). A Woodrow Wilson club was formed in Medford Thursday.

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

1. Have either the Democrats or the Republicans ever renominated a former President for President again? 2. Average earnings of U. S. factory workers these days are considerably more or less than \$80 a week, or about \$80.

3. One, two, three, four or five defeated candidates for President are still alive? 4. Of all men and women "social" drinkers today, about one in every (a) 5, (b) 15, (c) 30 or (d) 50 will some day be alcoholics, probably?

5. Egg stains are best removed by hot or by cold water, or will either do? 6. Which one of these states doesn't now require poll-tax payment for voting: Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia?

7. Norma Jean Baker is the real name of which prominent movie star? The answers: 1—Yes, the Democrats chose Grover Cleveland again in 1892 though he lost for reelection in 1888. 2—About \$80. 3—Five—Cox (1920), Hoover (1932), Landon (1936), Dewey, Stevenson. 4—About one in every 15. 5—Best removed by cold water. 6—Tennessee does not. 7—Marilyn Monroe.

GOODBYE, GRIZZLY: Cheyenne, Wyo. (U.P.)—The grizzly bear, long a symbol of the Rocky Mountain West, is almost a memory in Wyoming. The state game and fish department estimates only 26 grizzlies are left in the entire state.

In Our Best Tradition

We have often, through the years, expressed satisfaction over the high quality of citizenship here in Southern Oregon particularly in the direction of selfless and unremunerated public service.

With very few exceptions there has never been a period of genuine need in this direction, when volunteers have failed to come forward,—some at the last moment, but when the bell rang there they were,—ready to serve asking nothing as reward but the satisfaction of having contributed their bit to the betterment of their community.

Medford and Jackson County have, we believe, surpassed any other part of the state in this department—continuous and disinterested public service.

TO the long list of such deserving volunteers, the name of Mr. Alfred S. V. Carpenter should now be added, as he resigns as chairman of the County Public Welfare Commission after a continuous tenure of nearly a quarter of a century.

OUR only regret is that more and longer absences from the valley, and more and more dissatisfaction with the policies of the State Welfare Commission, should be the chief cause of such action.

For county welfare administration is getting less and less a part-time job, and for satisfactory service cooperation with the state department on a friendly and sustained basis is extremely important.

HOWEVER, Mr. Carpenter's record of over 20 years of devoted service, with so little friction with state or federal units, and so little criticism at home, shows what a policy of tact, human consideration and administrative skill, can do.

As indicated above Medford has a well deserved reputation to sustain at this time. With such an example to follow, we feel sure the right man—or woman—for the job will eventually be found.—R.W.R.

They Must Be Desperate

Former Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay must have a sublime faith in the magic power of President Eisenhower's coat-tails. Otherwise he would hardly attempt to replace Wayne Morse on the basis that our senior Senator has been a "Do-nothing" representative of this state in the Upper House.

That may fool some people in Oregon but it can't fool many. For those who know anything about this "anything to beat Morse" attempt, know that the real complaint against Senator Morse is not that he has done so little but that he has done TOO MUCH.

Had our Senator been less active against the private power interests, against monopoly, against such "give-aways" as Tidelands Oil and Dixon Yates, or the various and sundry attempts to ditch conservation in favor of selfish private exploitation—

Above all if he had been a good boy and stuck to the GOP when he no longer believed in its principles or its leadership, instead of going over to a party in whose basic principles he DID believe, this frenetic determination to "get" him, rain or shine, good or evil, would not be one-half per cent as strong as it is today.

In fact, after two creditable terms our senior Senator would under such conditions be a shoo-in for a third.

But, as noted, Senator Morse proved to be too active, too alert, too busy ferreting out the facts in various propositions, and informing the people of his state and the country concerning them, to satisfy the Powers-that-be, or to fail to bring down upon his head the wrath, of ultra conservatives in both parties, but principally, of course, the GOP.

TO SUSTAIN this "do nothing" charge our former Governor with the aid of the GOP bureau of statistics, cites Senator Morse's attendance records and also the large amount of legislation he introduced or endorsed and the small percentage that was passed.

This reminds us of the attempt made many years ago to defeat Senator Borah of Idaho on a similar basis.

