

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North First St. Phone 2-6141

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Subscription Rates: By Mail—In Advance, Per Copy 10c. Daily and Sunday—One year \$12.00. Daily and Sunday—Six months \$7.00. Daily and Sunday—Three months \$3.50. Sunday Only—One year \$3.50.

Official Paper of the City of Medford, Oregon. Member of Audit Bureau of Circulation. Advertising Representative: WEST-HOLLIDA COMPANY INC.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Flight o' Time: Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO: July 12, 1946. (It was Friday)

Activities at Low Echo, Girl Scout camp, swing into the second week of regular camp season Monday.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The new 1946 auto horns are now blasting the air. Some of them sound like a gentleman cow in great pain.

20 YEARS AGO: July 12, 1936. (It was Sunday)

Three common strokes, the breast, side and crawl, will be featured at the Medford district CCC life saver's school in Ashland.

Registration for the Red Cross swimming and life-saving school at the Natatorium must be completed by Saturday.

30 YEARS AGO: July 12, 1926. (It was Monday)

Forty forest fires started on state and national forest land in Jackson county Saturday and Sunday.

From Local and Personal column: H. J. Berrian, city treasurer, is spending two weeks at Diamond Lake and during his absence, Miss Lulu A. Wilson, assistant, has taken over his duties.

40 YEARS AGO: July 12, 1916. (It was Wednesday)

The box factory and shingle mill, put in operation last fall in Sams Valley is in danger of being shut down because of lack of support from the local fruit association and individual growers.

Grangers and other farmers' clubs and organizations will hold an all-day picnic July 22 at Central Point.

What's the Answer?

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

- 1. Personal indemnity insurance rates are much higher or lower for new-car than old-car owners, or about the same?
2. Illinois has more members of the U.S. Senate than Nevada; right or wrong?
3. Number of Jews in the world is around (a) 12, (b) 36, (c) 72 or (d) 144 million?
4. Bobby Jones was the youngest golfer ever to win the U.S. national amateur championship; right or wrong?
5. More or less than half, or about half, of all U.S. domestic servants are Negroes?
6. Which is the only mammal with wings enabling it to fly?
7. Sukiyaki is a Russian, Japanese, Armenian, Chinese, Italian or Jewish dish?
The answers: 1. About the same. 2. Wrong; each state has two. 3. About 12 million. 4. Wrong. 5. More than half. 6. The bat. 7. Japanese.

DIDN'T QUOTE ODDS

Detroit—(U.P.)—Raymond L. Thompson, 24, pleaded guilty Wednesday to drawing \$90 in unemployment benefits while working. When the judge asked how he planned to pay back the money, Thompson said, "Just give me a pair of dice, judge, and I won't have any trouble."

That "Darn-Dam Question"

It would be of great benefit to the people of Oregon and the rest of the country if the Hells Canyon bill would come up for a vote of the U. S. Senate and House. If it did, it would more than likely settle the proposition once and for all and take the matter out of Oregon's 1956 Senate race. It is our frank opinion that the voters of Oregon are not qualified to vote on the matter of which dam is the best for the future of Oregon. We are equally frank in saying that Congressmen are not qualified to vote on the matter either. A vote by either group would be emotional or political as our own would have to be under the circumstances. Actually, there probably aren't a dozen men in the whole country who could vote on the matter intelligently. It isn't something which should be decided emotionally or on a matter of public or private power development. It is a matter of engineering, and even the engineers who claim to be neutral don't agree. It is also a matter of what is best for the future of Oregon and Idaho. Flood control, power, reclamation and a half-dozen other factors are involved. The important thing is that we get one or three dams on the Snake river. We need the power they will produce and the little bit of flood control benefit which will also accrue. If it is to be a Federal dam all right let's go ahead and build the darn thing if Congress won't go along then the blockaders should get off the back of Idaho Power and let them go ahead and finish the job. But let's get the darn thing settled once and for all.—Corvallis Gazette-Times

