

**MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE**

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**Flight o' Time**

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

**10 YEARS AGO**

Sept. 19, 1946 (Thursday)  
 Portlanders recognize the need of improving southern Oregon's mountain portion of Highway 99, Robert C. Smith of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, says.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "Pitter patter . . . My how the nice soft rain does bring in the country folks . . . and they all seem to congregate before the tellers' windows at the bank."

**20 YEARS AGO**

Sept. 19, 1936 (Saturday)  
 Congressman James W. Mott spent Saturday in the city attending the flood control hearing.

Declaring he had decided to make his permanent residence outside the first ward which he represented, J. F. Fliegel resigned from city council.

**30 YEARS AGO**

Sept. 19, 1926 (Sunday)  
 With one of the most successful fairs in Jackson county's history comes the realization that the present grounds are inadequately equipped with buildings and improvements.

**40 YEARS AGO**

Sept. 19, 1916 (Tuesday)  
 There will be an adjourned meeting of farmers and all interested in the organization of a National Farm Loan association Saturday at the library.

A smoker will be staged at Grants Pass Wednesday night by the Rose City Athletic club of Portland.

**50 YEARS AGO**

Sept. 19, 1906 (Wednesday)  
 County Judge J. H. Scott, also president of the Oregon State Good Roads association, prepares report giving details on the road recently built by the government near the state fair grounds.

**What's the Answer?**

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

- Clinton, scene of recent troubles over racial integration in schools, is a town in Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas or Virginia?
  - Traffic deaths over the recent Labor Day weekend were around (a) 45, (b) 145, (c) 450, or (d) 1450?
  - The U.S. constitution was drafted in 1787 by a convention in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington, D.C.?
  - Stevenson did or didn't have a Southerner for running mate in 1952?
  - The U.S. did or didn't have a member of the five-member international committee dealing with Nasser of Egypt about the Suez Canal?
  - Which of these came first: Hitler committed suicide, Mussolini was shot, Japan surrendered, President Roosevelt died?
  - Babe Ruth in making his record of 60 home runs in 1927 knocked one on the last day of the season; right or wrong?
- The answers: 1. Tennessee. 2. Around 450. 3. Philadelphia. 4. Did (Sen. Sparkman of Alabama). 5. Did (Loy Henderson). 6. Roosevelt died. 7. Wrong.

**Hunting . . .**

The September issue of the Oregon Game Commission Bulletin points out that the ardent hunter is becoming increasingly distressed by the large number of posted properties he is encountering in his forays after game these days. The Bulletin writer is unsympathetic. "It's your own fault," he says in effect, or, at least, the fault of SOME of the hunters.

AND, he adds, addressing all hunters, "Are you making any effort to stamp out this offbreed, this troublesome parasite who would ruthlessly destroy your outdoor heritage?" The culprit, the Bulletin writer maintains, is the guy who cuts fence wire, leaves gates open, shoots over or through livestock, or at or over houses; who strews beer bottles or cans around, or steals chickens, or tears down fence posts or buildings to build warming fires.

With a record such as this—and it's documented, too—who can blame property-owners who close their land? Mostly they are people who would welcome thoughtful and considerate hunters, but who feel they just can't take the chance of letting some destructive screwball on their property.

THE game commission man indicates he has little hope of "educating" this type of trespasser and vandal into better ways. He does have hope, though, of educating the rising generation of hunters into wise and courteous use of others' property for hunting, and appeals to all right-minded hunters, who are anxious that their privileges be continued, to cooperate in this endeavor. (Red Hat Day, Sept. 21, is a step in this direction.)

As to the violator himself, the Bulletin writer urges hunters, in their own interests, to lose the fear of being a "squealer" and take steps to have each prosecuted if and when it is possible to do so.

Why? If for no other reason, he declares, it is to the self-interest of the hunter to do this. He says it is this minority of thoughtless and selfish hunters who have caused property owners to post their property. And no one can blame them.

GAME commission estimates place the amount of privately-owned land, potentially good for hunting, which is not available because of posting, at 30 to 35 per cent. The total is believed to be increasing steadily.

"The only way to reverse the trend is to wipe out the cause at its source," the Bulletin concludes.—E.A.

**. . . and Fishing**

"Who catches the most fish?" the October issue of The Fisherman asks in an editorial.

The answer: The man who lives near, and knows best, the fishing spots of the area.

The editorial is a protest against the practice prevalent in most states of charging non-residents a much higher fee than residents for fishing licenses.

(In Oregon, for instance, a resident's license costs \$4; a non-resident license costs \$10, and a "vacation" license for non-residents, good for seven days, is \$5.)

