

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County history from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO July 20, 1946. Carrie Miles, newly installed noble grand of Olive Rebekah lodge, announces committee chairmen.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Thomas (Sharkey) Reinking, a city limit of the law, who broke one of his own, is out wearing crutches.

20 YEARS AGO July 20, 1936. Capt. W. C. Ryan, Medford CCC welfare officer, and Seth Bullis, Medford Red Cross representative, present lifesaving certificate to 28 CCC men.

Jackson County Chamber of Commerce receives 167 inquiries regarding Medford in June tabulation shows.

30 YEARS AGO July 20, 1926. Fines amounting to \$105 assessed speeders and other traffic violators who entered pleas of guilty in Judge Taylor's court.

From Local and Personal column: Cletus McCredie, local federal prohibition officer, returned this morning from Portland, where he had spent several weeks on official business.

40 YEARS AGO July 20, 1916. Agricultural and horticultural exhibits will be displayed at the Jackson County fair in Medford, Sept. 13 to 16. D. M. Lowe, manager of displays, announces.

The "Birth of a Nation" will be presented at the Medford Page Theatre, July 27-29.

What's the Answer? Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copy 1955 Editorial Research Bureau

1. The new jet commercial airliners will cost about \$9.8, \$1.6, \$6, \$1.6, or \$80 million each

2. Sense of balance in humans is in the brain, pituitary gland, inner ear, lower intestine or hip muscles

3. The Vatican gets its name from an early Pope, a hill in Rome, a New Testament personage, a stream flowing into the Tiber, or an archangel?

4. The Plains of Abraham are in Israel, Canada, Jordan, Mexico or the Caucasus area of Russia

5. Members of the Society of Jesus are better known as what?

6. About half or somewhat less or more than half the natives of Hawaii are of Japanese stock?

7. President Eisenhower's farm at Gettysburg contains just a little less than 20, 120, 200, 1200 or 2200 acres?

The answers: 1. About \$6 million each. 2. Inner ear. 3. One of the Seven Hills of Rome. 4. Canada (Quebec). 5. Jesuits. 6. Somewhat less than half. 7. Little less than 200.

Stoux Falls, S.D. — (UPI) — Townsfolk here called it "a striking example of mechanical failure" when the old courthouse clock "got stuck" and bonked 289 times.

"The King and I"

"The King and I" made a big hit with this department when it was produced on the stage in New York and San Francisco. In fact, it was maintained then, that this Rogers and Hammerstein production, marked in our judgment, the high point in achievement of this fabulous pair in the realm of modern musical entertainment.

This being our opinion we naturally made a special point of taking in the movie version which appeared here at the Craterian Wednesday afternoon—among the first performances, incidentally, on the coast.

WE NOT ONLY liked the movie version, we enjoyed it in some ways, more than the stage shows. There is, of course in dramatics as in many other things, no satisfactory substitute for "flesh and blood." But the fact remains the movies have some advantages over the "live-stage," and the producers of this film were quick to take advantage of them.

There is the creation of authentic background in depth and reality, for example, as well as fidelity and extent of atmosphere. The stage plays had their colorful and correctly oriental costumes, proper stage settings and properties of course, but in this film version there was a real chunk of living and breathing Siam, with the picturesque and jumbled harbor with all manner of native craft, the majestic British liner standing out as it approached the dock with the extremely photogenic teacher from England approaching her task of teaching the Kings children with considerable trepidation, however. Then on land the narrow crooked streets, of Bangkok, almost as confused and congested without elephants as the corner of Broadway and 42nd street would be on a midday afternoon WITH them.

ALL THIS added reality and tone to the story. Then there was the striking—and to us new—clarity and depth of the picture itself, the restraint, true beauty of the musical interpretation, and the colorful and exotic settings and costumes—all making the stage productions seem almost drab in comparison.

"The King and I" in fact, is more light opera than just another "musical." But what it lacks in robust comedy and whistling tunes, it more than makes up in depth, stature, the moving quality of its story, with the "words and music" not a thing apart, but an integral part of the whole—harmonizing with the scenes and clarifying the action.

