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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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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. 24, 1946 (It was Saturday) Federal Communications Commission grants Mail Tribune request for a permit to construct a standard broadcasting station.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Three more weeks until the adolescents mobilize again for mastering the three R's.

20 YEARS AGO

Aug. 24, 1936 (It was Monday) Porter Taylor, market specialist, explains government plan of fruit subsidies at meeting of the Rogue River Valley Traffic association.

Former President Herbert C. Hoover and his wife entertained here last night for the south.

30 YEARS AGO

Aug. 24, 1926 (It was Tuesday) At this season of the year poultrymen are very much interested in culling their laying in order to keep only profitable hens through the period of higher priced eggs the coming winter.

Ed O'Hara starts worm farm, it is announced today.

40 YEARS AGO

Aug. 24, 1916 (It was Thursday) Hottest weather of the year prevails over the northwest—the first heat wave since June 16.

Representatives of the Grizzlies, Mr. and Mrs. Bunce, Roscoe Johnson, Miss Hurd and Mr. Noreen, motor to Crater lake.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get a 77 Copr. 1955 Editorial Research Report

- 1. The average U.S. factory worker earns in overtime about \$3, \$8, \$13, or \$18 a week?
2. The Cape Cod Canal connects Cape Cod Bay with Nantucket Sound, the Atlantic Ocean, Long Island Sound, Buzzard's Bay, or Narragansett Bay?
3. Martha was the first name of the wife of Washington and which other outstanding President?
4. Largest city in the South is Atlanta, Houston, Miami, New Orleans or Richmond?
5. "A nation of shopkeepers" was what Napoleon called the Americans, British, French, Italians, Prussians, Swedes, or Swiss?
6. It's wise to have your tonsils taken out even if they're not diseased: right or wrong?
7. The Order of Ahepa is a group of Americans of Irish, Italian, Greek, Jewish, Hawaiian, or Japanese descent?
1. About \$8 (first half of 1956).
2. Buzzard's Bay.
3. Jefferson.
4. Houston.
5. British.
6. Wrong.
7. Greek.

OLDSTERS WELCOME Portland, Ind.—(U.P.)—Octogenarians can attend the Jay County Fair free this year. Passes are being issued to people 80 years of age and older for all the fair's events.

It Took a Long Time

It took a long, long time, but it finally is here: Start of construction on the Talent project.

We have discussed too frequently on the importance of the project to need to say much of anything further along those lines.

BUT it is interesting to look back over the long history of the project, which had its origin many years before the proposal ever reached its present form. It goes back to the visions of ample irrigation water for the valley held by some of the first settlers.

The first large-scale attempts at irrigation were made nearly 60 years ago by local people, who banded together to form the first "water companies," which later were to become irrigation districts, formed under state law as units of local government.

Still later, as the problem of financing big irrigation works outgrew the capacity of the locality, the federal government was called upon to lend its resources.

IN the 1940s, there were intensive surveys and investigations conducted by the bureau of reclamation with an eye to over-all, multi-purpose development of the entire Rogue basin. As they developed into the shape of a specific proposal, an old controversy began to flare anew. As the bureau's report on the Rogue Basin Project stated:

A conflict has existed in the Rogue River Basin virtually ever since settlement began between development of water resources for irrigation, power and flood control on the one hand, and preservation of natural scenic beauty and of fish and wildlife resources, on the other hand. The conflict has been intensified as a result of recent, large increases in population and industry. There is no easy solution to the conflict.

A special public hearing was held by the bureau at Medford on June 8 and 9, 1948 . . . to determine the sentiment of the residents of the Rogue River Basin and other interested parties as to whether the major emphasis in development of the basin should be directed toward preservation of scenic and recreational resources or toward an economically sound development of irrigation, power and flood control.

THERE was bitterness at the hearing as the two forces clashed. But the advocates of economic development won out, and "Plan A," one of two alternative proposals for development, was recommended by the hearings officers.

