

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
Published Daily Except Saturdays by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-6141

OSP Anniversary

With few if any exceptions, we have been favorably impressed with the members of the Oregon State Police we have met.

They have been uniformly courteous, helpful and, when occasion demanded, firm.

In addition, the organization as a whole has compiled an enviable record of law enforcement, traffic control and crime detection.

THESE remarks are motivated by the fact that the OSP last week quietly observed the 25th anniversary of its organization. Gov. Elmo Smith, in commenting on the event, said:

The Oregon State Police have earned the respect of the people of Oregon. They have attained a reputation, which is well deserved, as one of the nation's best law enforcement agencies. Citizens of Oregon are proud of them and their record.

Such a reputation cannot be earned without top-flight personnel, and this in turn depends on a leadership which can attract, select, train and hold good men. Oregon has been fortunate in having such leadership for its police department.

THE DEPARTMENT was organized by Charles P. Pray, who is now living in retirement in Portland, and who came to the new department in 1931 from industrial security work and the FBI.

Pray, as superintendent, was an austere man, a disciplinarian, who nonetheless had a twinkle in his eye and a quiet sense of humor which his closer associates sometimes got to see. His influence is still felt in the department, for he insisted from the first on the highest standards of honesty, service and integrity, together with hard work and thorough training.

The police succeeded to the duties of the old traffic patrol, and many of its original officers came from the patrol's ranks, including the second and present superintendent, H. G. (Fod) Maisson, who took over when Pray retired.

Others came from sheriff's offices and city police departments. Seventeen of the original members are still on the force, including Capt. Paul Parson and Lt. Paul Morgan, the two senior officers of the southwestern Oregon district, with headquarters at Medford.

THE DEPARTMENT is organized in four districts. This one includes seven counties, Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Coos, Curry, Lake and Klamath. Total personnel in the district is 89, including the captain and lieutenant.

The Medford detachment has four sergeants (one assigned to game enforcement) and 15 officers.

The organization has always been along military lines. Charles Stanton, editor of the Roseburg News-Review, comments:

As a police organization it observes a strict military regime and discipline, which prevails from the highest ranking officer to the newest rookie. The probationary period for new recruits serves to weed out within a short time those applicants who find themselves unable to conform to the strict code, which has had an important part in preserving the fine character of the organization.

AS FAR AS Medford and Jackson county are concerned, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that without the constant and efficient aid of the state police, the Fascist movement that gained such incredible headway in the early '30s would have taken many months—perhaps years—instead of a few weeks to put down.

Capt. Lee Bown (now the deputy superintendent of the department) was head of the local state police squad then, and the people of this community should always hold him in high regard, and with profound gratitude, for the courage and skill and coolness he displayed during a time when not only the lives of many citizens, but the very foundations of our form of democratic government were seriously threatened.

Oregon is fortunate in many ways. Not the least is in the caliber of the department which serves the people as protectors of their peace and safety.—E.A.

Link With History

Grandfather Elliott, who died many years ago, was a drummer boy in the Civil War. Had he lived, he would have been about the same age as Albert Woolson, who died at 109 the other day. Woolson, too, was a Civil War drummer boy.

Woolson was the last living member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the once vast and potent organization of Union veterans of the Civil War. He was the only surviving human link between the present and the "boys in blue" who fought for the north during this nation's greatest tragedy.

THAT WAS a war which touched every family in America. We suspect that many families have memories of their own grandfathers or great-grandfathers who fought either in the blue or gray uniforms. Perhaps it is for this reason that the death of Albert Woolson has stirred many Americans to think back, to remember, to reconsider the war which freed the slaves and preserved the union, yet which left scars still unhealed. His death underlines with poignancy the march of history, the inevitability of change, the growth of the nation, the swift passage of time.

ALBERT Woolson, who served less than a year in uniform at the age of 17, probably was not typical of the soldiers of the Union. Nor, in himself, was he an important figure, except in the sense that every individual is important.

But in his last years he became a symbol and a reminder, the last human, tangible, living evidence of the North's part in the great upheaval that tore the nation apart, only to reunite it, greater and stronger.