HOWEVER, as before stated in our first reviews, so in this film, this chap Yul Brynner is the whole show—he doesn't so much steal it—he IS it. His support in this movie is excellent—Miss Deborah Kerr is almost as good a teacher as the late Gertrude Lawrence and has a far better voice—but we can more readily imagine Shakespeare's famous opus being a success without Hamlet, than the "King and I" being a success without Yul Brynner.

Our advice to those who want to see a part taken perfectly on the screen—or off—is not to miss him—when they have the chance.—R.W.R.

Foey on "Uniformity"

A couple of years ago, Oregon's highways were marked with a white center stripe, rather than the yellow one that had been in use for years.

After experience with the white, a majority of Oregon's drivers wish for a return to yellow.

Members of the highway commission informally indicate they prefer yellow.

Oregon's highway engineer says he likes yellow better.

It shows up more vividly in fog, and in drifting snow, and on rainy nights when oncoming headlights reflect the yellow better than the white.

WHY WAS the change to white made? Because "exhaustive tests" indicated it had better visibility, and because of "uniformity," since other states were adopting it.

We think the "exhaustive tests" made by Oregon's motorists are more conclusive than the ones cited as reason for the change.

And as for "uniformity," fiddlesticks. Let's go back to yellow.—E. A.

Time to Get Going

The Bureau of Municipal Research reports that the larger cities of the nation have spent almost half a billion dollars to provide parking facilities.

Approaches to the problem have included parking authorities, combined city and private enterprise and other plans, financed from revenue bonds with income pledged from meters and lots, parking districts set up as separate taxing units, sinking funds from meter revenue, general obligation bonds, and combinations of these.

IN MEDFORD, little has been done except to talk about it.

If something isn't done soon, the downtown business section will suffer an increasing loss of business; tax values will go down in the business area, and up in the residential area.

The problem is getting more urgent each day. The city council acknowledges the problem, but so far has done nothing. It's time to get going.—E. A.

Union, Metropolitan Opera in Agreement

New York—(UPI)—The American Guild of Musical Artists and the Metropolitan Opera Association have accepted a compromise proposal healing a breach that caused the Met to cancel its 1956-57 season.

The Guild signed a contract for the season following the so-

Hungarian Dictator's Fall Seen As Past Week's Top Good News

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

The Good 1. Matyas Rakosi, Hungary's "Little Stalin," fell victim to the convulsion which is shaking Communist leadership in the Soviet satellite countries of Eastern Europe. Resigning his post

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS I suppose it can be said truthfully enough that every day in the year is an anniversary of something or other. But the day on which this is written is in many ways a peculiarly interesting anniversary.

On the 18th day of July 1848 delegates from all over the country were gathering in the little town of Sepeca Falls, New York, for the first nationwide convention to discuss votes for women. Four pioneer American suffragists—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Martha Wright and Mary Ann McClintock—framed a resolution which demanded that women in the United States be given EQUAL RIGHTS AS CITIZENS, and the convention adopted the resolution the next day.

In 1917, 60 years later, the Susan B. Anthony federal suffrage amendment was placed before the house of representatives. In 1919 both houses of congress approved the amendment and it was sent to the state legislatures for ratification. Approximately a year later, Tennessee became the 36th state to register approval and in August of 1920 the Nineteenth Amendment granting suffrage to women became a part of our constitution.

WOMEN, of course, had voted in various American states before that time. Wyoming granted equal suffrage in 1869, Colorado followed in 1893. Utah fell in line in 1896. On the Pacific Coast, Washington gave votes to women in 1910, California in 1911 and Oregon in 1912.

THE \$84,000 question: IS POLITICS BETTER NOW THAN BEFORE WOMEN VOTED? I wouldn't know. But I hope so. I THINK so.

ANYWAY— At this pregnant moment in history, I'd like to recommend to women that they give more careful study to the need for more conservatism in our political thinking.

WHY? Well, IN MONEY MATTERS, at least, women are basically more conservative than men. They handle the household purse. They make the family income GO AROUND. When the Old Man wants to blow too much of it on fancy fishing tackle and hunting trips and fishing trips and poker parties with the boys and such-like non-essentials, it's usually the woman of the house who kicks up a disturbance. She knows how much it's going to take to keep the household running, and she knows what a gaping hole the non-essentials can bite out of the total.