Well, three small "dams" and a double "darn"—we agree with the Gazette-Times as far as bringing up the Hells Canyon dam bill for final passage at the present session of Congress is concerned. By all means let this be done, and let the matter be settled as far as it can be, before the campaign really gets into high. But we can't share the G-T's confidence that final action either for or against the measure in Congress would keep the issue out of politics indefinitely or even out of Oregon's 1956 Senate race completely. Nor can we agree that the voters of Oregon are not qualified to vote on the question of whether there should be one federal high dam built at Hells Canyon or three small private dams by the Idaho Power Company. After all, one doesn't have to hold a degree in hydraulic engineering to have a definite and sound opinion as to which procedure would be "best for the future of Oregon."

The U. S. Corps of Army Engineers have held that the federal project would provide the greater power, and this view was upheld by the special examiner for the Federal Power Commission, though the latter, as everyone knows, rendered their decision in favor of the Idaho Power Company, for other reasons. But if, as seems fairly certain, the great NEED in Oregon is to get the MAXIMUM power available and the maximum collateral benefits as well, then with such fact so authoritatively proclaimed—and the private power companies providing as they have, the other side of the picture so completely and picturesquely—instead of less than a dozen men in the country being able to vote on the matter intelligently, there wouldn't, we believe, be more than a baker's dozen in Oregon who couldn't.

OUR ONLY regrets is such a referendum cannot be held. For that WOULD settle the "darn-dam thing" once and for all, whereas there is considerable doubt that the passage or the defeat of the Hells Canyon bill would. However, action by the Congress might help. And we agree with the Gazette-Times it is worth a trial. So let the House and Senate follow the advice of the G-T and go to it.—R. W. R.

"Never Met a Payroll" Can it be that moss-covered campaign slogan of another decade, "he never had to meet a payroll," is to be revived again? We can't believe it, but we have been supplied with some slight evidence to that effect. It seems that our former Secretary of the Interior had to meet a payroll before he entered public life, but his senatorial opponent never was confronted by such a demanding task, but only had to teach law and preside over the Oregon Law School! The question is—IF any—which vocation provided the better preliminary training for a 6-year seat in the U. S. Senate—selling cars for General Motors and making a modest fortune, or instructing youth of the land regarding the law of the land and making an even more modest salary?

WE REFUSE to take up time or space in discussing a question—as the lawyers say—so "incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial" but the possible revival of the "never-met-a-payroll" cliché does interest us, somewhat. For when it comes down to facts how many presidents of this country ever had to meet a payroll? George Washington didn't. He had slaves, and like President Eisenhower was a professional soldier and commander-in-chief—the payrolls were met by his subordinates—and the few rich patriots about. Abraham Lincoln was "in trade" for a time, and so was Harry Truman. We doubt if "Honest Abe" ever "had a payroll to meet" outside of meagre wages for himself and his partner. The same with "HST." Both of them failed in business, and yet neither of them failed as Presidents—except in the Deep South for the former and the "Old Guard GOP" for the latter.

Andrew Jackson, like "Ike," was a professional soldier—and a good one—who left the payroll problem to others, while he did the fighting. Andrew Johnson, who incidentally made a better chief executive than his own generation ever realized—started out as a tailor with only one helper, so "meeting a payroll" in the sense employed by the politicians, could never have been realized. Then why bring up the question? That is what we can't figure out!—R. W. R.

Contrary to common belief, the average camel can't go longer than three days without water. There are 62 recognized college-level institutions of learning in Michigan. Read and Use Classified Ads

Dissent in Party, Foes Spell Trouble For Turkish Premier

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Correspondent. An explosive political situation is developing in Turkey. For some months, the government of Premier Adnan Menderes has been enacting legislation designed to crush all opposition. On the surface, it looks as if Menderes' position is secure. His Democratic Party, which came into power in 1950, has about 450 of the 541 seats in the single-chamber Parliament.