When the few last Confederate veterans who still survive are, inevitably, gone, that war will truly belong to history.—E. A.

Babson Talks About Food, Pills, Stocks

By ROGER W. BABSON Babson Park, Mass.—I have continually stressed in this column that the continuation of present prosperity depends upon the consumers, or customers of your local stores. So long as retail sales remain high, all is well, and husbands will continue employment; but when you begin to restrict buying, then retailers buy less from manufacturers. The manufacturers then begin to lay off their workmen and retail sales are further reduced—the "vicious circle." Hence, the business cycle—so-called—turns downward until we have a depression.



Roger W. Babson

Retail sales and employment have been kept up by extensive local and national advertising. The latter has been greatly aided by photography, color printing, radio, and now TV. Unless something unexpected happens to shake confidence, retail sales will be further stimulated by air conditioning and self-service. Some day a little oxygen will be fed into air-conditioning systems, which will be a great blessing to all.

I, however, wish to refer this week to "pills" which are being used so unnecessarily by wage-workers, many of whom leave home without a real breakfast. The "coffee break" is the most apparent development in this line. The milk and sugar are real food; but the coffee is only a temporary stimulant lasting at most one half-hour. Those working on continuous-line production—who must keep up with the speed of the belts—often use dextroline pills. These tend to keep one awake and supply "pep." They don't work with all people who really need better meals and more sleep.

ASTOUNDING Statistics But consider the following statistics on pills which are being used today—not by sick people but those who are employed in factories, retail stores, and offices. The following figures have been supplied by Dr. Henry van Zile Hyde of the U. S. Public Health Service at Washington. He says: Each year we dose ourselves with about 400 tons of barbiturates (a nerve drug), 34 tons of amphetamine (a "pep-up" drug), and 7,000 tons of aspirin made into 10 billion five-grain tablets! In addition, there are billions of laxative pills sold.

Much of this tonnage is consumed by tired mothers preparatory to shopping at a supermarket or some other retail store. The final step may be to give pills, free, to customers as they enter the store! Such pills would keep them longer on their ach-

ing feet and give them courage to buy more goods. All of these stimulants are in addition to the highballs and doses of whiskey or brandy taken regularly at home.

The taking of such pills—like buying on installment—may not be harmful if properly controlled. It, however, is dangerous for wage-workers, consumers or retailers to depend too much upon such artificial stimulants. Not only does their use serve only temporarily, but it is a dangerous and unnatural way to get free from pain, fatigue, and other troubles. Those depending upon such should go to a physician for a "check-up" and learn how to eliminate the cause of their troubles.

Importance of Good Food Surely the prosperity of the nation as well as our own well-being could be benefited by the regular eating of more good food. Coffee will not take the place of oatmeal; ice cream sodas will not serve for healthy lunches, while hurried dinners or suppers may keep you alive, but not prosperous. We cannot get on with scant and hurried meals any more than a furnace can provide power without sufficient coal or oil.

Although girls' beautiful complexions are out of my field, yet I am told "on authority" that the money spent on cosmetics would give far more rosy cheeks if spent on more good food, fresh air, pure drinking water—with more sleep. Let me further remind readers of the old question: "How does the word 'diet' read when we leave the 't' off?"

A Word To Investors Although I am an optimist on oils, chemicals, and certain other groups of stocks, yet I have continually kept in mind that some "unexpected event" may at any time happen. I wrote a column on this subject a few weeks ago. The recent sudden taking over of the Suez Canal by the new Egyptian Government is an illustration of what I had in mind. Even in these good days this sudden event caused several billion dollars to be knocked off the value of oil stocks and other internationally owned securities within a few hours.

We are now living in a small world. Whatever our religion, color, or nationality, we are brothers together economically. Every investor in the world has lost money by this act of the Egyptian Government. These investors are asking themselves: If this can be done to one of the oldest and most conservative investments, Suez Canal stock, why could it not be done to many other "blue chips"? However, all "unexpected events" are bearish. Some are very bullish, such as the recent sudden adjournment of Congress until next January.

In The Day's News By Frank Jenkins

Suez developments: India's Nehru announces that India will attend the London conference on the Suez crisis. At the same time, he tells the Indian parliament he understands that Egypt (meaning Nasser) can not and will not take part in the London parley.