So, in the pinches, she sets her foot down. When she sets her foot down, the man of the house usually sees the light.

I'D LIKE to call to the attention of the women this hard knobby fact:

The federal government of the United States (all by itself, not taking into account the debts of the states, the cities, the counties, the school districts, etc.) owes a little better than a quarter of a trillion dollars.

That is roughly a debt of about \$1,700 PER PERSON in the United States. For a census-average family of four, it's a debt of about \$6,800. It is a debt that in one way or another will have to be paid. The money with which to pay it will have to come out of the pockets of the people, for there is nowhere else for it to come from.

The politicians laugh off the debt, and go on spending and spending, giving no thought to repayment. They even advance the fancy theory that a big national debt is a good thing to have around the house. But HOUSEWIVES know better. They know that debts have to be paid. If they aren't paid, troubles come in gobs sooner or later. Housewives know that.

THE politicians will keep on spending as long as they keep getting elected. They can be stopped only by defeating them. The way to stop spending is to vote against the spenders.

In money matters, women are realists. Realists are apt to be conservatives. So I appeal to the women of our country to give thought to the need for more conservatism in our politics and our governmental affairs.

Moderate conservatism ISN'T a bad word. It's the GOOD WORD, as every woman who runs a household knows. I think it's high time for the women to rally around the banner of conservatism.

of first secretary of the Hungarian Communist party, Rakosi pleaded age, bad health and mistakes in policy. His big "mistake" was that he was too closely identified with Josef Stalin. Now that Stalin has been repudiated, Rakosi had to go. One of the more sinister Red leaders, he had been Hungary's dictator for years. The fall of "Pato Head," as Hungarians called him, was greeted jubilantly in Budapest.

2. The Defense Department in Washington announced that the Far East Command, with headquarters in Tokyo, will be abolished. Adm. Felix B. Stump, Pacific commander in chief, will take over the Far Eastern Command from the Army as part of his own setup. A separate United Nations Command will be maintained, with headquarters in Korea instead of Japan. The shift was a reflection of relaxed tension in the Far East. It was evidence that American military leaders believe any danger of war is now remote.

3. The Philippines ratified the Japanese peace treaty which was signed by the United States and other Allied countries in San Francisco in 1951. The way thus was cleared for restoration of normal relations between two countries whose cooperation is essential to effective Far Eastern defense against Communist encroachment. The treaty ratification came after Japan agreed to pay the Philippines \$550 million in war reparations.

The Bad 1. Potentially serious strain developed in German-American relations as the result of complaints of criminal violence against German civilians by

Babson Talks Trends In Commodity Prices

By ROGER W. BABSON Babson Park, Mass.—The whole world has been upset economically and politically by World War II and its aftermath. In the midst of our own long post-war boom—only recently showing signs of decline—it is hard to believe there are many areas where serious losses and widespread suffering have resulted. Prices here have been so stable that we have forgotten the importance of commodity market trends.



Roger W. Babson, where serious losses and widespread suffering have resulted. Prices here have been so stable that we have forgotten the importance of commodity market trends.

For more than 50 years, I have been keeping tabs on commodity price swings. The Babson Organization has been publishing a business inventory-commodity price forecast over this long period, primarily because I believe that a knowledge of month-to-month developments in the major cash commodity markets will benefit all businessmen. Commodity prices should be watched closely, especially in these uncertain times.

The so-called "built-in stabilizers" of our post-depression American economy have helped us forget the basic principle that the price of each commodity is finally determined by the supply relative to the effective demand. A surplus of a commodity brings lower prices and vice versa. The many attempts of governments and individuals to control prices have all ended disastrously.

Swings in Prices

Years of study have shown that commodity prices move in definite cycles. I have proved to my own satisfaction that individual commodity prices, as well as groups, follow distinct—though not regular—periodic fluctuations. Of course, one must distinguish clearly between the major cyclical or long swing movement and the minor or shorter-swing movement. When both trends are in the same direction, the price movement is accentuated. Otherwise—as in recent years—prices tend to hold fairly steady or to move in the direction of the stronger trend. In order to gauge properly the movement of prices, you must consider both the major and the minor trends.