But the fight was not ended, and was waged not only in the valley itself, but in the state and national capitals. It focused principally on the proposed high dam across the Rogue river at Lewis creek.

Because of the opposition, the overall Rogue Basin project has never been put into effect. But, as the result of a compromise between the opposing factions, agreement was reached on one phase of the proposal — the Talent project.

AS a result of that agreement, the valley was able to present a united front in seeking construction of the \$20 million plan. It has none of the characteristics to which the "Plan A" opponents objected, and has decided benefits for almost all phases of the economy of the region.

In recent years we have watched the progress of the proposal, from completion of studies, to a detailed bureau of reclamation report, to checks by the bureau of the budget, to its final inclusion in the administration's public works budget (not without some partisan jockeying on both sides of the aisle), to authorization by congress, to the first year's construction appropriation of \$2,400,000 at the last session of congress.

The final step — approval of a partial repayment contract by Talent Irrigation district landowners — was given in the 111 to 11 vote at an election Wednesday.

Construction, which will take four of five years to complete, will begin next week.—E.A.

At Their Best

The following comprises excerpts from an editorial published on this page two years ago this week. It applies just as much this week as it did then.)

At the urging of two city-bred youngsters we dropped in on the 4-H and FFA fair at the fairgrounds. To be entirely honest about it, the visit was somewhat reluctant.

Well sir, darned if we weren't as interested as we could be, once we got there and saw what was going on.

THE intense interest of the young participants, the loving care which they lavished on their animals, the anxious but determined expressions on their faces as they led their beasts into the judging ring; all these were—well—the lady in the party called it "inspiring," and she's probably not far from wrong. The youngsters went up and down the aisles, discovering new miracles of the animal world until we had to calm them down.

THOMAS Jefferson was convinced that the future of the United States depended upon its retaining its agrarianism — that the qualities of the farmer are the qualities which make a nation great and stable. After watching the farm youngsters of Jackson county perform, we're about ready to agree.

These qualities of hard work, study, application, self-reliance, are readily developed on a farm, and they are channeled and applied through the 4-H and FFA programs. The annual fair is the culmination of a full year of this work. And it shows it.

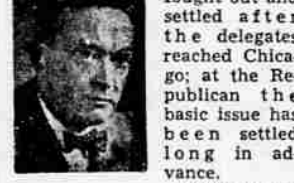
YOU might not get starry-eyed over beef cattle, or cackling chickens, or bleating sheep, or grunting pigs. But you ought to let your own kids drag you to the fair. Here's where you can watch America's greatest crop, her growing youngsters, at their best.—E.A.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO

The biggest difference between the two conventions is that at the Democratic the issue of party control was fought out and settled after the delegates reached Chicago; at the Republican the basic issue has been settled long in advance.



Walter Lippmann

Chicago was in fact an open convention, not so much because of the Kefauver-Kennedy contest but because of the Truman-Stevenson contest. This was a genuine struggle for the leadership of the party machinery, and though the outcome was decisive, it was decided by the delegates and not by the national managers at the central headquarters of the party.

At Chicago there was a struggle and there was negotiation and there was compromise, and although they did not take place on the floor of the convention in full public view, they were sufficiently in view through the excellent work of the television reporters, to leave no doubt that the convention was in fact transacting business.

SAN FRANCISCO, on the other hand, is a meeting to ratify and to celebrate decisions already taken under the management of the chairman of the National Committee, Mr. Hall, and the central headquarters command of the party. The Republicans, like the Democrats, have had to meet the fundamental issue of party control. They have had to deal with even before the President's heart attack in September, 1955, during the long months when he was refusing to say whether he would run again.

When the President was stricken, the whole future of the party was in doubt. It was at this time that Mr. Hall, who is obviously a strong man who knows his own mind, took command, decreed that Eisenhower and Nixon must run again, put the President under pressure to agree to run again, and put the party under pressure to accept Nixon again.

