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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 May 3, 1946

(It was Friday) Snow in Crater Lake May 1 was the greatest on record for that time of the year. W. T. Frost of the soil conservation service announces.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: J. Cochran Robin reports he saw the first caterpillar of the year in an Orange st. backyard recently that caused one of the Older Girls to scream.

20 YEARS AGO May 3, 1936

(It was Sunday) Dr. F. G. Swedenburg, Ashland, was present at the last Rogue River Traffic association meeting for the purpose of talking on the value of pears in diet.

The annual spring picnic held by the Elks will take place on May 21 at the Elks' picnic ground on the Rogue.

30 YEARS AGO May 3, 1926

(It was Monday) Professor Lyle P. Wilcox, of the department of horticulture, Oregon agricultural college, has been appointed county horticultural agent for Jackson county, to succeed C. C. Cate, resigned.

An encouraging telegram was received yesterday by Bert Anderson from the Oregon delegation in Washington, D. C.

40 YEARS AGO May 3, 1916

(It was Wednesday) An enthusiastic assemblage of Woodrow Wilson advocates greeted the organizers of a Woodrow Wilson club at Talent last night.

Spokane parties have leased the tailings of the Opp mine, near Jacksonville, and will at once install the new oil flotation process to save the gold.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

1. Most states, about half, or few of them always give new driving tests on renewing drivers' licenses?

2. Sigmund Freud, father of psychoanalysis, was born 100 years ago in what is now Austria, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, East Germany or Hungary?

3. Which one of these wasn't author of one of the New Testament Gospels: John, Luke, Mark, Matthew, Paul?

4. About one-fourth, one-half, or three-fourths of all girls and boys of 16 or 17 years of age are still in school?

5. All large Southern cities have more Whites than Negroes in their population, or some have more Negroes, or in some it's about 50-50?

6. The Kentucky Derby is the richest horse race in the U. S.; right or wrong?

7. Which two Presidents of this century had wives named Edith?

The Answers: 1. Few; 2. Czechoslovakia; 3. Paul; 4. About three-fourths; 5. All the large ones have more Whites; 6. Wrong; 7. T. Roosevelt and Wilson.

Senator Barkley

As President Eisenhower has remarked, the death of Senator Barkley will be a great loss to the country. Not surprisingly he added as did many others, "his place will be hard to fill."

This latter somewhat hackneyed phrase has in the case of Kentucky's "junior Senator" more significance than usual.

For like the American Indian Senator Barkley represented a vanishing race. His place WILL be hard to fill. In fact it won't be.

WE WERE fortunate enough to hear Senator Barkley's "swan song" at the 1952 Democratic convention in Chicago when organized labor turned him down as a presidential candidate because of age; and we also heard him over the air only a few nights ago when he delivered the oration marking the anniversary of former President Woodrow Wilson's death.

The style of delivery was the same but in the latter effort the old fire was gone, and toward the end the speaker's usual fluency and wit failed a number of times; the right word would not come, and one instinctively drew a sigh of relief when the oration was successfully over and the always-welcome applause had set in.

WE HAVE no doubt Mrs. Barkley did her best to persuade the Senator to skip this Wilson dinner appearance and the speech in Virginia as well, for undoubtedly she realized the fading of his old-time powers, and the physical stamina required to successfully deliver speeches in the Kentucky "shirt sleeves and suspender" manner,—and Alben could not deliver short speeches, or any speeches in any other than his highly declamatory and "back-woody" anecdotal fashion.

Senator Barkley was not a great orator like William Jennings Bryan though he was a member of that oratorical school. He was not a great statesman like Woodrow Wilson. He was not, as we see it, a GREAT man. But he was a good and loyal, honest, entertaining and extremely loveable one, and probably there is not a member of the Upper House, whose death will be more SINCERELY mourned, whose absence will be more KEENLY felt and for a longer time, than that of the kindly, jovial Democratic "Veep."

BUT the really deplorable feature of his death from a national welfare standpoint at this time is that "Happy Chandler" happens to be Governor of Kentucky and will be the one to decide upon the Senator's successor.

If the former U. S. Senator and "Czar of Baseball" doesn't take this opportunity to get back to the Senate himself, it will be surprise No. 1. If he should select anyone really qualified to take the "Veep's" place—or sit in "the greatest deliberative body in the world" at all, it will be surprise No. 2.

The good citizens of Kentucky must be shivering in their boots as their governor deliberates with his "hoss track cronies" and smilingly prepares to choose, not the man best fitted to serve his state and nation but best fitted to serve the special interests of "Happy" and his gang. — R. W. R.