Commodity experts who now follow various commodity markets more closely than I do believe that the major trend in commodity prices continues upward. They forecast a higher average of commodity prices before this present major cycle has been completed, but they emphasize that interruptions to this upward trend are possible. Also, they tell me that there will be individual commodities which will move contrary to the underlying trend. Hence it is absolutely necessary—especially in these uncertain times—to analyze each commodity separately. I forecast that failure to do so may prove costly, for the next minor movement in commodity prices will be downward. I forecast it may get underway sooner than today seems possible.

American soldiers. German resentment reached its peak after two young Germans were killed in street fights and a 15-year-old girl was raped by seven American soldiers. Gen. Henry H. Hodges, commanding United States forces in Europe ordered officers and non-commissioned officers to tighten discipline. He imposed a midnight curfew on American soldiers in German towns.

2. Soviet Russia recalled Valerian A. Zorin, its ambassador to West Germany. It followed up with an agreement to build up the East German Communist regime. The Soviet action amounted to a declaration of war on German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Zorin, as a Soviet deputy foreign minister, was expected to open a big propaganda campaign against Adenauer in an attempt to undermine his authority. The issue which caused a near-break in relations was German unity. Moscow demands that Adenauer negotiate on unity with the East German Reds. He refuses firmly to do so.

3. The United States accused Russia of holding prisoner at least 10 crew members of two missing American planes. One of the aircraft, a Navy Privateer, was shot down by the Russians over the Baltic Sea on April 8, 1950. The other, an Air Force B29, was shot down over the Sea of Japan on June 13, 1952. The United States has received various reports that the missing fliers are held prisoner. The State Department demanded that Russia inform it of "each American military person who has been detained in the Soviet Union at any time since Jan. 1, 1949."

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 a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Humane Problems

To the Editor: So glad to see humane problems considered in your writing. Had been hoping for just that, one of your good considerations as we know you like pets. Jackson county surely does not want to forget its help for such a cause. How kind of the one man whose generosity will keep the Humane society going. We sleep better now. Name on File, Jacksonville, Ore.

GOP Plans Prosperity Issue Appeal in '56 To Labor Area Voters

Washington—(CQ)—If prosperity arrives with the Republican elephant, won't labor want the combination to stay? Certainly, say the Republicans, and that's why the GOP will win in November.

A short, backward look shows why the GOP is optimistic.

Just 24 years ago, a Republican Presidential candidate bid for the labor vote with the promise of a chicken in every pot, a new car in every garage.

One depression and one war later, the Democrats came up with their 1944 slogan of 60 million jobs.

Now there are an unprecedented 66.5 million jobs. The factory worker's standard of living is 15 per cent higher than it was in 1952. A chicken cooks in every roasterie or eye-level oven in the land. There's a flashy car in every garage.

And the Republican Administration, that has coincided with this record peacetime prosperity, is claiming its "just reward" at the polling places in November.

A Congressional Quarterly survey shows Mr. Eisenhower cracked all but the strongest labor strongholds in his 1952 race. He might win some of these in 1956 with the help of the prosperity record.

CQ's survey figured the percentage of workers in each of the 435 Congressional districts employed in blue collar jobs—craftsmen, foremen, machine operators, private household help, service employees and all laborers except those who work on farms or in mines.

Nationally, slightly less than half the workers fall into this blue collar category. But there are 52 Congressional districts—mainly in the big cities—where more than 60 per cent of employed persons are blue collar workers.

Mr. Eisenhower's 1952 rival and possible 1956 opponent, Adlai E. Stevenson, won two-thirds of these 52 heavily blue collar districts. But Stevenson's average margin of victory was about 5 per cent of the vote—by no means an insuperable advantage.

Many Negroes These pro-Stevenson labor districts include most of the non-southern districts with the largest numbers of Negroes. Traditionally Democratic in political allegiance, the Negroes will be subject to Republican appeals not only on prosperity but on civil rights.