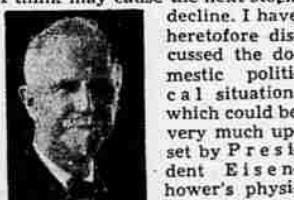
The whole power of the national party organization was mobilized by Mr. Hall to prevent any serious challenge to Nixon's renomination. The President, though he has shown faint signs of regretting that the convention has nothing to do, has not objected seriously to Mr. Hall's steamroller. As a result, the convention had nothing to do but listen to ghost-written speeches and to watch a stage-managed show, and to vote yes.

WHAT is coming out of San Francisco is a party stand which at the level of the keynote speech, the platform, the official declarations and promises and pledges, is complete and unadulterated Eisenhower. But at the level of party control, at the operating level in managing and administering the party for the coming years, the Eisenhower Republicans have only a voice and nothing like leadership and control.

The critical point of leadership and control has not been the presidency. It has been the vice presidency. This is not only because of Gen. Eisenhower's age and his health but because of temperament and political conviction he takes no very active role in the direction and command of the party. From the point of view of the professional politician, looking ahead to the next four years, the key position is the vice presidency, and they have used the steamroller to flatten out the opposition to their man.

International Events Forecast by Babson

By ROGER W. BABSON Babson Park, Mass.—Readers are naturally interested in what I think may cause the next stock decline. I have heretofore discussed the domestic political situation, which could be very much upset by President Eisenhower's physical condition;



Roger W. Babson

also the fact that many purchasers on installment are getting physically and mentally tired with "keeping up with Lizzie." Therefore, this week I will confine myself to the international situation.

I think that the Russian leaders, who are primarily interested in holding their own jobs, believe that they now have a better chance of spreading Communism through diplomacy than through threatened violence.

The first step in such a campaign was the discrediting of Stalin. The second step has been apologizing to Tito for various things they have done. The real reason for their change is that Communism is contrary to human nature. These Russian leaders now believe it must be brought about slowly and cannot be forced.

The real conflict will be between the East and the West. The Russian leaders are trying to consolidate the eastern half of the world including China, India, and the East Indies, and forget Europe and North and South America.

This situation has been carefully discussed behind closed doors in Senate Committee rooms. These select committees have been told things that the public do not yet know. The White House and our leading statesmen are correct in following this policy until they find the answer; then it will be told to the people.

This news could greatly affect general business. Certainly our several hundred thousand soldiers in Europe could be withdrawn, and defense appropriations would be reduced. This would harm some industries and localities, while other industries would be helped.

To summarize my thoughts, I herewith give ten brief forecasts.

- (1) Both political parties will make an effort to keep this inside information secret until after Nov. 6 of this year.
(2) Our European allies are quietly being adjusted to this change in our policy. This can be done, even in the case of Great Britain, because the people of those countries do not expect to have all the inside confidential information.
(3) Ordinarily, official statements by Russia would receive considerable attention. Due to the present admission by the Russian government of Stalin's treachery, butchery, and dishonesty, the capitals of other countries will now be skeptical

of all Russian political announcements.

(4) I sometimes think that only a great world religious movement could save the day for all concerned. I see no sign of such a movement at the present time. More people are attending churches, but what we hear seems to go in one ear and out the other. Too many churches are becoming high-grade social organizations rather than teaching us to be willing to sacrifice for other families and nations.

(5) By 1965, Germany may again attempt a local European war to control Europe and liberate the Russian satellites.

(6) The fear of the atomic bomb and especially of the H-bomb may bring us to our knees. This fear is already having its results. Another factor in the situation is the "guided missile," which could entirely change warfare. The guided missile, however, has not yet been made accurate enough to endanger us.

(7) President Truman's trip abroad will be helpful to the situation. This also applies to all student exchanges and to the great tourists who travel this summer from the U.S. and other countries.

(8) I see no reason why we should have much decline in the stock market during 1956, provided some very unexpected serious event does not occur.

(9) I certainly do not look for World War III for many years, because the people of the United States are in no mood to enter such.

(10) The conservative and patriotic program for each reader is to keep up retail purchases, continue present advertising, and gradually get out of debt.

