

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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

10 YEARS AGO Aug. 30, 1946

Medford is chosen as one of the first cities on the Pacific coast to receive distribution of "Everevs" according to the Pepsi-Cola company of Long Island City, N.Y.

From Arthur Petry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Premature deer hunters are reported in the timber. As yet none have shot a pig, on which they thought they saw horns.

20 YEARS AGO Aug. 30, 1926

A 4-H club exhibit at the Jackson county courthouse auditorium yesterday draws 15 exhibitors.

30 YEARS AGO Aug. 30, 1926

All county mine owners are urged to bring ore specimens for exhibition as soon as possible for the fair which opens Sept. 15.

40 YEARS AGO Aug. 30, 1916

At a meeting of the school board Tuesday night, the opening of the Medford schools was postponed from Sept. 4 to Sept. 18.

What's the Answer? Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1955 Editorial Research Report

- 1. Who was the Republican nominee for President in 1944? 2. "GATT" stands for something in color TV, polio prevention, electricity, international trade or gangster warfare? 3. The "Georgia Peach" was a famous figure in U. S. sport, in baseball, football, golf, tennis, or pugilism?

But It Must Be Cheap

This issue, affecting the very heart of the region's economic progress, explains why The Journal supports any reasonable project which will augment the power supply—federal, private company, municipal, PUD or any reasonable partnership combination of the four. What the region must have is power, regardless of source.—Oregon Journal

That is a very fair-minded attitude but there is one little word left out. That word is "CHEAP."

It is not power from any source or at any cost that has built up this region of the northwest industrially and should continue to do so.

It is the CHEAP power chiefly produced by such federal projects of a multiple nature as Bonneville and Grand Coulee and would be produced by a similar project at Hells Canyon, if congress would OK it.

HIGH-cost power will attract no new industries to this state. If cost is to be disregarded there is no limit to the power that could be produced in a variety of fields including steam and atomic.

But the great advantage of federal water power is, it is cheap power. We don't mean anything is given away. Every cent the government advances is repaid from the sales of power. But it is cheaper than similar power can be supplied elsewhere particularly in the East and Middle West, via the non-federal route.

That is what has attracted new industries to Oregon and the northwest and what keeps the industries we have here—NOT any power at any cost, but power at a LOW cost!

IF private power, municipal, P.U.D. or partnership can produce not only power in the same, or similar price range, but also produce the many collateral benefits of public power in the direction of flood-control, irrigation and recreation then by all means let's have it.

We would gladly follow the Journal's liberal leadership and go all out for it regardless of what it might be called.

But we would like to have some evidence that it could be done FIRST.—R.W.R.

Who Is Calling Names?

Speaking of "cheap power" here is a very interesting and revealing extract from the Alsop Brothers column printed in Wednesday's paper following an interview with former Secretary of the Interior McKay in his motel in Salem, quote:

As McKay alternated his fragments of reminiscence and his charges of leftist plots, one began to understand his pain and bewilderment. After such a career, why should he now be open to attack? And if such careers were open to any poor young American with any grit and self-reliance, what was all this leftist talk about welfare and federal responsibility? Why were not the old ways good enough, as they had proved to be for Doug McKay? And was not anyone who challenged the old ways inherently a dangerous and sinister fellow?

The problem is, of course, whether the assumptions behind these questions still hold true in modern America, as they held true when Doug McKay set out to make his way in the world.

That is entirely correct. And while the question is not answered no doubt is left in the reader's mind that in the opinion of Joseph Alsop the assumptions behind Mr. McKay's "pain and bewilderment" are not correct.

THERE is no "plot" leftist or rightist or in between against him, there is simply a strong and growing sentiment among the rank and file of Oregon people regardless of party, that a person of Secretary McKay's reactionary and antiquated views should not represent this growing and progressive state in the Senate for the next six years. They don't dislike him but they do dislike his political philosophy.

No one can accuse the Alsops of any bias against the Republican party or its senatorial candidate but no doubt is left in the opinion of the reader that the essential problem is NOT how to save Oregon from the "leftists" but how to save Oregon from Secretary McKay,—or anyone else in a position of senatorial power with such obsolete anti-public power and antediluvian political concepts.