In 383 districts where the proportion of blue collar workers was below 60 per cent, the Congressional Quarterly survey found Mr. Eisenhower ran far ahead of the Democratic nominee. The President carried 276 such districts. Stevenson won home.

only 107, mostly in areas where white collar workers and farmers approach or exceed the number of blue collar workers.

The 1954 Congressional election disclosed a trend to the Democrats in the blue collar districts, which may have been sensitive to the temporary rise in unemployment.

Democrats made a net gain of 19 seats in 1954 to win their 232-203 control of the House of Representatives. Twelve of the 19 wins came from among the 214 districts where more than half the workers are in blue collar jobs.

With control of the next Congress at stake, Republicans are trying to beef up their campaign organization in these labor districts. Democratic candidates will continue to get most of the labor union endorsements, and Republicans concede the unions do a big job of registering voters and providing manpower for precinct work.

Advocacy Committee Already, a national labor advocacy committee, including many of the top men of the AFL-CIO, is at work with the Democratic National Committee. Republicans, conceding the big names to the Democrats, are looking for county, state and local labor leaders to help get their message to the rank-and-file.

That message will highlight prosperity, but also will emphasize the welfare programs—social security and health legislation, for instance—strategists think appeal to the workers' wives. The ladies, who voted in surprisingly large numbers in 1952, will be wooed assiduously by both parties.

Democrats concede few votes will be won with demands for Taft-Hartley Act repeal and acknowledge they lack a single-word issue to match workers. They will argue the workers' economic gains have not kept pace with business profits. They will accuse the Republicans of operating on a "trickle down" theory of economics and of failing to cure the soft spots in the economy. They hope the cumulative effect of these arguments coupled with traditional pro-Democratic leanings of workers and top union leader support will carry them through in November.

(Copyright 1956, Congressional Quarterly)

MEOWS FROM THE GRILL

New York—(UPI)—William Harris Jr., wondered what the strange noises emitting from his motor could be until he lifted the hood of his car. He found his pet cat between the grill and radiator. Harris had just driven 26 miles from his Tappan, N.Y., such districts. Stevenson won home.

Editorial Comment

SKYWATCHERS' ANSWER: 'YES'

Four years ago when skywatchers took up their lonely vigils at thousands of posts they did not ask how long their service would be required.

They asked only one thing: Did their leaders, in the military and in the government, believe there was a threat against which their efforts could mean something?

The answer was given affirmatively. Volunteers rallied to the Ground Observer Corps. They manned filter center staffs.

Now, after four years, volunteers who watch the skies are asking the same question again.

Recently, in connection with Bend's observance of the 4th skywatch anniversary, Brig. Gen. W. H. Wise of the 37th Air Division (Defense) gave the answer.

Skywatchers will be needed at least for another four years. And in this year of 1956 the threat of an enemy attack is as great as it was in 1952.

Air defense at present cannot be made effective solely within the military, General Wise said. The scope and character of the air defense mission requires the full participation and cooperation of hundreds of thousands of civilians.

Air defense, General Wise said, is still the concern of every citizen in the United States.

A new threat has loomed for

America in the past year or so. This is the missile threat. It is real, but it is a future threat.

"The threat to our security now and for some time to come lies in the long range bomber force for the Soviet Union," General Wise said.

It is a powerful force. It could be used against the United States tonight, tomorrow or next year. It is a threat that should it become a reality, can be heard and seen.

It is a threat which, if employed in a low level attack, the GOC could ward off, and possibly save cities and their millions of people.

General Wise has a message for skywatchers on their anniversary date:

"It now appears we will need the Ground Observer Corps for at least another four years. There may be adjustments either way, but this is the picture as we see it now."

"We will account to you regularly about these adjustments based on our best estimates of the danger, and our continued progress in facing up to that danger."

His words definitely answer the question that is being asked at the half-way point in the history of Skywatch: Is the service of the volunteer watchers still needed?

The answer: "Yes."

—Bend Bulletin.

The MEAT CENTER advertisement featuring a cartoon pig and listing prices for Mutton Roast (19¢/lb), Pork Liver (19¢/lb), Beef Heart or Tongue (19¢/lb), and Sliced Bacon (29¢/lb).