THE editorial continues:

"Many states go to considerable expense to lure the fisherman across their borders, but the welcome frosts over when the stranger rigs up his tackle and approaches a piece of fishing water. Then, in effect, the state says, 'Look, Buster, you don't belong around here and yet you want to horn in on our fishing. All right, you can do it, but you're going to pay plenty for the privilege. Practically anything else in the state costs the same to you as it does to a resident, but if you want to fish, get out the folding money.'"

This is unrealistic, the editorial implies, and for two reasons:

1. It is discouraging to the tourist trade in general (which in Oregon is the third-largest income-producing industry), and
2. The non-resident isn't going to deplete the numbers of fish much, anyway.

THE Fisherman doesn't advocate "charity" for the non-resident, but it does suggest he be given an even break, and that the outcome would benefit everyone—the game commission with more money from more licenses, the merchant with more tourist revenue, and the visitor with the idea that he's really welcome, like the advertising says.

"And it probably would not hurt the supply of fish one bit!" the editorial concludes.

Which serves to remind us of a complaint lodged with us by a relative from California last summer, who pointed out that he can buy an inexpensive stamp for his California fishing license from Arizona, and thus be granted reciprocity fishing rights in that state. It sounds ok to us, and we wonder why Oregon doesn't give it a try.—E.A.

**Polio-Free Day Recorded at Chicago**

Chicago — (U.P.) — Chicago's first polio-free day since a record outbreak of the disease began June 28 has been reported by health authorities. Dr. Herman Bundesen, board of health president, said Tuesday that no new polio cases were reported during the last 24 hour check period. Bundesen said it was the "happiest day of the 42 years" he has spent on the board of health. Since Jan. 1, there have been 1,057 polio cases, including 33 deaths. During a similar period of 1955, there were 286 cases including eight deaths.

**Motorship Freed From Columbia Mud**

St. Helens — (U.P.) — The Norwegian motorship Bonnevill was pulled free from a mud-bank in the Columbia river near here about 4 a.m. today after being stuck since early Tuesday. The 9,200-ton ship, on its first visit to Portland, was freed through efforts of the stern-wheeler Portland and tugs from Snaver Transportation company and Western Transportation company. An earlier attempt to free the vessel at high tide yesterday failed. The Bonnevill proceeded upstream to Terminal No. 4 in Portland where she will load and discharge cargo.

**Arab Oil Nations Stand To Lose If Suez Boycotted by the West**

By CHARLES M. McCANN  
 United Press Correspondent  
 President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt probably is watching the London conference on Suez with considerable anxiety.



Nasser still is talking big. He claims the support of the Arab countries in his attempt to seize the Suez Canal. The political committee of the Arab League, in fact, has just voted approval of Nasser's nationalization of the canal. It has denounced Great Britain and

France for sending troops to the Middle East. There is talk that, if the Suez dispute ever reached the fighting stage, Arabs would cut the pipe lines which carry oil to Arabian seaports.

But that oil situation, while it has not received as much attention as some other aspects of the Suez situation, is a very big one to some of the Arab countries. The less trouble Nasser stirs up, the better it is for them. Some of the Arab countries including Iraq and Saudi Arabia, both prominent members of the Arab League, just about live on their oil revenues.

About 850,000 barrels of oil flow each day through the two big pipelines. This oil, from Saudi Arabia and Iraq, goes direct to the Mediterranean and is independent of the canal. About 1.2 million barrels have been moving daily through the Suez Canal, including some from Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Other Arab oil producing countries would be hit hard if the Western countries boycotted the Suez Canal. That boycott threat, of course, lies behind the attempt in today's London conference to form a Suez Canal Users' Association. If the association is formed, and Nasser refuses to cooperate with it, a boycott of the canal is in prospect. There are credible reports that some of the Arab countries, despite their expressed support of Nasser, are not too happy over his ambition to become Mr. Big of the Arab world. That is notably true of Jordan. But it is reported that King Saud of Saudi Arabia also is worried about Nasser.

ANYWAY, this simple business proposal to supply our friends and customers in Western Europe with oil enough to tide them through if a power-hungry demagogue in Egypt is foolish enough to close the Suez Canal to the profitable Middle East oil traffic beats going to war—even if we do have to lend our friends some more money while they are adjusting their economies to the use of our higher-priced oil. War is terribly costly. It is terribly wasteful. In a few short years war would use up more of the world's oil—including ours—than would be required for GENERATIONS of peace-time progress.

these reserves awaits only a sufficient market to make extraction of oil from shale profitable. Extraction of oil from shale would greatly stimulate the economies of the areas where the shale deposits are. Besides, atomic power offers immense possibilities in the not too distant future.