Adlai Stevenson

Adlai Stevenson will never win a beauty contest. Nor has he much of a chance in a Popularity contest. In fact, if the American people insist upon having a "Glamour Boy" type in the White House, he will probably never be President.

BUT IF THE present national mood should change—and of course eventually it will—and a strong demand for intelligent leadership, competence and national accomplishment in a quiet but effective way, should be aroused as far as the office of chief executive in this country is concerned, then not only would the former governor of Illinois have a good chance, but if elected would, in the judgment of this department, make one of the best presidents the country has ever had.

That was our opinion four years ago; it is our opinion today.

BUT AS WE view the mood of the American people as of now the prospects are not bright.

As far as politics and public affairs, domestic and foreign, in general are concerned, there appears to be a widespread indifference and apathy. There is no spirit of sharp inquiry or realistic appraisal—or if there is, the skipper of this department has been unable to detect it.

There seems to be a general atmosphere of self-satisfaction—even complacency—not only in this neck of the woods but throughout the land. There are exceptions of course, but in general the rank and file from one coast to the other, seem not only strongly adverse to rocking the boat, but quite indifferent to the exact course the boat is taking. They don't even want to dance, but prefer to relax in the nearest deck chair and be lulled to sleep by the soothing strains of the GOP theme song entitled: "Peace, prosperity and Platitudes."

We may be wrong. (We have been once or twice!) We hope we are this time. The primary on May 18 will give some indication, the election in November will give more. — R. W. R.

Congressional Quiz

(Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—True or false: Presidential approval is required for amendments to the Constitution.

A—False. The Supreme Court

unanimously ruled in 1798 that Constitutional amendments do not require the President's approval. Justice Chase said then that the President's role applied "only to the ordinary cases of legislation." Twice, however, Presidents have signed proposed Constitutional amendments—Buchanan in 1861 and Lincoln in 1865.

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

FEELING THE PEOPLE'S PULSE

Gary, Ind.—Just how do the public opinion polls work, how reliable are they and what do they really mean?



The question is worth asking, because the polls have become a major influence in American politics. The polls induced a fatal complacency in the Dewey camp in 1948, for example. They almost certainly denied to Robert A. Taft the nomination he sought so long and so arduously. More recently, they were principally responsible for the abortive "Dump Nixon" movement.

For such reasons, this reporter has just spent two long days here in the industrial town of Gary, and in the slums and suburbs of Chicago, ringing doorbells and buttonholing potential voters. Louis Harris, partner in the respected Elmo Roper polling organization, and a brilliant political analyst in his own right, has acted as guide and mentor of this pulse-feeling operation.

IN ALL, we have talked to some 75 people, housewives, Negroes, steelworkers, middle class businessmen, and plain Americans. From the point of view of the political reporter, it has been a fascinating experience, which has led to certain very strong impressions. But first it is worth describing what it is like being a pollster, and how the pulse-feeling operation works.

The first thing you do, if you are as careful and diligent a pulse-feeler as Louis Harris, is to make a very careful analysis of a given area—its racial composition, its income level, its past voting record. Then you prepare a detailed political questionnaire. And then you go out and ring doorbells.

Suppose you are feeling the public pulse in a workingman's section of Gary. There is a street of new, small houses—what used to be called bungalows—some of them beginning to show the signs of wear. You knock, and a door is opened a third of the way, suspiciously. Harris, with a professional's born of long experience, begins to talk easily and quietly: "We have been doing a survey here in Gary, and a lot of other places, and I'd like to ask you, if you don't mind, how you voted in the 1952 election."

ONCE in a while the door is slammed, but usually, once the first question is answered, the rest is easy. Often, the chilly pollsters are asked to step inside, and when they thankfully do so, they see almost exactly the same thing, except in the slums and the richer suburbs. The front door gives directly on a small but cozy room, with framed reproductions on the walls, ivy growing from a wall bracket, the furniture covered with a transparent plastic material, and children clustered in single-minded silence before the new hearth of the American home, the television set.

Then the questioning begins, and it soon becomes apparent that poll-taking is not a science but an art—a useful and meaningful art, when practiced by such an expert as Harris, but an art all the same.

A couple of days of poll-taking serve as a reminder that Americans are nice and friendly people, who talk freely. But the experience also serves as a reminder that political matters are far from removed from the daily life and daily interests of most Americans.

ALMOST everybody, we discovered, knew something about President Eisenhower and something less about Adlai Stevenson (although one lady remarked that it was too bad "That poor Stevens had that heart attack.") About two out of three had some notions about Estes Kefauver. But a good many could not identify the Vice President, and only a handful had formed an opinion of such estoteric political figures as Averell Harriman and Stuart Symington.