Strangely enough Secretary McKay seems to sense this.

At least he remarked to Columnist Alsop, quote: "Why right now, I believe I'd get more votes in Texas than in Oregon. Down in Texas, they like state rights. But these people up here are still yakety-yakking about the so-called give away of the so-called tidelands. Hell, I was for state rights before I ever went to Washington, and I'm for them still. The leftists are out to destroy Doug McKay, but I'll fight them and I'll beat them yet, even though it's an uphill fight just now."

And Columnist Alsop continues: Through all his talk of the campaign, there ran the same note. He had been "persecuted" by "wild-eyed Democrats" who had tried to pin the "giveaway label" on him. Wayne Morse, that "leftist" and "carpet bagger," had made all sorts of unsubstantial charges. And what was worse, a good many people in McKay's beloved Oregon had listened to Morse and the other "leftists," so it was not going to be easy to win although he thought he could do it.

Very touching but we wish our former Governor would name some of the "wild-eyed Democrats" and "Left Wingers" who are calling him names. Who are they and what names are they calling? We have heard none.

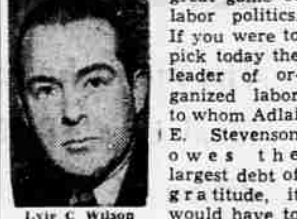
The record of Secretary McKay, not the man has been the only issue we have heard discussed. True the "give away" term has been used, but the "give away" charge is warranted and before the campaign is over certainly ample evidence to sustain it will be presented.—R.W.R.

FINES FISH TOSSEY Milwaukee — (UP) — Keith Meyer, 19, just doesn't like to be lectured about jaywalking. A policeman told a judge he

was lecturing Meyer about jaywalking when the youth heaved a dead perch at him. The fish missed its mark, but the judge didn't. He fined Meyer \$5.

Reuther Wins Another Round in Great Game of Labor Politics

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent Washington—(UP)—The Auto Worker's Walter P. Reuther has just won another round in the



great game of labor politics. If you were to pick today the leader of organized labor to whom Adlai E. Stevenson owes the largest debt of gratitude, it would have to be this same Reuther.

Sen. Estes Kefauver is indebted to Reuther, too, but not so much. The immediate story probably begins back here in June when Reuther held a press conference here. For those who are not yet wholly aware of Reuther, he is head man of the United Auto Workers and No. 2 man in the combined AFL-CIO of which George Meany is president.

Reuther told the newsmen last June that he supported Stevenson for the Democratic presidential nomination. He didn't say it very loud or the reporters didn't hear him too distinctly because the word failed to get around as it should.

Announces For Stevenson Next development was when Democrats assembled in Chicago for their nominating convention. Reuther announced again for Stevenson and rang all bells. The bells rang because Reuther was backing his governor by then. Gov. G. Mennen Soapy Williams was counted among the stop-Stevenson group and had arranged to have the Michigan delegation pledged to himself as a favorite son.

Four times elected governor of Michigan, Williams could and probably did aspire to one place or another on the national ticket. He opposed Stevenson on charges that he was too moderate in his approach to public issues. When Reuther announced for Stevenson, the governor said, in effect, that he and the state's delegation were unimpressed.

Midway in the convention, however, the Michigan delegation met in emergency caucus and under Reuther's pressure dumped Williams as a favorite son. Big Michigan threw its vote to Stevenson and at that point the candidacy of Gov. Averell Harriman for the Democratic presidential nomination began to brake toward a sudden stop.

Reuther More Powerful From the outside looking in, Reuther would appear to be a better, smarter, more aggressive politician than four times Governor Williams.

Each editor and legislator polled was given a list of 55 topics of national concern to select and rate from 5 to 10 as the "issues likely to arouse the greatest voter interest in your district or state."

They also were asked to rate the degree of voter apathy or interest in the coming campaign. Western editors and members of Congress said interest is higher than usual; interest is reported lower than usual elsewhere in the country.

One North Dakota editor commented, "The question of the President's health has evoked unusual interest and large discussion. Otherwise, there would be less than normal interest."