Charles M. McCann

But the opposition parties, however small, show no disposition to be crushed, and there is growing dissension in the Democratic Party itself. A number of Democratic deputies have bolted the party and now hold their seats as independents. Curbs Government Critics On June 7, Menderes rammed through the National Assembly a law which makes practically any criticism of the government a penal offense. On June 27, he rammed through another law which forbids public political meetings and demonstrations except during the period of 45 days before an election. Next day, 10 Turkish newspaper correspondents were barred from the National Assembly building on the charge that they insulted Parliament.

On July 2, the National Assembly stripped four members of the opposition Republican Party of their parliamentary immunity. This makes them liable to prosecution on the charge of making insulting speeches against the government. Three opposition groups issued a statement Tuesday accusing the Menderes government of heading toward totalitarian rule. The statement said that since the last election, in 1954, the government had taken a series of unconstitutional steps to deprive the people of free elections, free organization, freedom of expression and freedom of opinion.

Foreign Minister Fuad Koprulu resigned his post on June 19 in a party dispute. The opposition members led by Inonu have boycotted meetings of the National Assembly since June 27, the day the Menderes bill curbing political activities was passed. No national elections are due in Turkey until May, 1958. But it looks as if there may be explosive developments before then.

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Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop. STALLED AT DEAD CENTER. Washington—The American government these days is a bit like a messy kitchen, with the unwashed dishes piled high in the kitchen sink, waiting for the cook to return. The cook, of course, is Dwight D. Eisenhower. And the dishes are a whole series of basic national policy decisions which are waiting to be made. To be sure, the government doesn't look like a messy kitchen, during the President's current illness, as after his heart attack, all seems to be going rather smoothly. Yet this appearance is deceptive. In the American system, only the President can make the really tough decisions. If the President is ill, or operating on a part time basis, the really tough decisions simply do not get made.



Joe and Stewart Alsop

More over, the President's two serious illnesses have coincided with basic changes in the world situation. There have been, for example, the upheaval within the Soviet-Communist empire, coupled with the rapid development of the new, adventurous, and dangerously flexible Soviet policy. These changes are both an opportunity and a challenge, but partly because of the President's illness and partly because this is an election year, the American government has not really responded to them. It has gone on acting as though everything is as it was before. A SPEECH for delivery by the President, modeled on former Secretary of State George Marshall's famous Harvard speech which initiated the Marshall Plan, was drafted by a group headed by former President aid C. D. Jackson, and submitted to the White House. But, partly because no one had decided just what the bold new approach was to be, and partly because of the President's illness, the whole idea came to nothing. Add the bitter, still unsettled defense debate, the drift in Asia, the policy vacuum in the Middle East, the failure to breathe life back into NATO. You then get an impression of the American government stalled at dead center, displaying a somnambulistic tendency simply to go on doing what has been done before. There is only one man who can get the government off dead center, which is another reason for hoping that the news from Gettysburg continues cheering. Copyright 1956, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

Gov. Smith's Record Target of Holmes

Klamath Falls—(U.P.)—The record of Gov. Elmo Smith was the target of State Sen. Robert D. Holmes, Democratic candidate for governor, in a dinner meeting speech Tuesday night before the Democratic club of Klamath Falls. Holmes described state government in Oregon as strictly a "family affair" with continuing memberships on boards and commissions making one think of a "peagee gone stale and feeble because of too much intermarriage of close relatives." The Democratic candidate said it could never be anything else until Oregon takes advantage of the two-party system.

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.

