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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. 30, 1946 (Monday). Dr. James C. Hayes, well known Medford physician, named president of the Oregon State Medical society at meeting in Gearhart.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudgepot column: Quite a few horticulturists plan to go south to spend the winter and their pear profits.

20 YEARS AGO: Sept. 30, 1936 (Wednesday). Harley H. Miller, who recently purchased a home on Crater Lake ave., yesterday moved his family from Portland to Medford.

The Jackson County Chamber of Commerce plans observance of National Fire Prevention Week.

30 YEARS AGO: Sept. 30, 1926 (Thursday). Judge C. M. Thomas called to Portland by Chief Justice Thomas A. McBride of the supreme court to attend the sitting of the judicial council.

The Lincoln school PTA will meet at 3 p.m. Friday, Oct. 1.

40 YEARS AGO: Sept. 30, 1916 (Saturday). The city water, though temporarily disagreeable to taste and odor, due to draining Fish lake, is not dangerous, according to David Roberg, state health officer.

The Jackson county WCTU opens convention in Medford Friday.

50 YEARS AGO: Sept. 30, 1906 (Sunday). Miss Cameron's division of grade two gave a county fair at the schoolhouse Friday.

From Local and Personal column: Mrs. J. H. Adams returned from a trip to Meridian yesterday.

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

- 1. "One nation indivisible" is a phrase from the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Star Spangled Banner, Gettysburg Address or Pledge to the Flag?
2. The U. S. now has permanent and uncontested ownership of Okinawa island; right or wrong?
3. The Eastern Star order is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, AFL-CIO, American Legion, Masons or B'nai B'rith?
4. First U. S. Secretary of the Treasury was Franklin, John Adams, Hamilton, Jefferson or Gallatin?
5. A man named Joe Smith did or didn't compose "America" ("My country, 'tis of thee")?
6. Which one of these states is perfectly rectangular: Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Kansas, Wyoming, Washington?
7. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. now holds a federal office, state office, city office or no public office at all?
The answers: 1. Pledge to the Flag. 2. Wrong. 3. Masons. 4. Hamilton. 5. Didn't. That was Sam (Samuel F.) Smith. 6. Wyoming. 7. No public office at all.

INSPECTOR: Salem (UP)—James William Morgan, Salem, has been hired as a foods and dairies inspector by the State Agriculture Department. He will be assigned to field work during a short training period.

The S.P. vs. the Santa Fe

We doubt if even the "Friendly Southern Pacific" would deny that one of the best-managed and most prosperous railroads in the country is the Santa Fe. The latter is also one of the SP's most respected and successful rivals.

Yet the President of the Santa Fe, F. G. Gurley has a completely different view of passenger traffic and service than has President Russell of the Southern Pacific.

Instead of discouraging passenger traffic and abandoning passenger lines and predicting that in another 10 years there will be none in the USA—at least no Pullman service—President Gurley publicly declares quote:

"More and more people are coming down to our stations and we are trying to take care of them with better trains, smoother road-beds, better all-around service and traditional Santa Fe courtesy."

That "courtesy" item, unlike the "friendly" item, is no empty gesture. We would leave it to anyone who has traveled any distance on the two roads to decide which assumes "the customer is always right" and which doesn't. Moreover the financial statement of the two roads during the past 20 years shows that genuine courtesy and consideration pay on the Santa Fe, and have paid consistently and handsomely for years.

As to the SPS doctrine of "doom and gloom," here is what the Santa Fe President says, quote:

"The latest sign of the times is our new high-level 'El Capitan' introduced July 15th. This rather spectacular two-story train runs daily between Los Angeles and Chicago—and it requires 5 complete trains to supply the demand. This meant a multi-million dollar investment, but the El Capitan has been a sell-out from the start. In addition our other fine trains such as the Super-Chief, the San Francisco-Chief and the Texas-Chief continue to enjoy their great popularity."

NO defeatism here for the Santa Fe. No weeping and wailing about the lack of public demand, no meek surrender to the competition of air, motor or bus travel.

The Santa Fe doesn't try to "price out" the passenger market either, or fall back on "night crawlers" to save money. It goes out to get the business—and it gets it.

Listen to this challenging statement from the same source, quote:

"During the past 15 years (1940-1955) Santa Fe passenger volume has increased 84% in passenger-miles and is continuing to increase. This was during the greatest period of expansion in air-travel in the history of the world... during the period also of the greatest increase the country has every known in motor car registration encouraged by vast highway improvements, with more to come."

THAT is the reply of the Santa Fe to the funeral dirge sung by the SP as far as the present and future of passenger travel by rail is concerned.

Instead of raising the white-flag and abandoning the battle before it has been lost, this up and coming railroad goes out with better service, better road beds, more modern trains, to WIN it.

And those who know the history of the Santa Fe (which serves much the same territory as the SP) are confident it WILL win.

WHY can't the SP do what the Santa Fe has done? Well one answer is there are no "Gurleys" at the head of it.

AS has often been remarked in this papers criticism of the SP and its efforts to secure a return of passenger rail service to Southern Oregon, we have—and we believe the people have—no complaint to register against the local representatives of this "billion-dollar-corporation"—they are as courteous, competent and accommodating as they come.

BUT with all passenger service between Eugene and Dunsmuir California abandoned there is little they can do, as far as the rail passenger department and better public relations are concerned.

Our complaint is, and always has been, not a personal one not against any particular individual, but against all those "higher ups" in the SP system, who finally determine what the policy of that railroad should be.

We regard it as the most mercenary, reactionary and utterly antiquated railroad policy now existing in the United States. We also know if F. G. Gurley of the Santa Fe should ever be looking for a job,—we fear he won't be—just where we WISH he would go, and GET it!—R.W.R.

"The Man From Mars"

If a man from Mars should be sent to the earth to get the low-down on the 1956 campaign, we feel sure that after a few days survey he would take the next rocket-plane back to his celestial abode and ask for another assignment. For to any objective and impartial observer the present political hodge-podge just doesn't make sense.

How would he explain Richard Nixon for example or whoever is writing his speeches? And the Republican VIP's who are—publicly at least—so strong for him.

In Colorado for example Mr. Nixon soared high in the empyrean—according to the strongly Republican and reliable Oregonian.

Nixon predicted that the 4 day week is a logical and imminent consequence of the Eisenhower fiscal policies that of the prospect of two automobiles, 3 television sets, a better house and a dozen other comforts for every American family, etc., etc.—may be confidently expected if only Mr. Eisenhower is re-elected "The Man from Mars" after doing a little research would find that for four years the Republican leaders have been using the term "New Deal" as a political epithet and a philosophy that the people of America had chosen the Grand Old party to not only shun but

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

MUST WE FAIL?

The Suez affair is being brought to the United Nations amidst predictions that nothing useful can be expected to come from the move. Must we take this defeatism for granted?



Walter Lippmann

That depends I venture to think on what is behind the move. Have turned to negotiate successfully with Nasser as long as we propose terms which the Soviet Union and all of Asia will back Nasser in rejecting. In the U.N. we have a chance to correct the mistake which we made, so it seems to me, at the first London conference. The mistake was to prefer a plan, which however desirable was impracticable, to a plan which has the support of all the nations concerned.

THIS pessimistic prediction arises from the assumption that Great Britain and France will ask the Security Council to approve as the terms of a settlement the proposals which were agreed to by 18 out of the 22 nations who were at the first London conference. These are the proposals for international "operation" of the canal. As at least two members of the Security Council, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, are expected to refuse approval of the Western terms, it would follow that little or nothing would then come of having gone to the United Nations.

But is it wise to go to the United Nations with a proposal which we know is bound to fail? It seems to me that in going to the U.N. we are recognizing at least two compelling considerations. The first is that the Western proposals are vital of such an ultimate and vital character that we would be justified in going to war to compel Egypt to accept them. The second is that the Western proposals are, therefore, themselves negotiable, and that we are in the United Nations in order that a negotiation be brought about. The alternative—which is to treat the Western proposals as essentially non-negotiable, as in the nature of an ultimatum—would be sterile and certain to alienate the kind of international opinion which the West has gone to the U.N. to win. It will be better not to have gone at all than to refuse to negotiate when we get there.

A POLICY of negotiation inside the U.N. should have as its primary objective the working out of proposals which have wide and powerful international support. Great Britain and France, and in a measure the United States as well, are in a weak position which they must correct before they can hope to come to satisfactory terms with Nasser. They have exposed to all the world the fact that the military threats were mostly bluff. They have exposed it to the world that the talk about a boycott was based on no serious study and on no serious preparations for a boycott. It is plain for all to see that the 18 supporters of the Western proposals are not strongly or reliably united behind them. It is plain too that, owing to the way the Big Three played their cards at the first London conference, Nasser has the support not only of the Soviet Union but, for all practical purposes, of all the non-European powers.

Our primary objective must be to end the moral and political isolation in which we find ourselves. How is that to be done? By remembering that there were two plans at the first London

conference, the Western plan for international operation and the Indian plan for international supervision, and then by offering in the U.N. to found the new negotiations on both of these plans. The differences between the two plans can be enormous or they can be small, depending upon how much the two sides want to agree.

IMAGINE the reaction of the Republican GHQ for example if Adlai Stevenson had endorsed organized labor's hope of a 4 day week, with 2 cars, 3 TV sets, and a dozen other comforts thrown in. Yet such a statement by Stevenson would not be out of character for he is a Roosevelt New Deal Democrat—not a leader of a party that for 4 years has fought and ridiculed such "nonsense."

Wouldn't Mr. Leonard Hall immediately play the well known record about demagoguery, cheap appeal to the labor vote, creeping socialism, a fatal blow to free enterprise and the American way of life?

Of course he would. But with the GOP's second in command saying it no such outcries are heard, the only possible sour note being a phone call from the White House NOT congratulating Mr. Nixon on his speech as here-to-fore but asking only about his health. (The President knew his team mate had been running a temperature and it is possible he feared the fever had risen and his "alter ego" had made that pitch for the labor vote when he was delirious.)

BUT to return to the visitor from Mars, what would he make out of all this noise, fury and confusion? Our guess is, (assuming the Martians rate logic consistency and reason high) he would give it all up as a bad job and decide that the earth was no place to linger longer so long as it was in the throes of another presidential election.—R.W.R.

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

IKE IN TROUBLE

What Cheer, Keokuk County, Iowa — Although President Eisenhower is liked in these parts



Stewart Alsop

as elsewhere, candidate Eisenhower is in deep, deep trouble in the typical mid-Western farm community which surrounds this small town.

These conclusions are based on an arduous survey of farm sentiment in Keokuk county, by this reporter and Walter Ridder of the Ridder Newspapers. It was a strange experience. For we kept thinking that something must be wrong, that the heavy switching of previous Eisenhower voters to Stevenson which we found must reflect some isolated picket of Democratic sentiment. So we kept moving to some other part of the county. But almost everywhere the pattern was the same.

IT WAS with genuine relief that we found at last two Stevenson-to-Eisenhower switchers, a chatty old man in bi-focals and a lean chicken farmer. If it had not been for the old man and the chicken farmer, the results would have been too lopsided to believe.

As it was, of the 40 farmers we interviewed, voted for Eisenhower in 1952 (a few percentage points less than the actual Eisenhower vote) and fully three out of five were now intending to vote Democratic. In short, if our sampling meant anything—and it was much heavier than the normal sampling in a single county in a national poll—Stevenson may actually be better Eisenhower's 1952 landslide among Keokuk county farmers. Statistically, these results may not seem impressive. Yet the way the farmers talked was decidedly impressive, in a number of ways.

This reporter visited Keokuk county once before, in early August, and was surprised to find Estes Kefauver remarkably popular, and running well ahead of the President. But Adlai Stevenson was not popular at all, and it seemed at the time that the President would probably beat Stevenson rather easily here.

KEFAUVER is still more popular than Stevenson, by a wide margin. But the angry resistance to Stevenson seems to have mysteriously evaporated, and the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket appears to have inherited all Kefauver's previous strength, and more besides.

Many farmers were bitter in the Portland Oregonian (not a pro-Morse newspaper).

Mae B. Richardson, (Registered Republican) Precinct No. 73A, Jackson County.

Littrell States Position: To the Editor: I would like to call your attention, at this time, to something that I think the people in southern Oregon should know. Oregon has been one of the foremost states in keeping their highway department out of politics. The highway commission is appointed by the governor and their duties are to build and maintain highways, along with the state park system. The legislative branch, of which I am a member of the House of Representatives, is elected by the people to draft and pass laws which they feel are necessary to govern the administrative department of the government.

We have been very cognizant of this for years and try not to influence them in any way and do not interfere in highway matters as long as they keep within the bounds of our laws and statutes. If we find that a correction should be made in our laws, then we correct it. I think this is the way it should be kept as politics could be very ruinous as it is in a lot of highway departments of other states.

I have never tried to use my influence over the highway department or the commission in designating any of the by-pass routes of Medford.

We hope that you will publish this at an early date.

E. A. Littrell, Medford.

Good Eggs vs. Nuts: To the Editor: We certainly think Mrs. Katherine Gribble Lynch's comparison of Wayne Morse to the little Banty hen setting on a nut is very good. It covers the whole situation in a nutshell.

Mr. Morse, like the little hen believes he can produce results by giving his full time to the job. He believes, like the little hen he can hatch a healthy, happy chick. Also, like the little hen it is beyond his power to alter the contents of the nest.

The moral of this story is don't be a nut. Let us give ourselves and Wayne Morse a break by putting fertile eggs in the nest.

Mrs. Wilma Stauffer, P. O. Box 186, Butte Falls, Oregon.

August, but, again for mysterious reasons, they are much more bitter now. Bedeviled by drought and low hog prices, the farmers feel let down by the Eisenhower administration. We found no one — bar perhaps a furious old lady on the front stoop of an unpainted shack — who disliked the President personally. But hate is not too strong a word to express the feeling of a good many for Agriculture Secretary Benson.

Indeed, the violence of feeling is hard to exaggerate. One burly young man with a police dog hinted at direct action. "By God," he said, "this can't go on much longer, and there are plenty of us younger men around here to see that it doesn't." His sentiments were echoed, in milder form, by many others.

THE wellsprings of bitterness are wholly economic — the "health issue" has made virtually no impact at all. Listening to the farmers talk, one sensed how self-rightedly incensed the President has been to surround himself with men from the big business world.

"Eisenhower's a good man," a farmer said, "but he's got all these big shots telling him what to do, and they don't care a hoot for us small people." Others said almost the same thing in almost exactly the same words — especially the younger men.

Indeed, the depth of what can only be called class feeling among many farmers — most of whom had two cars in the yard and a big deep freeze in the kitchen — was truly surprising and even alarming. Many quite genuinely believed that they were being discriminated against and exploited by a nameless but powerful class of "big shots."

ALTHOUGH Keokuk county has in the past always voted like the state, this year it has been especially hard hit by drought and hail. Keokuk is a corn-hog county, too, and the corn-hog farmers have been hurt more than most. We talked only to farmers, and the merchants in county towns are more decidedly Republican than the farmers.

Yet when these disclaimers are made, the fact remains that candidate Eisenhower is in desperately serious trouble among such farmers as those we talked to here. There is, in short, no cheer in Wat Cheer for the President or his party.

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In the Day's News By FRANK JENKINS

In South Korea, an assistant blazed away with a pistol at South Korean vice-president Chang Myun. His aim was bad and the Korean Vesp had suffered only a wound in his left hand.

The shooting was done by a political opponent.

IN NICARAGUA a few days back a political opponent took a pot shot at the Nicaraguan president.

His aim was better than the Korean's.

IN ELECTION years a lot of us are inclined to get cynical about our political system.

But— It's a lot better than Korea's and Nicaragua's.

IN FACT— I'm pretty sure that IF ALL GOVERNMENT'S THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WERE AS GOOD AS OURS there wouldn't be many wars.

THE Federal Reserve Board says that a SLOW-UP IN THE RATE OF SAVINGS — which normally fills demands for credit—has been a big factor in the much-talked-about "tight money" situation and the advance of interest rates.

Savings, the board tells us, have failed to keep pace with rising demands for goods, and for credit and capital to finance consumer purchases. Business demands for money and credit to expand plants and increase production have risen sharply.

SAVINGS haven't kept pace with these increases in demand.

THE Federal Reserve Board through the workings of the Federal Reserve System, which is too complicated to go into here, can create credit, which is another way of saying that it can manufacture money. I think it is better for all of us—and MUCH better for our children—that the Federal Reserve Board in the present situation is advising the saving up of more money rather than the manufacture of more of it.

Big busts are apt to follow booms that are permitted to get too big on borrowed money.

THE State of Oregon has decided that 70 miles an hour shall be the legal top speed on the freeway between Portland and Salem. State Highway Engineer W. C. (Dutch) Williams says the speed on the new four-lane route from Portland to the state capital should be kept at this figure so that a lot of people may be kept from killing themselves this winter.

He says one motorist was arrested recently for barreling along at 110 mph over the new freeway but demanded a jury trial and was acquitted of speed-

POTLUCK (By M-T Staff and Contributors)

A proud father we know recently announced high hopes for his six-year-old son as a football star.

The boy came home one day and announced he ran with a football, all the way—for a home run.

At a planning commission meeting last week, one petitioner made mention of automobiles "swearing around the corner."

While he obviously meant "swearing," the commission was so intrigued with the idea of a car swerving and around a corner at it, they kept referring to it all evening.

County Commissioner Chester Wendt two years ago used the campaign slogan, "Win With Wendt." He thought it was original, and was quite proud of it.

Last week, while traveling in Grant county, Wash., he expressed surprise to see a campaign poster: "Win With Wendt." He heard that Wes Wendt (no relation or acquaintance) is running for the office of commissioner of public lands. He also learned that, while there is a similarity in names and type of office, there is still one major difference.

The Grant county candidate is a Democrat. The Jackson county commissioner is a Republican.

While on the subject of county offices. There's a certain county agent, we are told, who does not believe in "miscellaneous" files. Where does he file items which seem to have no classification?

Why, he files them in the circular file—"O".

Police Chief Charles Champagne, a strong advocate of the institution of marriage, has conceded bachelors have at least one advantage.

In congested nasal tones, he told of catching the flu from his wife and small daughter.

One of our married staff members was home with the flu Saturday, but we wonder if he caught it from his wife and children. She came by the office to pick up some papers for him while he remained in bed.

Congressional Quiz (Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—Two third parties figured prominently in the 1948 Presidential election—the Dixiecrats, or States' Rights Democrats, and the Progressive party. Which Presidential candidate, the Dixiecrats' J. Strom Thurmond, former Senator, or the Progressives' Henry A. Wallace, former Vice President, received (a) the greater popular vote; (b) the greater electoral vote?

A—Thurmond won on both counts. He received 1,169,312 popular votes to Wallace's 1,157,063, and 39 electoral votes to Wallace's none.

Q—At least three Presidents of the United States have headed third party tickets after they held that office. Can you name two of them?

A—Martin Van Buren headed the Free Soil party ticket in 1848; Millard Fillmore, the American or Know-Nothing ticket in 1856; and Theodore Roosevelt, the Progressive or Bull Moose ticket in 1912.

Q—Can you match some prominent third parties with records they have established?

(a) Prohibition party (b) Progressive party of 1924 (Robert M. LaFollette) (c) Socialist party (d) Progressive party of 1912 (Theodore Roosevelt)

(1) greatest electoral vote ever won by a third party candidate. (2) longest continuous series of Presidential candidates. (3) greatest popular vote ever won by a third party candidate. (4) put up same candidate most often.

A—(a)-(2), since 1872; (b)-(3), 4,831,470 popular votes; (c)-(4), Norman Thomas; (d)-(1), 88 electoral votes. Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive party (the Bull Moose party) also won the highest percentage of the popular vote cast (27.42 per cent) although fewer total votes than LaFollette received in 1924.

ing — presumably under Oregon's basic rule which permits variance of speed according to driving conditions.

I'd hate to see Oregon's "basic rule" abandoned, because under proper conditions it permits intelligent variations of safe speed, but 110 miles is too fast anywhere, and it is MUCH too fast on a road carrying heavy traffic—even if it is a four-laned freeway.

The Vatican did not become the official residence of the popes of the Roman Catholic church until sometime late in the 14th century.