**Bulgarian Willing To Join in Talks On Suez Dispute**

Moscow — (U.P.) — Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin said in an interview released today he is willing to join a summit conference of the Big Four plus India and Egypt to settle the Suez dispute. Bulganin made the statement in answer to questions submitted by J. Kingsbury Smith of International News Service. The Soviet news agency Tass released the text.

Bulgarian was asked whether the Soviet Union would favor a meeting of the heads of government to settle the Suez problem. He replied, "The Soviet government has already expressed its opinions of a just and peaceable settlement of the Suez problem by negotiation."

"In order to facilitate such settlement the Soviet government is prepared to participate in a conference of the heads of government of Egypt, India, France, Britain and the United States and the USSR."

Ready at Any Time  
 In reply to a question of how soon the Soviet government would be prepared to participate in such a conference, Bulganin replied:

"The government of the USSR is prepared to participate in such a meeting at any time convenient for the participants and at any place if the other participants express their agreement to such a meeting."

"Such place could be, for example, Geneva, of course if the government of Switzerland regards this favorably."

**'Right To Work' Laws Condemned**

Portland — (U.P.) — So-called "right-to-work" laws at the state level are soundly condemned by Veterans of World War I of the U. S. A. in a resolution adopted unanimously at their national convention here yesterday. The resolution won the full support of the delegation from Washington state where a right-to-work initiative measure will appear on the November ballot. The resolution declared that the 16 states which have right-to-work laws have the lowest average incomes and living standards in the nation. Labor organizations have branded the laws as simply anti-union. Another resolution would ask the federal government for a charter for the veterans' organization similar to those already held by other veterans groups. Miami Beach, Fla., appeared to have the inside track for the 1957 convention with a \$15,000 offer for convention expenses. The bid of Memphis, Tenn., for the convention site was rejected when it was learned that city would not permit Negro delegates to sit with white members in the convention hall and would not grant them hotel accommodations along with whites.

**Appointment to High Court Tried Seven Times by 'Lame Duck'**

Washington — (CQ) — Will President Eisenhower name a successor to retiring Associate Supreme Court Justice Sherman Minton before Nov. 6?

The odds are against it, but the question suggests some interesting possibilities. Justice Minton is leaving the Court Oct. 15, which means the President could make a recess appointment anytime before Jan. 3 when the 85th Congress will convene. Such an appointment, however, would then have to be re-submitted to the Senate to secure confirmation. If meanwhile the President were to lose his bid for reelection to Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson, would the Senate confirm his appointee?

Seven Such Cases  
 Congressional Quarterly combed the history of Supreme Court appointments — all 122 — and found seven instances in which Presidents whose parties had been defeated in November nevertheless attempted to fill vacancies on the Court before their opponents took office the following March 4.

In the first such instance, ironically, the President's initiative placed on the Court the man who almost single-handedly was to shape its destiny. John Marshall, who presided over the Court as Chief Justice for 34 years, was named to the post Jan. 20, 1801, by the outgoing Federalist President, John Adams, and confirmed the next day. Democrat Thomas Jefferson, whose election was won in the House of Representatives Feb. 17, also found that the Federalist Congress had reduced the number of Justices from six to five, in a maneuver to deprive him of an appointment. Following his defeat by Democrat Andrew Jackson in 1828, President John Quincy Adams tried to fill a vacancy on the Court, but the Democratic-controlled Senate voted Feb. 12, 1829, to postpone action on the nominee, John J. Crittenden. President Jackson took office on

March 4 and made his own appointment. President Martin Van Buren was more successful when, after his defeat by the Whig candidate, William Henry Harrison, a vacancy occurred on Feb. 25, 1841, a week before his term ended. Van Buren named Peter V. Daniel who was confirmed March 2 by the Senate, 22 to 5, after Whig Senators walked out in disgust.

Four years later, President John Tyler made several attempts to fill two vacancies on the Court. A Democratic Senate stalled pending the 1844 election, won by Democrat James K. Polk. In January 1845, Tyler withdrew his nominations and submitted two others. Samuel Nelson was confirmed Feb. 14, but the Senate refused to act on the nomination of John M. Read. Polk filled the post.

Poorer Luck  
 In 1853, President Millard Fillmore had even poorer luck following the election of Democrat Franklin Pierce. Fillmore Jan. 10 nominated George E. Badger to a vacancy, and the Senate voted Feb. 11 to postpone consideration until March 4 when Pierce would be inaugurated. Fillmore then sent up the name of William C. Micou for the post, but the Senate took no notice. President Pierce then nominated John C. Campbell.

