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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. 27, 1946
(It was Tuesday)

Paul Hanlin, U.S. deputy marshal for Oregon, returns to his office in Medford yesterday after a week on business in Reno.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Sign on the back of a California jalopy: "This car won't skid. The driver left a wife and kid."

20 YEARS AGO
Aug. 27, 1936
(It was Thursday)

W. A. Gates will be principal speaker at the state planning board luncheon to be held at 12:30 tomorrow in the Medford hotel.

Harold D. Grey appointed acting director of the southern Oregon works progress administration.

30 YEARS AGO
Aug. 27, 1926
(It was Friday)

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, is vacationing in southern Oregon.

A. T. Shere and B. Russell, pilot and mechanic of a Fokker monoplane, land at Barber field yesterday.

40 YEARS AGO
Aug. 27, 1916
(It was Sunday)

High wind of Sunday night does considerable damage to the pear crop in some sections of the valley.

From Local and Personal column: Arthur Perry and Mose Barkdull were among those from Medford who attended the game at Klamath Falls yesterday.

What's the Answer?

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

1. Which prominent Republican has "Milhous" for a middle name?

2. The longer two persons have known each other before their marriage, the less likelihood of it ending in divorce; right or wrong?

3. Most recent high U. S. official to visit India is Vice President Nixon, Secretary of State Dulles, Chief Justice Warren, Defense Secretary Wilson or Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce?

4. The ruling Communist party in Poland admits or denies that anti-Semitism has broken out again there?

5. Strikes in public utilities have been made illegal in all, some or no states?

6. Adlai E. Stevenson was born in Chicago, elsewhere in Illinois, Princeton, N. J., Paris, Los Angeles, or Denison, Tex.

7. Chance of getting a straight flush in poker with no cards wild is about one in (a) 2700, (b) 7200, (c) 72,000 or (d) 270,000?

The answers: 1. Vice President Richard M. Nixon; 2. Right; 3. Chief Justice Warren; 4. Admits; 5. Some states; 6. Los Angeles; 7. About one in 72,000.

Use Tribune Want Ads

The Vote on Fluoridation

Early this year, the Mail Tribune went on record favoring the fluoridation of the Medford municipal water supply as a public health measure to reduce cavities in the teeth of children.

It did so because this paper is convinced that the measure is completely safe, reasonable, proven, constructive, progressive and relatively inexpensive.

Because of widespread opposition, even in the face of expert opinion and conclusive statistics as to its effectiveness and safety, we advocated a public vote on the proposal so that no one could say it had been forced down anyone's throat by a minority group.

• • • • •

THERE is no reason for us to change our position.

We have read widely on the subject— both publications which report the scientific evidence, and publications which scream, without any substantial evidence, "rat poison" and "socialized medicine."

We agree with Dr. Walter Alvarez, who in a Mail Tribune column last week, said:

> "That the procedure is safe was shown by U.S. Public Health Service men who studied health and death statistics in the cities using fluoridation, and found no increases in the usual rates of illness or death. This should put an end to the wild claims of some persons that fluorine is poisoning people wholesale. It should put an end to the fears of all sensible people."

• • • • •

DESPITE all this, however, we are sorry the city council chose to put the measure to a vote this November.

The issue has become an emotional one, for some reason we have not yet been able to fathom.

As a result, we are a bit fearful that it would have an adverse effect on other measures which will be on the ballot this fall—measures which we feel to be of vastly more importance than that of the question of fluoridation.

For instance, the voters of Medford will have to decide on a four-phase capital improvement program which will set the pattern of municipal development for years to come. This is more important than fluoridation.

A number of state measures, several of them of considerable effect, will also be on the ballot—to say nothing of the city, county, state and national candidates for public office.

• • • •

IF emotions generated by a "fluoridation fight" are permitted to slop over into what should be the calm and studied consideration of the merits of the other measures, the results could be unfortunate.

It is hoped the voters will be able to distinguish clearly the fact that fluoridation is a side issue; important, yes, but not of the same quality of importance as other matters on the ballot.

For these reasons we plan, as of this writing, not to enter into the fluoridation fight other than to state from time to time our considered opinion that it would be a good thing.

• • • • •

FOR the same reasons, while we shall accept and print letters to the editor on the subject, both pro and con, we shall exercise editorial judgment as to length and number.

And in no case will we publish intemperate or vituperative communications on the subject, and we shall refuse to let proponents and opponents of fluoridation have a monopoly on the letters column, when there are so many other matters of importance to decide.—E.A.