Likes Humane Society

To the Editor: I am astounded to learn that the Humane Society is not included in the United Medford Crusade. Why such a worthy organization is refused its share I cannot understand, but I do know that from now on—my donations will be given only to those whom I choose, and should Medford continue to have a Humane Society—it will be first on my list, and I will at least know where my money is going, and for what it is used. I know many other people feel the same way. Such a worth while project should not be allowed to dissolve. It is much more important than the dog-pound, in a place where dogs are allowed to roam at will—defacing and polluting property. Why not do away with the pound and donate the fees from dog licenses to the Humane Society—then see to it that every dog is licensed? (There are many that aren't.) This town is fairly crawling with dogs, and if this was done—I am sure quite a sum of money would be collected, and if this was turned over to the Society it would certainly be going to a worthy cause. Mrs. J. B. Banner, 920 Newtown St., Medford, Ore.

Vaccine Drive Appreciated

To the Editor: As a mother of three youngsters, I should like to express my admiration and gratitude to the Jackson county chapter of the Polio Foundation for its continued efforts to give protection to all youngsters against polio. I am sure that through such public service many parents are looking forward to their first summer without the dispiriting fear of polio. They must hope as I do that all parents will heed the current pleas of the foundation and medical profession that all youngsters have the benefit of the inoculations before the polio season hits its peak in southern Oregon. Mrs. Evelyn Ousterhout, Route 1, Eagle Point.

Editorial Comment

MODERN TRAIN

While this is summertime and the peak season for travel, there are indications that the new tri-weekly passenger service on the Northwestern Pacific, operating between San Rafael and Eureka, Calif., is doing much better business than the railroad anticipated. According to the Humboldt Standard, the service was started with one modern, lightweight passenger car, but sometimes two and three cars, each seating 48 passengers, are needed to handle the passenger traffic. The newspaper quotes Harold Mahan, district railroad freight and passenger agent, as its source. Before the tri-weekly daytime service was ordered by the California railroad commission, the Northwestern Pacific, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Southern Passenger, operated a slow overnight train between Eureka and San Rafael, using old type standard equipment. The railroad claimed large operating losses, about the same amount it claimed for its Siskiyou line, but the California commissioner, told the railroad to get about discontinuance of the train and to replace it with an every-other-day schedule and to put on some better equipment. Bowing to the commission's edict, the Northwestern Pacific started the new schedule and is surprised at the patronage its new service is receiving. We strongly suspect that if the Southern Pacific could be induced to operate a daytime schedule on the Siskiyou line it, too, would enjoy a pleasing response to such an operation.—Ashland Tidings.

Dant Buys States Steamship Company

San Francisco—(U.P.)—J. R. Dant prominent West Coast shipping executive has announced the purchase of the States Steamship Co. and the Pacific Transport Lines, Inc., from Blyth and Company. The purchase also involves the Pacific Atlantic Steamship Co. and the Portland Stevedoring Co. The transaction was a continuation of the \$100,000,000 deal announced Tuesday wherein Blyth acquired Dant and Russell Inc., and Coos Bay Lumber Co. Dant and Russell owned about 45 per cent of Coos Bay stock. J. R. Dant headed the shipping interests of Dant and Russell, which formerly owned the four firms Dant acquired Wednesday. Dant is the son of the late Charles E. Dant, founder of the States Steamship Co. in 1919.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

CANDIDATE AND LEADER

To judge by what is happening in Congress to the President's legislative program, he is the unanimous candidate of a party that will not follow him as a leader. A heavy majority of the Republicans, according to the President's advice, voted for the Powell amendment which made it impossible to pass the bill to give Federal aid to the public schools. But for the Republican defectors, the Democrats could not have gotten Congress to overrule the Administration on the size of the military appropriation, and in effect to pass a vote of no confidence in the President's military judgment. The President's very modest proposals to liberalize international trade are stalled because of Republican opposition. The foreign aid bill, the keystone of Administration foreign policy, is given what "Life" magazine describes as a "furious kicking around." None of this could have happened if the President had a reasonably united support from his own party.