In such circumstances it would have been wholly futile merely to ask a series of mechanical questions, and to note the answer. Poll-taking, more even than most political reporting, is an attempt to peer into the recesses of the human mind.

WHEN the young steel worker says he expects to vote for Stevenson will he really go to the polls? When the tattered old Negro on the back stoop of a slum house says he will vote for Eisenhower, is he merely trying to please the poll-takers? How do you score the lady who says she always votes Democratic, but that she just loves the President on TV? And how is the elderly fellow who allows that he "kinda likes that Cowfiever" really going to vote, if at all?

Because American voters are human beings, and human beings are unpredictable, it is simply not possible to express the political sentiments of the American people neatly, down to the last decimal point. But the kind of careful, diligent pulse-feeling such experts

as Lou Harris do makes it possible to sense with some assurance certain trends of political thought, which will be described in another report in this space. Copyright 1956 New York Herald Tribune

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.

Nunley Praised

To the Editor: I was most pleased to learn that Mr. Walter Nunley is running for reelection as District Attorney of your county, and hope you will find a little space for a few comments about him.

Your city is recognized as having an unusual number of good citizens, who are willing to give generously of their time and money for the benefit of their community. Your county officials seem to have been as a rule men imbued with this same idealism.

I have had greater opportunity than most citizens to become acquainted with District Attorneys in Oregon. On the whole we are most fortunate in finding men of ability and character to hold those positions, for there is usually limited financial remuneration. I consider Mr. Nunley to be one of the best. He is aggressive in protecting the community's safety and welfare, yet considerate of the individual. I have found him to be honest and fair, even in a hard fought court battle. His personal and family life are beyond criticism.

I think Jackson county is fortunate that men of Nunley's character and ability will accept the onerous responsibilities of public office. G. B. Haugen, M.D. 1020 S.W. Taylor St. Portland 5, Ore.

Sales Tactics

To the Editor: We live on a little dirt road away from the beaten track where there is summer shade, a waterfall, peace and quiet—and few agents.

But what few there are have resorted to underhanded, contemptible approaches until it seems they would undermine public confidence in the substantial efforts of straightforward salesmen seeking to serve rural areas. We don't mind sharing our time and courtesy with an upright salesman (we have done a little selling ourselves); but a few have attempted annually to wrap us around their finger and anchor us there in a hypnotic state before making their basic business known. So now we have a sign at the gate: "No agents nor lilac perfume!"

A particular line of magazine salesmen flaunt a bag of camouflaged tricks, first giving us the impression we should know them, thus gearing our concentration powers so we cannot say "No" later on. Next they make mention of two or three of our neighbors, to embroil us in a genuinely friendly atmosphere which we cannot back out of. Next they "throw us" by excessive comment on the dog or cat and making comparative remarks about the neighbor's cat, so we believe they must already live in the neighborhood and we must be "nuts" if we don't recognize them. Then they produce their card of credentials, and it is only if we are wise from previous years that we are able to detect that they are simply selling magazine subscriptions for "points" toward some personal goal.

Next we ask where they are from, thinking maybe we ought to help out, and they name a local town with the trite comment, "You don't hold that against us, do you?" One of our farmer neighbors, when the agent insisted he must make some "points," inquired if he ever thought of going to work.

Another salesman with a reliable company tripped up to the door with the airiness of a windy April day and had us squirted with lilac perfume and cold cream before we could catch our breath, and danced away again, informing us he would be back tomorrow with his housecleaning equipment. For him there was no tomorrow at our house. (We learned from our neighbors that he was quite perturbed as to our state of mental health.)

Another trick we have been submitted to is the polite and suave telephone call preceding the salesman's visit. It is only by past experience on that one, too, that we can detect it is a trick to get the proverbial foot in the door.

At the present time we are calmly resting behind the bulwark of the crayoned message at the front gate, waiting to see if their brazen attacks will penetrate that!

Maude Ziegler, Applegate Valley, Ore.

Liked Cooperation

To the Editor: Just a few lines to express our sincere thanks for the close cooperation that you gave us in our promotion and advertising of the Kiwanis Kapers. I can assure you that the success that we had was due

West Germany, Allies Fearful Of Other's Talks With Kremlin

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer seems to have succeeded in calming Allied fears that he might start direct negotiations with Russia on German unity.

But the Allies—the United States, Great Britain and France—have not succeeded in calming Adenauer's fears that they might make some agreement with the

Kremlin that would harden his country's division.

This question of German unification lies in the background of every conference the Allies hold with Russia or hold among themselves.

To Adenauer and his fellow Germans, it is naturally the biggest European question.