In one way or another, opinions on Mr. Eisenhower seem likely to dominate the 1956 election. Editors and legislators expect the November returns to reflect a judgment on his record in office and his capacity to serve another term.

The newspaper executives put his health first, his performance third in importance. Democrats, above performance in political Democrats, also rating health impact, add the President's advisers and appointees to the list of top 10 issues.

Republicans, plugging the Eisenhower record as their number one talking point, intend to bear down on the actions of the Democrats.

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Who Would Succeed? To the Editor: Many of us in this area believe President Eisenhower will be forced by Republican overlords to undertake a grueling whistle-stop campaign.

From what we already know about his physical condition and from recent photographs of him in the newspapers, some I have talked to doubt very much if the president is able to conduct such a campaign.

In event of his death prior to election day, of course, Mr. Nixon would then become president, but who would then become the Republican candidate?

Suppose the president should die a day or so before election day, would someone be appointed by the Republican party or would another convention be held?

Would the national election be postponed? I realize these are not pleasant thoughts but it would be interesting to know how such a tragedy would be handled politically.

ernor Williams. And he would seem to be more powerful than the governor in the councils of the Democratic Party in the state of Michigan.

Stevenson owes Reuther quite a hunk of thanks for the action of the Michigan caucus. He is further indebted to Reuther for the action of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in voting to endorse the Stevenson-Kefauver presidential ticket. The council made that decision Monday at Forest Park, Pa.

Reuther was a spark-plug of the endorsement proposition. It was his resolution which brought endorsement about. Not even Reuther would claim that the council action or any subsequent labor action will deliver the union vote to the Democratic presidential ticket in November. But, it will help, and politicians always need all the help they can get.

Ike's Health, Deeds, Farm Problem Voted Top National Issues

Washington — (CQ) — President Eisenhower's health, his performance in office and the problems of the American farmer are the leading political issues in the country today.

So say 380 members of Congress and top editors — representing both political parties and all sections of the country — in a Congressional Quarterly poll.

The 187 editors put the President's health and age at the top of their list of issues. Senators and Representatives — 97 of whom answered the poll — give top billing to the farm problem.

The 96 Republican Congressmen responding rate Mr. Eisenhower's performance as President the leading topic. Peace, prosperity, segregation-integration, foreign aid, taxes and Vice President Richard M. Nixon also are judged foremost in the voters' minds.

On the other hand, some topics Congress has debated at length—federal aid to schools, veterans benefits, the loyalty-security program and the "massive retaliation" policy, for instance—rate low on the list of campaign issues.

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Frank Strickland, Cave Junction, Ore. (Editor's Note: We are informed the convention of each party authorized the party's national committee to select a nominee in case of the death of the party's candidate prior to the election.)

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

SUEZ AFTER LONDON Although the London conference wound up with two proposals, the Indian and the American, on the most important question of all the conference was unanimous.

This is that the Suez Canal is an international public utility in which the national legal and moral rights. The canal is not like the Mississippi River or the Ganges River or the Volga River, a waterway within the exclusive jurisdiction of the countries through which it runs.

The United States, India, Soviet Russia can do anything they like with their national waterways, can decide who may use them, can close them to navigation, can charge tolls as and when they choose, can, if they prefer, divert their waters.

No nation at the London conference countenances the notion that Egyptian sovereignty meant that Col. Nasser has any such exclusive rights. On this crucial

Congressional Quiz (Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—Under new social security legislation approved by Congress at this session, which of the following professional groups is now the only one not entitled to receive Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits: (a) lawyers; (b) physicians; (c) dentists; (d) veterinarians?

A—(c). All except physicians are covered for the first time under the new law, as are also chiropractors, optometrists, naturopaths and osteopaths.

Q—The largest U.S. territory, Alaska, was purchased from Russia in 1867. Negotiated by Secretary of State William H. Seward, the purchase was derided as "Seward's folly." Which figure is closest to the purchase price: (a) \$7,000,000; (b) \$20,000,000; (c) \$100,000,000?

A—(a) is closest. The price was \$7,200,000, after a little haggling. Not much more than a drop in the bucket of the modern U.S. budget.

Q—True or False: If Alaska were admitted to the Union, she would have the smallest population in the States.