Borah like Wayne Morse had one of the best minds in the Senate, was unexcelled as a fighter and skillful debater. Not only did he admit he seldom introduced bills into the Senate, but noted that for six years past he had introduced none at all. He made no apology for this. He said he thought he could serve his state and nation better, fighting for the legislation he believed in and fighting against the legislation in which he did not believe, than in trying to set a new record for thinking up new legislation when there was too much half-baked legislation already.

WAYNE MORSE can't claim as extraordinary a record as that. But he could point to a truth which no one familiar with Washington would deny, that to judge a state representative's value to his state by his attendance record, or the number of bills bearing his name, would be like judging a horse's value in the derby by the colors of his jockey's cap.

Such statistics have nothing to do with the point at issue.

The point, as far as Oregon's senior Senator is concerned, is not how often he was in attendance, but what he said and did when he WAS there. And equally important is how often when he was reported absent was he doing yeoman service in committee work—often a matter of utmost importance to the state and nation.

THE enemies of Wayne Morse—and there are many of them—will have to think up something more effective than his attendance percentage, just as they will have to think up something more effective than court action outlawing his membership in the Democratic party, if they expect to achieve their desire.—R.W.R.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE FARM BILL VETO

The President had no choice but to veto the farm bill that Congress sent to him. Had he signed it, he would have had to repudiate not only his own public statements but the whole record of his Secretary of Agriculture and the actions of the two Republican leaders in Congress, Sen. Knowland and Rep. Martin.

Does it follow that the original program which he sent to Congress in January was adequate and satisfying, and that all would be well if only Congress had accepted it?

It does not follow. The President's own actions when he vetoed the bill recognized that the basic complaint of the Congressional opposition to his original program was about halfway justified. Where the bill would have subsidized farm prices to the tune of about \$1,000,000,000, the President, by administrative action, is going to subsidize farm prices to the tune of about \$500,000,000. He has vetoed very high and rigid price supports. He is going to put into effect high, but not quite so high, theoretically flexible supports.

The issue between the President and the Congressional opposition is not really one of principle. It is whether farm income shall be subsidized at the Congressional rate or at the Administration rate.

THE farm bill is in its details a very complicated business. But what has happened since the President's special message in January comes down, I think essentially to this. In the administration's mind the crucial and fundamental "problem" is, as the President said in his veto message, "price depressing surpluses," caused by "wartime incentives too long continued."

From this it follows that the basic principle of a sound farm policy is to reduce production in order to reduce the surpluses.

THE opposition in Congress, consisting of the Democrats and most of the Republicans from the farm states, is primarily concerned with the decline of the incomes of the farming population. Their total income from farm and non-farm sources has declined 26 per cent since 1947 while the total national income has increased by 36 per cent.

THE Congressional opposition recognizes that there is a problem of surpluses. It does not accept the view that it is the only or the paramount problem.

The paramount problem is the decline of incomes which may be due not only to the war-time supports, but to the technological revolution which has increased so enormously the productivity of agriculture.

The administration, its eyes fixed on the surpluses, has been interested primarily in the soil bank, which is a device for reducing production. The opposition, its eyes fixed on the fall in the income of the farming population, wrote a bill which used the income of the farming population to offset larger subsidies to the farmers.

The President, though he has vetoed the bill, has tried to go about halfway as far as the bill.

IN the long run, it may well be that the character of the President's veto marks the acceptance of the principle that, in the great transition through which agriculture is passing, it is a national obligation to cushion the effects on the farmers. There is a stern theory that prices should be set in the market and that in this price structure the more efficient farmers should survive and the less efficient farmers be forced out of farming. But no public man could or would think of acting on this theory, no matter how many times he has made speeches about free enterprise. The hazards of farming during the technological revolution now in progress have become a social obligation, in principle akin to the Social Security System which deals with unemployment and old age.

The day will come, let us hope, when we shall have a farm policy based candidly on this principle of social security. The enormous increase of agricultural productivity in this generation, even more than the high parity supports, is producing the great price destroying surpluses. To eliminate these surpluses, millions of acres now in wheat, corn and cotton, will have to be taken out of production. This will mean that several million farmers will have to go off the farms. It is to slow up, to soften, to alleviate this painful human readjustment that the social security principle will have to be applied to farming.

WHEN it is applied, then it will no longer be necessary to maintain artificially high farm prices. For the artificial prices are only an indirect and cumbersome way of subsidizing farm incomes. It will be better to support the incomes of the farmers, as we do those of the industrial population, on the principle of social security, and to let prices become genuine as determined by the markets.