West German Foreign Minister Heinrich Brentano announced April 13 that Wilhelm Haas, Adenauer's ambassador to Russia, had been instructed to take up the unification question with the Kremlin.

That naturally caused some-thing of a sensation in Allied

capitals. Anxiety arose at once that Adenauer might make a private deal which would weaken West Germany's ties with its fellow members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Adenauer has since made it plain that he simply wants to keep the unification question fully alive, and that he means to keep it alive in the minds of the Big Three Western allies as well as the Russians.

Adenauer said in a speech last Thursday at a meeting of his Christian Democratic party that he remains as always distrustful of Russia.

The downgrading of Josef Stalin, he said, does not mean a change in the Communist goal of world domination.

"We are faced, as before, with a power bloc that seeks its own goals with a new and perhaps more dangerous set of tactics," he said.

But he also showed his fear of an Allied deal with the Kremlin by sending Foreign Minister Brentano to London this week.

Brentano went to discuss with Prime Minister Anthony Eden and Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd the recent visit to Britain of Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist party chief Nikita S. Khrushchev.

Adenauer wanted to make sure that Britain had not and would not do anything at all to prejudice eventual German unification.

To Meet Leaders Brentano will be in Paris today to attend the meeting of foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Alliance. He has arranged meetings first with French Premier Guy Mollet and Foreign Minister Christian Pineau, then with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

In both talks, Brentano's first concern will be to emphasize the paramount importance to West Germany of the unification issue.

All this is because Adenauer and his government are always afraid that the Western allies, especially the United States as the dominant one, will try to end the cold war at Germany's expense.

Adenauer was afraid that the unification question might play a part in the current United Nations disarmament conference in London. Before the meeting started, he sent personal letters to President Eisenhower, Eden and Mollet warning them against seeking any agreement with Russia which did not contain a Russian pledge of unification.

Thus, the situation remains that while Adenauer says he will not negotiate directly with Russia, he remains afraid that the Allies might.

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Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE JOINT STATEMENT

The joint statement given out after the London talks contains no surprises, pleasant or unpleasant, and no news of what, if anything, the British and the Russians learned that they had not known before.

The statement does, however, appear to show that there is now considerable support in Moscow for the American view that the U. N. is the proper instrument for dealing with the Middle East. The Soviet Union had already indicated this just before Bulganin and Khrushchev went to London.

The joint statement now confirms it in rather clear and explicit words. It also turns what was only a unilateral declaration into an international commitment.

On the record this is a decided step forward. For the question of war or peace in the Middle East is fundamentally a question of whether the Soviet Union wants or does not want Col. Nasser to embark on military adventures against Israel and against Britain. Because of pressures from within Egypt, if for no other reason, Col. Nasser is almost certain to attempt adventures sooner or later if, on the one hand, the Soviet Union keeps sending him arms, and if

primarily to the wonderful response that we had from radio, television and newspapers. It really was terrific.

I am very happy to say that this is one of the best years that we have ever had with our Kapers. At present, we do not have the final audit of our books, but it looks as though we are going to be able to take care of many, many more underprivileged children this coming year than we have in the past.

As co-chairman for the 1956 Kapers, I want to thank you. W. R. Mitchell Co-chairman 1956 Kiwanis Kapers

He's Happy With PST To the Editor: Scientists place the age of our earth at somewhere between two and three billion years. Our sun was set in its ways even before this. On any given day of any given year, either 1956 A.D., or 1956 B.C., the sun will rise and set at a specific time. Actually it is the revolving of our earth around the sun that gives us the impression of the sun rising and setting. At the present time there is no way that human beings can change this ritual.

It has been brought to my attention during the past few days, that certain states and localities have entered a so-called period of "Daylight Saving Time." Webster defines saving as, "something kept from being expended or lost." Are the other localities so much more advanced than we are? Do they have a secret of bottling up or storing the summer daylight for reuse in the winter? If they have such a secret, it's a shame they don't let the whole world know about it. If however they attempt to save daylight by merely turning the hands on the clock, then we should have a feeling of pity for them. There is just so many daylight hours in any one day, regardless of the hour on the clock that the sun rises or sets.

In closing, I would like to add, the people of this great state of Oregon should be commended that they are alert and intelligent enough to know there is still no known means for man to save daylight.

Ed Zawislak, 1100 Dakota st., Medford, Ore.

DON'T-DO-IT-YOURSELF Detroit—(U.P.)—John Matthewman, 37, Taylor Township, will think twice before he again decides to become a volunteer fireman. He noticed smoke pouring from the home of a neighbor, armed himself with a garden hose and entered the house through a window. Firemen rescued the unconscious Matthewman 15 minutes later.

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