Yet he has such overwhelming support for his running again that he will probably be renominated by acclamation. The same Republicans who oppose his policies and his message are a chorus crying out that the future of this country, the future of the world, depend upon his being a candidate. What are we to make of this contrast between his candidacy and his leadership? The obvious explanation is the cynical one, that the dissenting Republicans do not believe in Eisenhower's policies but that they need him to win the election for them. THE relations between the President and his party in Congress are remarkable. His enormous popularity and prestige have made him, as he was far from being in 1952, the undisputed choice of the party for President. Yet he is as little able today as when he took office to unite and lead his party in support of his policies. The issues on which the party will not unite behind him are not small issues. They are crucial and major issues of foreign policy, defense, education. What takes some explaining is how, though he and they are divided in Congress, they can be united for the Presidential election. This is possible because in Gen. Eisenhower's conception of the American government, the President is not the leader of the system who makes it work, but the officer who presides over the Executive branch. He exhorts, he preaches, he proposes measures, he pleads for them. But he does not lead the Congress. In his book there are no rewards for men, like Senator Wiley, who take risks in order to follow him; there are no penalties for those who, like Senator Knowland, so often oppose him. Yet in order to lead a party it is necessary not only to talk but also to use a discipline of rewards and penalties. It is Gen. Eisenhower's unwillingness to insist upon party discipline, his virtual neutrality between those who oppose him and those who support him, that account for his inability to lead Congress. His personal popularity, which is his party's prime asset, is freely available to all Republicans without any reciprocal obligation on their part. So the Republicans opposed to Eisenhower want him for President, being under no obligation to follow him. THE American political system has never worked well when the President is passive and unable to give a strong lead to Congress. For the American Congress is like other legislative bodies as, for example, the French National Assembly. It is almost incapable of dealing successfully with big questions except under the leadership, which includes the discipline, of the Executive. On measures where the national interest is more than the net sum of opposing local interests, the Executive, that is the President, must be the active political force. He cannot drop the big measures into the legislative assembly, making an occasional public comment and doing some private lobbying, but on the whole standing aside in an attitude of respectful neutrality. For the big measures are almost certain to be ground to bits by Congressmen responding to local pressures from their constituents. These measures can be saved and carried through the Legislature only if the representatives can feel behind them, and can point to, a national pressure which is stronger than the local pressures. Except when there is an upheaval of popular sentiment, only the President can generate the national pressure.

THE Kelley bill to give Federal aid to the public schools is a case in point. The national interest, as the President rightly saw it, called for the passage of this bill. It was known to all that there was no chance of passing it through the Senate as against a Southern filibuster, if the bill contained the Powell amendment denying Federal funds to states resisting integration. But a heavy majority of the Republicans in the House, joined by a third of the Democrats from the North, nevertheless voted to insert the Powell amendment. Thus Federal aid to education was sacrificed by some 148 Republicans and some 77 Democrats who believed they were appealing to the Negro voters in their local constituencies. The President alone could have forced Congress to face the grave national need in this crisis of the American public school system. With the President absent, or passive and silent, the national interest could not prevail. Copyright 1956, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

Klamath Legislator Named in Damage Suit

Klamath Falls—(U.P.)—State Representative Henry Semon of Klamath Falls has been named defendant in a \$100,000 damage suit, as a result of an automobile accident in 1954. The plaintiff is Mildred Huffman of The Dalles. She charges Semon with negligent driving. The accident occurred Oct. 23, 1954, on state Highway 39 about one mile north of Merrill, Ore. In addition to \$100,000 general damages, she asks \$1,162 medical costs.

Eastern Oregon Slide Stalls McKay

Fossil—(U.P.)—Douglas McKay, Republican candidate for U.S. senator, was stalled in his car in a landslide near Mt. Vernon yesterday while en route from John Day to Condon on his eastern Oregon campaign tour. His car had to be pushed out of the slide area. McKay was forced to detour through Long Creek and Monument, using logging roads in places, to reach a usable section of the John Day highway.

Gov. Smith's Record Target of Holmes

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