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Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

Cairo — The new ruler of Egypt, the embodied symbol and acknowledged leader of the new surge of Arab nationalism, Gamal Abdel Nasser, is not an easy man to read.

Certain of Nasser's qualities are obvious enough. He has the warm, natural charm that often goes with inexhaustible vitality. With all the charm he also has iron nerves, great boldness and solid strength of character. Furthermore, he is a dedicated patriot, a strict Mohammedan, and a man immune to all the ordinary temptations, who lives just about as simply as the virtual dictator of Egypt as he lived when he was an obscure colonel in the Egyptian army.

But although I have been lucky enough to see Col. Nasser twice since I have been in Cairo, and although he has talked at length and with apparent freedom on both occasions, I cannot even dimly guess what his intentions really are. The best guess I can hazard is that Col. Nasser himself is at a crucial turning point, considering different alternatives with all their fateful implications, and waiting to decide which course he will choose.

ONE alternative he has already resolutely rejected. He will not enter an exclusive alliance with the West, such as he would have been forced to enter if he had accepted the Baghdad Pact. The defense of the Arab lands, he said to me as he has said so many times before, should be "independently organized by the Arab peoples themselves."

That means, of course, that the defense of the Arab lands should be organized under Egyptian leadership. Although Col. Nasser stoutly denies any ambition to be the pan-Arab leader, it is hard to believe that he would reject the role. Yet I do not think that this is the real cause of his passionate opposition to the Baghdad Pact.

The real cause, I believe, is the conviction of Col. Nasser and almost every other Egyptian that an exclusive alliance with the West would once more reduce Egypt to a semi-colonial status of a new kind. On this point, his suspicion is constant, his fears are ineradicable. "Britain," he says, "is always going out the door and then coming in the window."

THERE is a curious ambivalence in Col. Nasser's attitude towards the British, who are being sharply distinguished from the Americans in the present phase in Cairo. On the one hand, he is obviously alarmed as well as angered by the attacks on him and his regime that have recently been heard in London.

On the other hand, Col. Nasser is clearly voicing his honest conviction when he predicts (with great probable accuracy) that the semi-colonial positions Britain still holds in the Middle East are doomed in the long run. "In the long run," he told me, "they cannot stand against the power of Arab nationalism. Today there is only one important Arab government supported by the British, the government of Iraq. Already in Jordan, nationalism has proved stronger than Britain. In Iraq it will happen too, not today, but tomorrow. They say we Egyptians conspire to make the nationalists succeed, but I tell you Arab nationalism succeeds because it is strong in itself."

And to this he adds (again with great probable accuracy) that: "You in the West should remember that the real alternative to true nationalism in the Arab lands is almost sure to be Communism. Here in Egypt, until we of the army rose and took control, the Communists were gaining strength each year because the people thought they represented the national spirit. That is the choice for you in the West, between the Arab nationalism, and Communism disguised as nationalism. You must make the choice soon."

ALL these themes Col. Nasser developed at great length during my first call on him. I asked to see him a second time because I wished to ask him what the Western allies would have to do in order to come to terms with, in the new Arab nationalism.

Part of the answer was of course obvious. The minimum requirement is for the United States to persuade Britain to liquidate the semi-colonial positions Britain still holds out here. The minimum requirement for persuading Britain is for the United States to guarantee Britain, to reinsure Britain, as it were, against the losses that the British fear will result from concessions to Arab nationalism. This cannot be escaped.

But if nationalist aspirations were satisfied, would Col. Nasser guarantee the West the precious oil that the West needs for survival? Could the West be sure that the triumphant Arab nationalists would not soon launch a revenge attack upon Israel? And if the West insisted on these two vital conditions, would Col. Nasser then incline towards an exclusive alliance with the Kremlin, which might open the door to a new form of colonialism even more rapidly than an exclusive alliance with the West?

TO THE first question, about oil, the Egyptian leader answered that he "recognized the West's vital interest" and that "good relations were the best guarantee of the oil." Yet his press and some of his subordinates have sometimes talked a rather different language.

To the second question, about Israel, the Egyptian leader replied that "Egypt would never attack Israel unless Egypt were first attacked, in fact until Egypt was attacked on Feb. 28, 1955, we were neglecting our army and spending all our money on internal development. It was only after that that we began to look for arms and we bought them from the Russians because you would sell us none." Yet on this subject too, Col. Nasser's press and some of his subordinates often talk a very different language; and Col. Nasser himself would not seriously discuss any positive settlement with Israel.