Eight years later, the shoe was on the other foot. Following the election of Republican Abraham Lincoln, the outgoing Democratic President, James Buchanan, nominated Jeremiah S. Black to a vacancy on the Court on Feb. 5, 1861. On Feb. 21, the Senate rejected Black by one vote, 25-26. President Lincoln filled the post but not until the next year.

The last instance of a "lame duck" appointment to the Court ended more happily. After Democrat Grover Cleveland had won his second term by defeating the Republican incumbent, Benjamin Harrison, the latter nominated Howell E. Jackson to the Court — the first Democrat named by a Republican President since 1861. Jackson, a U.S. Circuit Court Judge, was confirmed Feb. 18, 1893.

None Since  
 No appointments to the Court since then have involved the issue of changing Administrations. As a practical matter, the opportunities for "lame duck appointments were sharply reduced when the inaugural date was moved forward to Jan. 20, leaving only a period of about two weeks in which Congress can act on the nominations of an outgoing President (barring a special session after the November election).

If President Eisenhower were to be defeated, however, he would be under strong pressure from his party to nominate a Republican to the Court, since the departure of Justice Minton, a Democrat, leaves the Court with five Democrats and three Republicans — Chief Justice Earl Warren and Associate Justices John M. Harlan and Harold Burton. Whether the Senate — in all probability under Democratic control in the event of Stevenson's victory — would confirm a Republican appointee is doubtful. Precedent, at least, favors rejection.

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Right or wrong, in accepting the goodwill money of friends in the start of his hard climb up, is not for me to say, being no Solomon. But it surely did help later on in his lone stand of digging up evidence that could not be denied and that clapped traitor Hiss into jail. This mind you when said Hiss was the fair-haired darling of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations and brought all the hatred and re-dherrring slurs on Nixon's head. Had there been more Nixons, there would have been less of the Hiss stripe and we would not now find ourselves behind the Russian nuclear eight ball as we are.

It is perfectly all right to open a man's record in public service and point out his faults but also acknowledge his successes. But when it comes to calling names like "Slick Dick," "phony" and slurring a man's honest friendly smile, it surely wears me beyond words to tell. F. J. Clifford  
 1211 West Main st.  
 Medford, Ore.

Manila, P. I. — (U.P.) — Disc Jockey Bill Blackburn claimed a world "airathon" record of more than 72 hours today, as his fund raising stunt over radio station DXMY entered its third day.

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

The South and Democracy  
 To the Editor: The growth of democracy in America has been gradual. In the colonies the franchise was restricted by property qualifications. When the states were organized this restriction held good in some states for 50 years. The first Democratic President, Andrew Jackson, was the first president elected by full manhood suffrage.

Alexander Hamilton wanted a government of the best people, but the people adopted Thomas Jefferson's idea "that all men are created equal."

There have been 22 amendments added to the constitution. In 1913 the election by the people of senators was approved, and in 1920 the women's suffrage amendment.

Before the Civil War the south accepted the Democratic slogan "All men are created equal," with the exception that Negroes were born to be slaves. The Dixiecrats of today seem to also believe this.

In the last presidential election the state of Mississippi cast only 285,000 votes, but had six congressmen. The state of Oregon in the same election cast 695,000 votes, yet were allowed only four congressmen. The Dixiecrats count the Negroes in the population when they want congressmen, but do not allow the Negroes to vote.

The great Democratic party will live and prosper when all other parties have gone and passed away.

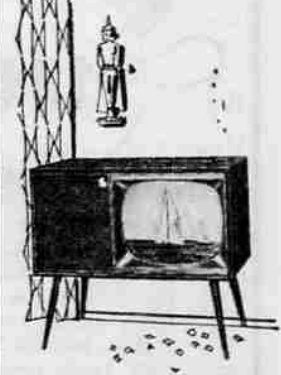
Charles W. Sherman  
 Kerby, Ore.

Al Sarena  
 To the Editor: The Sarena mine political buildup by the so-called Democrats is also hogwash. They had the mine, they got the patent, and the patent gave them the right to cut the timber to sell. So what. That's the law. As the real Americans made the law, when we had law instead of the way the legal pinkos are now twisting the constitution and the laws Karl Marx style to destroy and communize the United States by law as the Kremlin said it would be done without firing a Russian shell. McKay believes in the people to develop their own state American style, so does Harris Ellisworth. Both of these men have followed American methods and the citizens should be proud of them for doing the best they can with so many pinkos throwing rocks at them.

G. S. Reilly  
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 (All America Constitutional Party)  
 (From their fruit you shall know the seed.)

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