Stranded Transients

What is to be done—if anything—about the occasional migrant worker or transient who gets stranded in this community without funds, without a job, without friends?

Despite prevailing high employment, this question arises from time to time. Each time it does, the problem is acute and immediate and tragic, and there is no answer.

Individuals who have residence here, veterans, and a few others have places to which they can turn for temporary help. The down-and-outer from elsewhere has none.

• • • • •

THE public welfare office is limited, both by residence requirements and lack of funds, in the help it can give under the category of "general assistance." The Red Cross under its charter is strictly circumscribed in the way in which emergency funds can be expended.

The Salvation Army, which can almost always scrape up a meal and a bed, is so pinched for funds that anything further—even a bus ticket to the next town—is usually impossible.

Veterans organizations can be helpful — but by their very nature limit their aid to ex-servicemen. The United Medford Crusade has as beneficiaries largely health and character-building organizations.

• • • • •

WHAT is left? Panhandling—which is a semi-polite term for begging. Many business people will tell you that this is not as infrequent as one would hope or think.

Some of the transients are "floaters" and "bums." Some are honest and decent people who are down on their luck, and usually only marginally employable.

We don't know the answer, if there is one. Perhaps someone else does.—E.A.

One Dies, 200 Hurt In Riots in Bombay

Bombay, India — (U.P.) — One person was killed and 200 wounded at Ahmedabad Sunday night when police opened fire on crowds trying to break up a meeting conducted by Moraji Desai, chief minister of Bombay state, it was reported here.

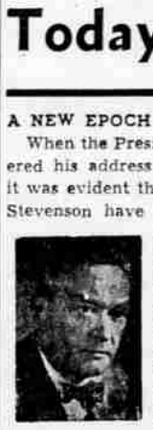
Police fired into the crowd of 50,000 after rioters made repeated efforts to drag leaders of the all-Indian Congress party —the party of Premier Jawaharlal Nehru—from the speakers' platform, the reports said.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

A NEW EPOCH

When the President had delivered his address of acceptance, it was evident that he and Gov. Stevenson have come to much the same conclusions about the times we live in. It is that the epoch which began with the great depression of 1929, which included the New Deal, the Second World war, the Fair Deal and the Korean war, now belongs to the past, that its issues are antiquated, that its war-cries and slogans are worn out and that the two parties have now to prove which is the more fit for the age that is opening up.


Walter Lippmann

At the Chicago convention it was Mrs. Roosevelt who made this crucial point—that ex-President Truman was living in an age that had passed into history, that Stevenson was at the head of the new generation who were taking over the leadership and the control. At San Francisco, the theme of the President's address, and indeed of the platform and of the keynote which he inspired, was that the Republican party must now fit itself for a future which will be unlike the past 25 years.

Gen. Eisenhower, as we know, has been reading Arthur Larson's book, "A Republican Looks at His Party," and has been consulting Mr. Larson personally, presumably in the preparation of his acceptance address. Mr. Larson's thesis is that there is such a thing as "the new Republicanism" and that it is "a distinct and coherent political movement, of which President Eisenhower is the architect and embodiment." The movement was made obsolete, says Mr. Larson, the old Republicanism which comes down from 1896 and the era of President McKinley and of Mark Hanna, and has made obsolete also, so he implies, the Republican reaction to the New Deal, the Fair Deal and the two wars.

• • •

NEITHER party platform and, as yet, neither of the two candidates has come anywhere near defining the policies, much less a specific program for the new epoch into which we are entering. It would be foolish to expect it. The new policies and the programs to carry them out are not likely to be worked out at this stage of the political contest. Before that can be done an understanding and a realization of what Eisenhower and Stevenson, each in his own way, are saying will have to come to the leaders in American life and thought. It does not often happen in public affairs, but it has happened now, that on such a crucial point the two leaders are far ahead of their followers. Both will have to worry about their ability to communicate to a large audience their new and unfamiliar ideas.

But within their agreement, there is a contrast between the two men. It is the contrast between Stevenson, the active leader in the work of a new epoch and Eisenhower, in the role of the elder statesman who in his mind's eye sees a new epoch coming and tells the younger generation to prepare for it. Gen. Eisenhower has usually given the effect of being above most of the battle. But on Thursday he spoke with all passion spent, as one surveying a distant horizon and contemplating from a high place a Promised Land. It is not surprising that his address was not universally acclaimed among the Republican rip-snorters.

• • •

THE President is fully aware, no one more so, that there will be no Promised Land to enter if the peace is not preserved. But though the chances are good that in the calculable future there will not be a Cold War, I am very much afraid that the President is giving the country an expurgated and prettified view of the international situation. In saying this, I am assuming that the platform and the keynote address reflect his views.

They pretend that post-Stalinist Russia and what is often called "the great thaw" has been brought about by the Eisenhower administration, and that these historic changes reflect if not a surrender, at least a great concession to our demands. This is, I feel sure, a dangerously false reading of the meaning of the events, It ignores the rise of Russia as a world economic power. It ignores her breakthrough to a new plateau of competitive strength. On the other hand, it ignores the crumbling of the Western system of alliances all the way from Japan, South Asia and the Middle East to the Balkans and Germany.

No doubt the threat of war has greatly diminished, perhaps disappeared. But the decline of the power and influence of the Western nations, ourselves included, is dramatic, and is gathering momentum. It will be a great disservice to our people if they are lulled to sleep.

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In The Day's News

By Frank Jenkins

Everyone who will read these words will know already what happened in San Francisco at the high point of the Republican national convention. So I shall try here to present merely a few personal observations, conclusions and convictions.

Perhaps they will seem naive. To anyone not here, not seeing with his own eyes, hearing with his own ears and feeling in his own bones what went on, it must have appeared that what happened Wednesday was a cut and dried affair.

Oddly enough, it wasn't. In my judgment, it was a sincere and genuine expression of an ideal that lies close to the hearts of millions of Americans.

LET me sketch briefly the physical setup.

The Cow Palace is basically a vast roofed-over, walled-in football stadium. Down on the floor, in what would be the playing field, is the professional part of the convention. The speakers rostrum is located about on the 55-yard line. It faces the space in which are seated the delegates, to whom the speakers are talking directly — because it is the delegates whose voting will register the will of the convention.

Back of the rostrum and connected with it by a narrow catwalk is a space occupied by the officers of the convention—the national chairman and his staff and those who are scheduled to speak. Back of that are boxes occupied by VIP's, who are so VIP that they are consulted more or less constantly by those who are conducting the business of the convention.

TO the rear of the rostrum, on on both sides of the catwalk, is the space occupied by the working press — the traditional Fourth Estate. This space is for those who write and it is equipped with what passes for desks.

The press, in these modern days, has been expanded to include radio, television, the movie newsreels, the photographers, etc. The TV cameras face the speakers rostrum directly. Other TV cameras are spotted strategically all around the stadium so as to be able to pick up interesting sidelights of the general scene.

LET us pass on now to the people, whose votes in free, self-governing countries such as ours DECIDE EVERYTHING.

It is the people toward whom are pointed all this fabulous machinery of campaign years—including national party conventions. The people occupy what in football parlance is known as "the stands." It is to them that everything is directed, for it is their votes that will determine the final results. The delegates, after all, are only the servants of those who will do the voting.

THAT brings me down finally to what I started out to say, which is this:

To cynics—of whatever breed —this convention which has just unanimously nominated Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard M. Nixon to be its candidates for President and vice president was doubtless just a steam roller that smashed its way to a predetermined objective.

But—

The cynics will be largely professionals. These tens of thousands of people here in the stands aren't professionals. They are just PEOPLE who have come here to watch this greatest show on earth. They have brought with them their feelings, their hopes and their aspirations for a better future for their children.

CIRCULATING among them— listening, not questioning — you can't help coming very soon to the positive conclusion that this cross section of America that sits in the Cow Palace stands is in complete sympathy with what has just happened— that is to say the renomination of Eisenhower and Nixon for the high offices of President and vice president of the United States of America.

To them, it isn't any deal fixed up among politicians. It is SOMETHING THAT OUGHT TO BE.

Congressional Quiz

(Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q — Congress approved this year a law to give the United States an official national motto for the first time. It is already a familiar sight on the face of U. S. coins. What is it?

A—"In God We Trust." On the reverse side is the equally familiar "E Pluribus Unum," or, "Out of many, one."

Much Attention to Focus on VP Election Race During Campaign

Washington— (CQ) —Much of the voting audience this fall may prefer the "sideshow" combat of Vice Presidential aspirants Richard M. Nixon and Estes Kefauver to that of the main contenders.

Normally, the Vice Presidential race rates less attention than the first preliminary bout on a heavy eight championship card. Not so in 1956, when two of the country's best-known and most effective campaigners tangle for the job once known as "the stepping-stone to oblivion."

Consider the contrasts. How will Kefauver, who apologized for "getting out of character" when he said a few harsh words about his primary opponent, deal with Nixon, whose strategy has been to "deflate the opposition?"

How will Nixon, the clever phrasemaker and master of mass communications, handle Kefauver's ponderous display of sincerity and hand-shaking?

Who Will Win?

Who will win? The Barefoot Boy from Yale or the Super Salesman from Yorba Linda?

Kefauver and Nixon have come to their opposing corners by the same hard road. They bear many of the same scars.

Both are from small-town families of modest means. Kefauver is the son of a Madisonville, Tenn., former businessman. Nixon's family had a grocery store in Yorba Linda, Calif.

Both attended local colleges, then went East to law school; Kefauver to Yale, Nixon to Duke. Both came home, practiced law and entered national politics by way of the House of Representatives.

Kefauver served in the House from 1939-49, in the Senate since. Nixon served two terms in the House before his election to the Senate in 1950. By their vote-getting ability, both survived vicious intra-party fights in their home states.

Both Owe to TV

Television boosted both to national prominence. Nixon bet his political reputation on his faith in the testimony of Whittaker Chambers, emerged a hero in the televised exposure of Alger Hiss.

Kefauver gave the country a fascinating close-up of the seamy side of life in his televised, cross-country crime investigation.

Both bring out strong reactions in voters. Nixon is a solid favorite with Republican party stalwarts, but if the polls can be believed, he is disturbed by many independents. Kefauver is the darling of the farmers and independents but is disliked by influential southern and big city Democratic leaders.

Neither man has much solid experience in the executive branch of government to prepare him for possible succession to the Presidency. Kefauver, at 53, can look back only to four months as Tennessee Commissioner of Finance and Taxation.

Nixon, 10 years his junior, has served the President since 1953 as a troubleshooter in legislative, diplomatic and ceremonial duties. But he has not had personal responsibility for carrying out any major Administration program.

Both in Congress

The two men served together in Congress from 1947 to 1952 and their votes point up many of the policy differences between them.

Some specific, thorny disagreements emerge from the record. In 1947 Nixon voted for the Taft-Hartley Act, Kefauver against it. In 1948 and 1952, Nixon voted against expansion of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Kefauver for it.

In 1949, Kefauver voted for a five-year public housing program and in 1950 favored direct loans to housing co-operatives. Nixon was against both.

In 1950, they split on the Internal Security Act, requiring registration of Communist and Communist-front groups. Nixon was for it, Kefauver against.

They disagree on farm price supports, Nixon advocating flexible props and Kefauver backing 90 per cent of parity. Kefauver has, at least by implication, challenged Nixon's criticism of the neutralist nations of Asia and the Middle East. In 1952 Nixon favored and Kefauver opposed the McCarran-Walter immigration law.

Some Similarities

On certain great issues of national policy, however, the two men make common cause. As long ago as 1947, both voted to outlaw the poll tax and both have endorsed the Supreme Court school desegregation decision as the law of the land.

When they were in Congress, they agreed on support of a peacetime draft and universal military training. Both Kefauver and Nixon backed the basic measures of postwar foreign policy: the Marshall Plan, NATO and liberalized trade relations. Both sponsored a resolution calling for a conference among Atlantic nations to bind them closer politically and economically. Nixon as a Senator sponsored a version of the Bricker amendment to limit the treaty-making powers of the President.

Their areas of agreement are likely to drop from view as the campaign progresses. Kefauver got in the first blow in his acceptance speech, describing his opponent as a "political sharpshooter . . . providing the smear under the protection of the President's smile."

Much more, no doubt, is to come.

(Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

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 initial 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.

Deplores Auto Ads

To the Editor: Recently the Mail Tribune carried an editorial on kids who get into trouble. Timely I think, because it is our No. 1 domestic headache and threatens to get worse. What to do about it is, of course, the question. I do not think it a question for a state legislature because the matter transcends state lines.

Most of us have known for a long time that the sources of undesirable ideas from which most delinquency stems have their origin in questionable littrature and offensive pictures, motion and otherwise. Even TV contributes to our difficulties by dramatization of violence and its easy portrayal of what happens when you pull the trigger of a hand gun. Gloria Swanson put it very well when she said in substance: How can we expect our young to have respect for a gun when it is used and displayed so carelessly, in some of the media through which our young are entertained?

There is another type of delinquency and it is not all juvenile. You may be surprised to know it is fostered, wittingly or no, by the manufacturers of motor cars. It is called highway delinquency, caused by some of the advertising coming out of Detroit.

For instance—the Ford Motor Company says, "Nobody out-performs a Ford." Dodge states of its product, "Man, it's dynamite!" Chevrolet comes up with this one, "Now the hot one is even hotter." There are other similar ads—all suggesting by innuendo that motor cars are made primarily today to go fast and even faster. Nothing is said about the unhappy results of such a course although the mortality tables tell the story.

If we must have more laws then I would like to see a few that deal with this proposition before the potential delinquent gets into trouble. We seem to have a surfeit of statutes that deal with the problem after they get into trouble and to my way of thinking that is putting the cart before the horse. So let us say to the motor car makers, "Please tone down your ads," because they are saying to impressionable persons old and young, that speed somehow is good for all of us, when only the undertaker actually comes out ahead.

If it is unlawful to mis-label a package of food, it should also be unlawful to mis-label the use to which an already dangerous instrumentality should be put, for today's automobile is just as lethal as any gun, both of which are handled all too carelessly.

Lee Wilmeth
168 Meade st.,
Ashland, Ore.

The Two Conventions

To the Editor: The two conventions have come and gone. The voters can estimate what they are worth. The Republicans said the Democratic was a gas explosion. The Republicans had no explosion. They were too disciplined for that.

The Republicans' convention went off like a well drilled play, the bosses gave the orders and the delegates obeyed.

Whatever they offer in the platform is not important. After the Republicans are elected, they will forget all about the Negroes, working men and the farmers. These will be the forgotten men. At the last session of Congress the Republicans united with the Dixiecrats and defeated everything the Democrats wanted. They defeated the Education Bill and also defeated the cheap power bill known as the High Dam on Snake river. Eisenhower got his billion dollars for foreign aid, but he vetoed the Internal Bill for improvements.

To sum up—the Democratic party is the party for the common people and the Republican party for big business.

Charles W. Sherman,
Kerby, Ore.

Showers Cover Much of Nation

By UNITED PRESS

Showers fell over a large section of the nation today, and cloudy skies in other parts added to gloomy conditions.

A cooling trend was noticed over the Rocky Mountains, while warm damp air moved up from the Gulf of Mexico into the South and Great Lakes area.

Fair skies and cool temperatures dominated the Pacific Coast and the far Southwest desert. Most of the central and northern plains also enjoyed fair weather, along with the New England coastal states.

Warm, humid weather was to continue throughout the South and move further northward late in the day.

In those Midwest areas already hit by the warm air mass, Milwaukee showed the most pronounced temperature jump. Early this morning the mercury there climbed from 66 to 72 degrees in less than an hour.

A few light showers fell over Arizona and New Mexico early in the morning but subsided soon after.

Some early morning temperatures around the country were: Boston 66; Miami 79; New Orleans 77; Minneapolis 65; Dallas, 73; Denver 62 and San Francisco 56.

Hodge Cronies Wait Court Arraignment

Springfield, Ill. — (U.P.) — Two cronies of deposed state auditor Orville Hodge were scheduled to be arraigned here today on charges of aiding Hodge to embezzle hundreds of thousands of dollars in state money.

Banker Edward Hintz, already under a federal three-year sentence for helping Hodge misapply funds in federally insured banks, and Edward Epping, Hodge's former office manager, were to be arraigned in Sangamon county court.

It was expected that both would plead innocent to the charges.

Meanwhile, Hodge, the central figure of the scandal, is marking the end of his first week as prisoner No. 25303 at the Menard State Prison. He has many more such weeks to look forward to, as he sits out a 12-15 year sentence for embezzlement.

She knows

how she's going to vote and why. Do you?

She's listing her candidates' advantages. She knows what they are because she's checked the records. Are you as sure of your candidates? Or will you have to make snap decisions in the voting booth? Snap decisions may not elect the best officials!

VOTE—BUT DON'T VOTE IN THE DARK!

1. **Be sure you're registered.**
2. **Study the issues and candidates.**
3. **Mark up a sample ballot in advance.**
4. **Set aside time for voting—and get there!**

Published as a public service in cooperation with The Advertising Council and the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association.

Why Biller Quit

GEO. N. TAYLOR

When a logger from the camps came into Biller's place and had money, Biller would get him drunk and throw him out. But one night it all ended. Biller awoke to think on his business and his ways and out of it he accepted Christ into his heart as having died for him to clear him and give him eternal life. It all reminds us of the day when Christ bid Himself to eat at the home of wealthy Zaccheus. At the close, Zaccheus said—"Lord, I now give to the poor, half of my property and if I have defrauded any man of anything, I will pay him back four times as much." Luke 19:5-6—BIBLE. So Christ's very self changed Zaccheus. And He waits to change you over and fit you for the glory over there.

This message sponsored by a Scappoose family.—adv.