FINALLY, to the last question, accepting further aid from the Soviets, the Egyptian leader replied that the Soviets had always been "perfectly correct" with Egypt, and that "no Middle Easterner had any experience of Soviet imperialism."

Those answers, quite obviously, define the hard choice that lies ahead of Col. Nasser. Any Westerner is a fool who does not see why Nasser and Egypt are today in doubt about which road to take.

And Western statesmanship will surely miss another last chance if Nasser and Egypt are not aided, by all means possible, to make the choice that best serves the long run interests of Egypt and the West alike.

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POTLUCK (By M-T Staff and Contributors)

Say, those Medford boys get around.

Remember Carl Landis' picture of the lads in the Bermuda shorts strolling jauntily down the streets of Medford? It was on Page 1 of the M-T.

Well, it was sent to Portland, and appeared in both daily papers there—on Page 1 of the Oregonian. The Associated Press wirephoto network picked it up, too.

An incomplete list of places where it had been printed, so far reported to us, includes Seattle, San Jose, Calif.; Houston, Tex.; Hawaii, and one or more service papers, including one near Paris and the European edition of Stars and Stripes.

A man we heard about has a telephone on a four-party line. The other day he was trying to get the line, but two women were talking. Time passed. He got more and more anxious, and dropped several noisy hints to them to let him have the line. No luck. Finally, he lost patience, and said firmly: "Excuse me! Don't hang up. Just call a taxi for me."

Three young men (healthy, outdoor types) dropped in to the office Friday to report killing what they thought might be the first rattlesnake of the season.

They ran across our junior distaff-type reporter, who's a darned good reporter, mostly, but who refused to take their story until they put that horrid old rattle away.

A family in town has two tiny fruit trees in their back yard. An operative tells us that between the two tiny fruit trees is a tiny smudge pot.

A staff member (male) is a budding camera fiend, and another staff member (female) has a husband who's an old camera hand.

The male staff member (just for fun, we'll call him Earl) asked the female staff member (we'll call her Olive) what kind of a camera her husband had.

Olive had forgotten, but said she'd find out. She did, and remembered it all the way to the office and told Earl—or so she claims. But Earl can't remember what, if anything, she told him, and by the time this all came to light she couldn't remember what kind of camera it is.

They plan to start all over again, from the beginning.

We know one taxpayer who figured out and filed his federal return good and early, and was delighted to learn he would get a refund. Then he set down and figured out his state tax, and found that the 45 per cent surtax this year would require him to pay the state a fairly substantial amount.

He hopefully waited for the federal refund so it could be used to help pay the state tax. When did the refund arrive? April 17, of course.

Spring, by George, really IS here!

Even if it weren't for the pear blossoms we could tell. How? By the flies that come in the open windows, and the discussions as to whether the air cooler should be on or off.

A man we know drove to Portland a few weeks ago. En route home, he travelled through a small town just a bit faster than the law allows, and the law caught up with him and issued him a ticket.

Well, back in Medford, the thing slipped his mind, and by the time he remembered, the deadline for posting bail or appearing in court had passed. Slightly worried, he went to a lawyer in town (professional courtesy forbids the use of his name) to get him out of this small jam.

The attorney wrote a long, professional-sounding letter to the justice of the peace invoking.

The other day a reply arrived. It said, in part: "From your letter we are unable to determine whether you are pleading guilty to the charge..."

A woman who sometimes goes to rummage sales attended one recently, much to her happiness, found a couple of porcelain figurines made in Germany in the roaring 20s, and portraying girls of that era, cloche hats and all. She picked them up for a nominal price which she refused to reveal, thinking she could resell them to some collector friends at a smart profit.

Her profit vanished on the way home a day later when she dropped the sack and smashed the figurines into a million pieces.

at \$1.7 billion. Corn, the largest dollar value crop, is used chiefly for fodder, not sold in the market.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Aboard the City of San Francisco, headed East. This famous train is beginning to show signs of age. It was the earliest of the Western streamliners, and one of the earliest in the country. But that was quite a while ago. And railroad equipment ages, just like newspaper presses and typesetting machines. New and modern passenger cars are hard to come by, and traffic has been growing as the nation grows.

Because of all these things, some of the original cars are still in use. They seem badly out of date in comparison with the new, last-word ones. For those of us who come off the spic-and-span Shasta Daylight, one of America's most modern trains, the City of San Francisco suffers by comparison.

BUT all this refers to physical equipment. The staffing of the City of San Francisco is above reproach. From the train's topmost brass clear down to the newest porter on the run, the service is cheerful and friendly and hospitable. That goes a ONG way.

The Union Pacific has gone a long way also in smoothing up its roadbed. You walk down the aisles without being thrown from side to side. You read without discomfort. You can even type without missing the key you aim at by more than two keys—which is something you poor devils who have to travel with a typewriter hung around our necks, like the Ancient Mariner and the Albatross.

THE route of the Union Pacific is rich in history. In its eastern reaches it is the route of Lewis and Clark, and the physical trail that was blazed by Lewis and Clark followed the trail that was imagined by President Jefferson when he came to the definite conclusion that the infant U.S.A. must spread first to the Mississippi and then on to the shores of the Pacific.

When Jefferson started the two captains on their epochal trek, he was looking for a water route to the Western Sea. Belief in the fabled Northwest Passage was fading, but it was still possible that by going up the Missouri to its headwaters and perhaps portaging for a few miles, the headwaters of a mythical Great

River of the West could be reached, and down this river boat traffic could be carried on after the manner of the Ohio and the Mississippi, which were then our main arteries of interior commerce.

Captain Lewis and Captain Clark found this Mighty River of the West all right, and they followed it to its mouth, where it discharged its waters into the Pacific. But in between the source of the Missouri and the source of the Columbia they found a staggering mountain range that was too tremendous to be portaged.

That ended once and for all the dream of a water route to the Pacific and made it clear that communication with the Far West must be by land and not by water.

IT WAS the Union Pacific railroad that first bridged this gap and made possible commercial communication in a big way between the Far East and the Far West and thus made possible a UNITED States of America reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

LET'S skip the staggering job of building a railroad through these vast wide open spaces with Irishmen and wheelbarrows and mules—working all the time behind a screen of soldiers who fought off the Indians with guns while the builders worked with their shovels.

Let's glance for a moment at the task of FINDING THE MONEY at a time when Americans were so busy with the job of taming a raw new continent that they had no time to save up their money for investment. We had to go abroad for a LOT of the money—Europe was then sending its money to America just as America is now sending its money back to Europe.

There were scandals galore—including the Credit Mobilier. If Senators Morse and Neuberger had lived then, they would have had something to talk about in the way of "give-aways." And the politicians of those days DID talk. And protest. And howl to high heaven.

But, in long last, the job was done. And in the end it paid off. The land that was granted to the railroad made possible the BUILDING of the railroad and the building of the railroad made

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.

Use of the Rogue

To the Editor: I am enclosing a clipping from the San Diego Union of last Sunday, April 15. I have written a comment to the editor on the misnaming of the Rogue River, called in the article the "Rogue."

I would like to say, however, that had the Rogue sportsmen and others, who so vigorously fought the building of the Lewis Creek dam when it was proposed several years ago, been a little more farsighted in looking toward Southern Oregon tourist business, Medford and the Upper Rogue might now be a destination instead of a stop-off on a motorlog.

True, it is always sad to see progress at work on beauty spots, but what has happened at Shasta to make it a stumping ground for tourists, so to speak, might have

valuable all the rest of the land.

And it MADE the West. Other transcontinental railroads followed and when transportation was provided the West began to grow.

It has never stopped growing.

been compensation to Medford and surroundings, pinpointing instead of by-passing for tourist publicity. Also, the disastrous flood this year might have been prevented.

One other thing—southern California is growing more water hungry each year. The tapping of the Feather River is now on the agenda and approaching the beginning stages. Even that will not alleviate the water shortage too much, as people keep pouring into this country.

I even heard a suggestion on a radio program of tapping the Rogue. Everyone up there had better hope this does not happen, and make sure it doesn't by some plan to utilize the Rogue waters for Southern Oregon, not Southern California.

Carma McCarty, 690 Lincoln St., El Cajon, Calif.

Congressional Quiz (Copyright 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—What is the biggest dollar value crop grown and marketed in the United States? (a) corn; (b) wheat; (c) cotton; (d) tobacco? A—(c) Cotton. According to preliminary figures of the Department of Agriculture's marketing service, cotton led the field in 1955 with a total value of \$2.6 billion. Wheat came next