Congressional Quiz

(Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—Another of Congress' thumbs-down actions that will be heard about in the campaign occurred on a bill to give federal aid to schools. Under the bill, the federal government would have:

- (a) raised teachers' salaries; (b) helped build new schools; (c) contributed to school operating expenses.
A—(b). The bill authorized \$1.6 billion worth of federal grants over a four-year period for local school construction.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

San Francisco—I don't know exactly why, but as a Republican I felt better after the opening session out at the Cow Palace Monday.

Not only did I feel better as a Republican, I felt better as a citizen who hopes sincerely that our country may be so fortunate as to have four more years of the kind of government we have had during the past three years and a half.

THE Democrats put on a great SHOW at Chicago. As a show, it had everything—drama, suspense, conflict. Its principals were great actors. As truly great actors, they created the illusion of the forces of light, as represented by the Democrats, fighting bravely against the forces of darkness, as typified by the wicked Republicans.

Technically, it was a great performance and when it was over and the curtain went down I'll have to confess to an uneasy feeling that maybe the kind of honest, sincere, best-interests-of-everybody kind of government President Eisenhower has provided isn't the kind of government the modern world wants.

MAYBE WE WANT the kind of government that was so badly portrayed there on the Convention Hall stage at Chicago — party-conscious government, class-conscious government, dramatic and exciting government in which New-Deal-Fair-Deal Democrats in shining armor raise a new dragon every day and slay a new dragon every day.

That's what a show staged by truly great actors can do to one.

I SUPPOSE that if we are to keep our feet on the ground in this campaign that is beginning we must remember that the Democrats are ATTACKING and the Republicans are defending.

The attack is always more dramatic than the defense. At Gettysburg it wasn't the Federals, standing grimly behind their breastworks, that caught the eye and caused the heart to beat so wildly. It was Pickett and his Confederates charging up the hill in attack.

At Balaklava it wasn't the defenders ranged along the hills bordering the Valley of Death, that lived in song and story and legend. It was the CHARGE of the Light Brigade.

AND so it has been all down through history. It is the ATTACK that excites and thrills. The defense is just plain, grim, holds your fire till you see the whites of their eyes business.

It isn't until it is all over that the defense comes in for its share of the glory. It was that way, we must remember, in the Battle of the Bulge—in which Ike was the commander-in-chief of the defending forces that turned back the attackers and won a great victory.

ANYWAY, I felt much more hopeful after the session out at the Cow Palace Monday.

The defending Republicans stood their ground, calmly and firmly. They gave back as good as their attackers had sent. Sen. Bill Knowland of California (who has become a great and forceful speaker) told his hearers—not only those there in the Cow Palace but those glued to their radio and TV sets in their homes all over the country—that in his 48 years the Republicans have been in power for 20 years and the Democrats have held the reins for 28 years and these 28 years have seen ALL OF OUR WARS IN THE PAST HALF CENTURY.

That, he said, backs up the Republican slogan of peace in our time.

GOV. Arthur Langlie of Washington, keynoting for the GOP—in sharp contrast to silver-tongued Governor Clement of Tennessee—hit the Democrats for leaving us a staggering national debt, a greatly reduced value of the dollar, a colossal bureaucracy and vastly increased taxes.

After 3½ years, he said, the Eisenhower administration has balanced the budget and the American people are now back on their feet and "BETTER PAID than any people in the world."

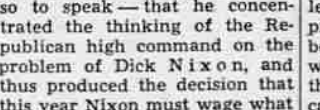
That, he added, backs up the Republican slogan of prosperity.

ALL in all, the SHOW at San Francisco's Cow Palace doesn't equal the show at Chicago's Convention Hall, but it has solid overtones of common sense and sound, practical wisdom.

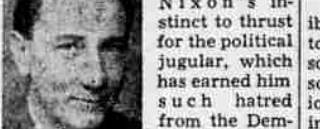
Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop

NIXON PLUS AND MINUS San Francisco—Besides leaving a wide assortment of unhealed scars, the comedy that ended with the triumphant re-nomination of Vice President Richard Nixon will also influence the character of the campaign that is now opening.



Joe Alsop



Stewart Alsop

This is Harold Stassen's consolation prize, so to speak—that he concentrated the thinking of the Republican high command on the problem of Dick Nixon, and thus produced the decision that this year Nixon must wage what is usually called "a high level campaign."

Nixon's instinct to thrust for the political jugular, which has earned him such hatred from the Democrats, is now to be sternly repressed. Instead, Nixon will make a strenuous effort to convey a new image of himself as an elevated statesman.

Nixon himself has in effect announced this significant decision, in the statement he has made here to many delegates that the Republicans have something better to offer this year than mere "abuse and vilification of the opposition." One may wonder whether the decision will hold, if the campaign ever seems to be going badly and the President still feels unable to take the stump himself. Meanwhile, however, the very fact that this kind of a decision has been consciously taken about Nixon makes the character of this remarkable man more than ever interesting to try to analyze.

IT is easy enough to see why Nixon is so heartily disliked by almost all Democrats, many independents and even some Republicans. These are times when America likes its politicians not to look like politicians. Nixon is a politician in every bone and fibre of his body. Up to now, moreover, he has always been the kind of politician who struck direct for his opponent's jugular, with ruthless single-mindedness. And this instinct for the jugular, though highly effective, is not exactly attractive.

There is no need to argue about whether or not the Vice President really suggested that the Democrats were the party of treason, in order to prove that he sometimes pays very little attention to the Marquis of Queensberry rules. It is enough to note that he held and publicly proclaimed the view that the national interest demanded armed intervention in the Indochina crisis. Yet in that summer of 1954, after the President had over-ruled him, every campaign speech of Nixon's contained the boast that the Republicans had "saved" the country from war in Indochina.

This sort of thing has inevitably left a bad taste with those who have happened to notice it. But the vital point to note about Nixon is that this sort of thing by no means tells the entire Nixon story.

ONE part of the story that must also be told concerns his quite exceptional capacity to grow as a man. He has come very far since the day when he entered politics by answering a newspaper advertisement placed by a group of rich California Republicans, inviting applications from young war veterans who might wish to run for the Congressional seat of Jerry Voorhes. Clearly, he saw politics then as a sort of jungle, in which advancement was the prize, and the prize was won by the simple rule of dog eat dog by any means available.

He has long since ceased to see politics that way, as was proven, curiously enough by the same Indochina crisis already cited. Nixon's view of the national interest may have been right or wrong at that time. But it required courage and a real and disinterested care for the national interest to advocate anything so profoundly disagreeable as armed intervention, as Nixon stoutly did until the President gave his opposite decision.

Courage, indeed, is one of Nixon's conspicuous qualities. Another is his ability to face hard

facts, instead of shoving them under the rug; and still another is his willingness to deal with hard facts when that is necessary, even if the price and risk are considerable. And as the foregoing implies, yet another conspicuous Nixon quality is a strong, inquiring, absorptive and analytical intelligence.

ALTOGETHER, a few other recent recruits to American politics have brought such enviable equipment to the game. The only real question about Nixon is whether he will finally learn that American politics is properly called a game simply because it has certain rules, which may be safely broken on the country courthouse level but cannot be broken on the national level. A national leader who has not learned that lesson is clearly a dangerous man.

But as Nixon has grown so visibly already, there is no reason to suppose he cannot learn a lesson which Dwight D. Eisenhower so effectively teaches. The decision that had been taken concerning his own campaigning this year—a decision in which Nixon himself naturally had a leading voice—in itself suggests that the lesson has come home to him. Altogether, the further evolution of Dick Nixon will be singularly worth watching.

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THOSE MIDDLEMEN

Lincoln, Neb.—(U.P.)—The average price of a pound loaf of white bread to city consumers was 70 per cent more in 1955 than in 1946. During the same period, the price farmers received for wheat and other bread ingredients averaged only 20 per cent higher.

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