WHY not? The answer is reasonably simple. When Nasser, in a fit of pique because we refused to be drawn into a bidding battle with Russia to see who would put up the most money for his Aswan dam, grabbed the canal and said he'd finance the dam himself out of canal revenues, he put himself out on a limb.

Having done that, he will lose face if he takes part in a conference whose purpose is to INTERNATIONALIZE the Suez. Dictators can't afford to lose face.

MEANWHILE, Britain is assembling an air and sea armada to move troops to the Mediterranean. The British are also pushing ahead with their plans to hold the Suez conference, which is scheduled to begin on Aug. 16. A British foreign office spokesman says it will be held regardless of how many of the 24 nations that have been invited refuse to attend.

In a statement issued in London, the foreign office says Britain intends to settle the dispute peacefully. But, the statement adds, it is the intention of Britain, the U.S. and France to ASSURE that the canal shall remain open to ships of all nations at all times.

THAT brings us into the picture. What are WE going to do? At his press conference this morning President Eisenhower said he has every hope the Suez canal crisis will be settled by peaceful means. That brought from a reporter the suggestion that this might give the impression the President is against the use of force in ANY circumstances.

Ike retorted that he had not said any such thing. He added that what we are trying to do is to substitute the conference table for the battlefield.

I THINK we'll all join unhesitatingly in President Eisenhower's hope. Conference rooms

have many doors. You can go into them and you can come out again. And you can go back and try all over.

But battlefields are FINAL. Once the shooting starts, it is terribly, terribly difficult to get it stopped.

THE key to the problem, of course, is Russia.

Is Russia ready to let the shooting start? If so, she will back Nasser to the hilt.

So far, Russia has given no inkling of what she intends to do.

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.

Want Bear Creek Route

To the Editor: We are respectfully requesting that you use your influence in preventing the new 99 Highway from going through the west side of our narrow little valley, but urge the natural God given route along Bear Creek.

Here are the reasons: 1. Along Bear Creek means the saving from destruction of much fine farm land and orchards and the taking of them from the tax rolls. Our narrow little valley can ill afford to lose more farm and orchard land.

2. As laid out, the West Side route would, as far as I can see, cut all orchards and farms diagonally, leaving pieces of land and orchards in shapes almost impossible to work and care for.

Humphrey's Civil Rights Stand Now Threat to His V-P Chances

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent Chicago—(UP)—One of the swashbuckling crew who four years ago tried to thumb South-



Hubert H. Humphrey

ern conservatives out of the Democratic party now wishes he hadn't.

He is Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, a small, smart man, who has a pretty good chance to be nominated for vice president of the United States.

Humphrey's pretty good chance would be considerably better today but for his record of left wing Democratic activity which was a successful operation at the start and a political bust in the windup. Insofar as it has political significance, the record began mid-way in the 1948 Democratic National convention.

The conventioners at that moment were confronted with a yes and no but maybe plank on civil rights which had been whopped up by a resolutions committee eager to avoid the issue and a fight. Humphrey challenged from the floor, proposed and won adoption of a plank which produced a bolt of Southern Democrats who formed a state's rights party which nominated South Carolina's J. Strom Thurmond for president. Thurmond won 39 electoral votes.

Harry S. Truman was elected, however without a solid South and Humphrey was convinced he and his plank had brought about the dawn of a new political day.

The senator had a hand in making the 1952 civil rights prescription a bit harder for the South to swallow than his brew of 1948. But the new plank had not held the North and East for the Democrats although it again chipped away Southern support.

Humphrey has devoted considerable time, thought and effort in the past four years to squaring himself with Senate Democrats. He could not hope to square himself wholly with the extreme conservatives, but he did what he could. He latched on to Adlai E. Stevenson, the moderate candidate for the Democratic nomination. He opposes Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, who is standing fast in 1956 about where Humphrey stood in 1948-52.

The senator did not pull out of Americans for Democratic Action, (ADA) the fighting New Deal-Fair Deal splinter group which would teach the Democratic party to fly on its left wing. Humphrey had no part of ADA's public rebuke of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, Texas, and Speaker Sam Rayburn, Texas, for what the left regarded as re-

actionary policies. The senator has made a lot of character with most of his Democratic colleagues in the Senate. They like and admire him.

Stevenson obviously would be pleased to run with him this year if both could be nominated. Humphrey is a top campaigner, fit to take on the Republicans' Richard M. Nixon, and that isn't faint praise.

The faint praise for Humphrey comes from way down South in Dixie where the court house

gangs and the voters up the creek forks remember all too well the Humphrey of 1948-52. They've never heard of the Humphrey of the past four years who has changed his mind considerably about the place of the South in the Democratic party.

It would be asking much of the Southern conservatives this year to accept a civil rights plank which they don't like along with two sweethearts of ADA such as Stevenson and Humphrey to head their presidential ticket.

Conflicting Views on Catholic as Candidate For V-P are Presented

Washington—(CQ)—The fight for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination has turned into a public debate on the wisdom of putting a Catholic candidate on the national ticket.

Congressional Quarterly obtained a copy of a confidential memorandum that supporters of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) are distributing to leading Democrats. It disputes the claim of backers of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) that a Catholic nominee virtually would assure a Democratic victory in November.

Humphrey, a Congregationalist, departed from precedent last week and formally announced his candidacy for second spot on the national ticket. Kennedy, a Catholic, is bidding for the Vice Presidential nomination although he has not formally announced his candidacy.

The claim that a Catholic Vice Presidential candidate would all but win the Presidential election for the Democrats was made in a survey distributed by John M. Bailey, Connecticut Democratic chairman and Kennedy backer.

It, like the pro-Humphrey confidential memo rebutting the claim, was meant primarily for the eyes of Adlai E. Stevenson, leading candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Both Humphrey and Kennedy are supporting Stevenson.

The pro-Kennedy survey claimed a Catholic Vice Presidential nominee would add 132 electoral votes to the Democratic column, even if "he could get no more than those 'normally Democratic Catholics' who voted for Ike in 1952." That would be "enough when combined with the Solid South to provide a majority of electoral votes," Bailey's memorandum claimed. There are 531 electoral votes; 266 are needed to win.

Rebuttal The Humphrey forces' rebuttal, distributed by political scientist and author Louis Bean, raises these questions: "Will non-Irish, Catholic groups... swing against Ike because an Irish candidate is the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate?"

"How will the candidacy of an Irish Catholic for Vice President affect the party in Protestant areas... a host of states of rural non- (or even anti-) Catholic orientation? For a non-urban, pro-farm, Catholic, maybe; but for an urban, Boston intellectual who so duplicates rather than complements Governor Stevenson, the prospects seem doubtful."

Bean's study disputes two basic claims of the Bailey report: That there is a "Catholic vote" and that Catholic candidates ran far ahead of Stevenson in 1952.

Bailey claimed that if Kennedy "brought into the Democratic fold only those normally Democratic Catholics who voted for Ike, he would probably win New York, Massachusetts, Con-

necticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Illinois—for 132 electoral votes.

"If he also wins the votes of Catholics who shifted to the Republicans in 1948 or earlier, he could also swing New Jersey, Minnesota, Michigan, California, Wisconsin, Ohio, Maryland, Montana and maybe even New Hampshire—for a total of 265 electoral votes."

Sees Catholic Vote Catholics, the Bailey report said, "vote not as union members or farmers or women or old people, but as Catholics.... There is, or can be, a Catholic vote; and it is apparent that a well-known Catholic on the Democratic ticket would allocate to that ticket an extraordinarily large portion of that vote."

The Bean memo concedes that most Catholics have voted Democratic but says "the evidence shows that what held them to the Democratic party was not their faith but their status as poor, underprivileged city dwellers."

It cites studies to show that the same proportion of Catholics and Protestants—one in five—left the Democratic party to vote for Mr. Eisenhower in 1952.

The pro-Kennedy memo says Democratic hopes rest on major urban areas in 14 key states. "The Catholic voters in each of these cities can usually determine the Democratic margin in those cities; the size of the Democratic margin in those cities usually determines whether these states go Democratic; and whether these states go Democratic usually determines whether the Democrats win the election."

Sees New Victories A Catholic Vice Presidential nominee, Bailey's report claims, would win the key cities "as Al Smith did, and begin a new era of Democratic victories without costing even the few electoral votes Smith did."

Along with the religious issue, the pro-Humphrey memo raises questions about Kennedy's appeal in the farm states, described as "the single largest area of potential anti-GOP sentiment anywhere in the nation."

Kennedy has voted consistently for the Administration's flexible support program, while Humphrey favors rigid 90 per cent farm price supports.

The pro-Humphrey appeal says the "candidate must be one who stands forthright" on the farm issue and "is able by his personal efforts to dramatize the Democratic party as the farmers' party."

Stevenson, it says, "has not yet done this. He is essentially an urban—and urbane—intellectual as far as the farmer is concerned."

Nominating Kennedy, the memo says, "would be but to put two dinner jackets where one grew before. Farm votes cannot be won this way." (Copyright 1956, Congressional Quarterly)

Congressional Quiz

Q—When the Republicans convene Aug. 20 in San Francisco, they can boast that their convention is unique in at least three respects. Can you name any one?

A—It will be the first GOP convention to be held in the Far West, the 100th anniversary of the first Republican nominating convention and the latest date a major political convention ever has been held. It also will be the only one the Democrats and the second national convention to be held in San Francisco.

Q—True or false: It will require more delegate support to nominate the Democratic Presidential candidate than to nominate the Republican candidate.

A—True. The Democratic nominee must rack up at least 686½ votes, but his Republican counterpart needs only 662. But it's even worse than it looks. Because of the Democrats' system of fractional voting, most delegates will have only half a vote. Each GOP delegate will have one whole vote.

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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
Aug. 10, 1946
(It was Saturday)

Official Navy moving pictures of the war will be shown Medford Legionnaires at a special meeting of Post 15, Wednesday, at the Armory.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: A number of new autos are mingling with the Main Stem mechanical rabble and the 1930 vehicular vintage.

20 YEARS AGO
Aug. 10, 1936
(It was Monday)

The city council to consider tonight C. A. Hartley's bid for the paving Apple st. from Third to Fifth sts.

Final instructions will be given Medford post's delegation to the American Legion convention at Roseburg at the post meeting Tuesday night.

30 YEARS AGO
Aug. 10, 1926
(It was Tuesday)

Jackson County Merchant's association urges business men to attend the "Trail Rail" meeting in Eugene in August.

Medford post 15 played leading role in the state legion convention at Marshfield last week.

40 YEARS AGO
Aug. 10, 1916
(It was Thursday)

Premium list for Jackson county fair at Medford Sept. 13-16, issued.

Bartlett auction market August 9: New York, \$2.66, 25 cars; Chicago, \$2.90; Philadelphia, \$2.80; Boston, ripe \$2.90; green, \$3.20.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7?
Copyright 1955 Editorial Research Report

- 1. To be elected President a candidate needs a full majority of the electoral votes or only more than any one else gets?
2. Average families with low cash incomes spend about (a) 10, (b) 25, (c) 40 or (d) 55 per cent of it on food?
3. The Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society is the governing body of which religious denomination?
4. Chosen is the native name for which country in Asia?
5. Which one of these has more circulation: N.Y. Times, N.Y. News, Chicago Tribune, Philadelphia Bulletin, Los Angeles Times?
6. The Russian alphabet has the same number of letters as the English, or more, or fewer?
7. First man to set foot on the South Pole was Byrd, Peary, Nansen, Dr. Cook, Amundsen or Scott?
The answers: 1. Full majority. 2. About 40 per cent is average. 3. Jehovah's Witnesses, 4. Korea. 5. N.Y. News. 6. More. 7. Amundsen.

BE NONCHALANT Hartford, Conn.—(UP)—If a wasp flies in while you're driving along, don't start swatting. Instead, be "hospitable." It's safer and chances are the insect will depart sooner. The Connecticut State Safety Commission, in issuing this safety tip, said numerous accidents are attributed to motorists who try to drive and fight off insects at the same time.