A—True. Nevada, the least populous state now, is estimated to have 215,000 inhabitants; Alaska (excluding troops stationed there) has about 168,000 population.

Q—Also a candidate for statehood is the Territory of Hawaii, "the paradise of the Pacific." One point of opposition to Hawaii's admission has been her population of Japanese origin. What percentage of the total population do Japanese descendants represent: (a) 20 per cent; (b) 35 per cent; (c) 50 per cent; (d) 65 per cent?

A—(b) is closest. According to the 1950 census, 37 per cent of Hawaii's inhabitants were of Japanese ancestry.

Q—A vital waterway of the Western Hemisphere is the Panama Canal, built by the United States in 1914. Land on which the canal was built is (a) owned by the U.S.; (b) controlled by the U.S. as a result of a treaty with Panama; (c) owned and controlled by an international company.

A—(b). By a 1903 treaty with a new Panamanian government, installed after a show of force by the U.S., the U.S. controls the 10-mile wide Canal Zone "as if it were sovereign" in return for an initial payment of \$10 million and annual payments.

point Mr. Shepilov as well as Mr. Krishna Menon made it quite plain that they as users of the canal believe they have an indubitable right to free and equal navigation at reasonable rates under efficient operating conditions — and that these rights should be guaranteed by modernizing the conventions of 1888.

Mr. Dulles has been making a good case. But he might have strengthened it had he dwelt more emphatically on the unanimity of the powers on this fundamental question of principle.

THE ISSUE between the 18 nations who approve the Dulles proposals and the four nations, if we may count in the Soviet Union, who approve the Krishna Menon proposals, is this: Shall the canal be operated by the Egyptians, with an international advisory board to watch them, subject to rules laid down in an international treaty? Or, shall the canal be run by an international operating board under the rules laid down in the treaty?

The Indian argument is that Col. Nasser, because of Arab feeling, must be allowed to be the official operator, though he may be hedged in by a new treaty and watched over by an international advisory board. The Western argument is that Col. Nasser cannot be trusted to operate the canal efficiently and fairly, and that the key necessity is international operation.

The Western argument may very well be right. But it has a fatal weakness. It is a proposal to act on suspicion before Col. Nasser has violated the rights of the users. He has not in fact done that except in the case of Israeli ships. But this case is an awkward one for Great Britain and France inasmuch as the Israeli ships were stopped while the old Suez Company was operating the canal.

The Israeli ships apart, and they are apart by the tacit consent of the Western governments, Col. Nasser is merely under suspicion and has not been convicted. It would follow, it seems to me, that there are in this affair two bridges to cross, and the second one cannot be crossed until after the first.

THE FIRST bridge is to obtain worldwide agreement on an international treaty which sets down clearly the rights of the users, and — this is of critical importance — sets up or recognizes an efficient tribunal to which complaints can be carried.

The second bridge is the action to be taken if Col. Nasser begins to do what the West believes he will do — to mismanage the canal, to exploit it, to profiteer, and to use it for political blackmail.

If the two bridges are to be crossed in the same negotiations, it will have to be, it would appear, by developing a compromise between the Indian proposal for an advisory board and the 18 nation proposal for an operating board. That should not be beyond the wit of men. For the line between advising and operating is not sharp and absolute.

In any event, the problem of Col. Nasser and of the Pan-Arab movement will remain regardless of the technical devices which have to do with the operation of the canal.

1956, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

RUSSIAN GETS HIS MAN San Francisco — (UP) — A "Russian" got John Edwards, but not the way he expected it to happen. Edwards, 48, was arrested and taken to a psychiatric ward when police found him sleeping in a tent in Golden Gate Park. He said he was afraid to stay in his room because the Russians were after him with a death ray machine. The arresting officer—Patrolman Sviatoslav Yasimitsky.

FUNERAL EXPENSE INSURANCE When the inevitable comes to you, someone—probably someone near and dear—is going to be obligated for funeral and cemetery expenses. You can show your thoughtfulness and love by taking out an insurance policy of your own. Even a small policy of \$500 or \$1,000, taken out for funeral expenses, eliminates the burden of a need for immediate cash. Consult the insurance agent of your choice, now! Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Frank Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS