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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
Nov. 5, 1946 (Tuesday)
Two of six Medford fruit firms planning cold storage plants have been granted CPA building permits.

20 YEARS AGO
Nov. 5, 1936 (Thursday)
Medford merchants completing arrangements for the annual fall city-wide Dollar Days.

30 YEARS AGO
Nov. 5, 1926 (Friday)
D. W. Paul, local resident, sells proprietary interests in Paul's Electric store on North Central ave. to Val J. Fisher of Minneapolis, Minn.

40 YEARS AGO
Nov. 5, 1916 (Sunday)
A boy's literary and athletic club organized at the Presbyterian church.

50 YEARS AGO
Nov. 5, 1906 (Monday)
The U. S. now holds the record of having gotten a ship "farthest north," Commander Robert Peary has reported, who reaches Labrador after his expedition to the north pole.

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

- 1. Social security tax for unemployment benefits is all paid by employer, all by employee, or equally by each?
2. Which member of the Eisenhower cabinet has "Taft" for middle name?
3. The "Andrea Doria" and the "Stockholm" collided July 25 about (a) 2, (b) 5, (c) 12, (d) 20 or (e) 40 miles off Nantucket?
4. Employers are required to give employees time off for voting, without loss of pay, in most states; right or wrong?
5. Proportion of Negroes to Whites is highest in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina or District of Columbia?
6. The Communists took over Russia in 1917 right after the czar was dethroned; right or wrong?
7. Luis Munoz Marin is governor of Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Virgin Islands, Alaska or Hawaii?
The answers: 1. All by employer. 2. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson. 3. About 40 miles. 4. Right. 5. Mississippi. 6. Puerto Rico. 7. Puerto Rico.

The Campaign Ends

Today marks the end of the national campaign of 1956. The finale we believe comes as a relief to everyone including the candidates.

Perhaps there have been campaigns as depressing as this one from the standpoint of relevancy, common sense and good sportsmanship, but if so we can't recall them.

There have been other "coat tail" campaigns but none in our memory so flagrantly and frankly an attempt to capitalize on the personal popularity of a President of the United States, and nothing else.

We prefer particularly of course to the senatorial contest in this state, which aroused the most feeling and caused the greatest public interest.

If the supporters of former Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay ever referred to his record in that office with praise, or named any of his qualities of character or achievement entitling him to high office we failed to note them. The entire effort to elect McKay was concentrated in a steady barrage of abuse and hatred for his opponent, compounded by half truths and deliberate misrepresentation and smears.

The only affirmative recommendation presented for the former Secretary of the Interior we ever noted was the fact that, if elected, he could always be depended upon to obediently salute his party superiors and vote the Republican ticket straight.

What a confession of weakness!

EVEN more extraordinary, the entire daily press of the state with only two exceptions never had a kind word to say in the campaign for the man who had served as senator faithfully and conscientiously for over a decade. Moreover, in varying degrees, they all joined in the "crusade to get Morse," at all costs, and crucify him, particularly for having the courage to leave a party in which he no longer believed and join a party in whose basic purposes and principles he did believe.

The theme song of the McKay offensive was always "a vote for Morse is a vote against Eisenhower."

Even that isn't true. Senator Morse has a better record for supporting the President, particularly his foreign policy, than many members of his own party, and anyone who knows him knows that he has and will support the President when he believes him right and oppose him when he believes him wrong just as he has done during the past twelve years whether a Democrat or Republican occupies the White House.

If Wayne Morse can win with such tremendous and unscrupulous opposition to him, and one so abundantly financed, then we believe even many of his enemies will admit two things at least — Senator Morse has something on the ball as a campaigner, and in Oregon we have not only a highly literate but a determined and discriminating electorate.—R.W.R.

Candidate Recommendations

- PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. Vote 102, Stevenson and Kefauver.
U. S. SENATOR. Vote 104, Wayne Morse (incumbent).
U. S. CONGRESS. Vote 106, Charles Porter.
GOVERNOR. Vote 107, Robert D. Holmes.
SECRETARY OF STATE. Vote 110, Monroe Sweetland.
STATE TREASURER. Vote 112, Sig Unander.
ATTORNEY GENERAL. Vote 114, Robert Thornton.
FOR CITY MAYOR. Vote 129, John W. Snider.
FOR COUNCILMAN, Ward IV, Vote 137, James Dunlevy.
STATE REPRESENTATIVES. Vote 117 for Littrell and 116 for Duncan.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Vote 119, Walter Nunley (incumbent).
COUNTY ASSESSOR. Vote 121, Allen D. Curry.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER. Vote 123, Ralph A. James.
COUNTY TREASURER. Vote 125, Karl Janouch (incumbent).

Measure Recommendations

- No. 1: Vote "yes"
No. 2: Vote "yes"
No. 3: Vote "yes"
No. 4: Vote "yes"
No. 5: Vote "yes"
No. 6: Vote "yes"
No. 7: Vote "yes"
Non-Partisan ballot:
Write in name of Wm. McAllister of Medford for State Supreme Court, No. 301. The other candidates and present incumbents are unopposed for the State Supreme Court or District Court and County School Superintendent. So no recommendations are needed,—just mark the names on the ballot.

Local Measures

- No. 51—"yes."
No. 52—"yes."
No. 53—"yes."
No. 54—"yes."
No. 55—"yes."
No. 56—"yes."
Annexation proposals to be voted on by residents of Berrydale and Grandview - Kenwood districts—"yes."—E.A.

Matter of Fact

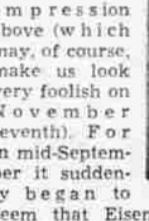
THE CAMPAIGN: FINAL IMPRESSIONS
Washington—Having travelled all over the country, from Portland, Ore., to Pittsburgh, Penn., to talk to the voters, these reporters are now rather nervously prepared to record their impressions of what the voters are likely to do on election day and why.



Joseph Alsop

The first nervous impression is that the voters will probably re-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower by a fairly handsome majority. The second is that, contrary to general opinion, the President was not unbeatable from the start. The third is that Adlai Stevenson, despite his many virtues, was simply the man to beat him.

Six weeks or so ago, when the campaign was just beginning to roll, we would never have dared to record the first impression above (which may, of course, make us look very foolish on November 8).



Stewart Alsop

On a trip to the Northwest, one of us found a surprising number of people in the workers' districts who had voted for the President in 1952, and now said they would vote for Stevenson. On two trips to the Iowa corn-hog country, another found an even more surprising number of farmers who were ready, eager and anxious to switch.

MOREOVER, there was evidence that Stevenson was really beginning to register as a candidate. There was, for example, his toughly partisan, highly effective speech at the National plowing contest in Iowa, to which the huge crowd of assembled farmers responded with genuine and obvious enthusiasm.

Here, it seemed, was the much-heralded "new Stevenson," a personality and a candidate to be reckoned with. But then, toward the beginning of October, something seemed to happen to this new Stevenson.

One thing that happened to him was, quite simply, that the President jumped into the campaign with both feet. When the President jumped, moreover, he carried in with him a number of enormous assets. He had the prestige of his office, always a vast advantage to an incumbent President. He had the friendliest press any President has had in this century. He had some excellent speeches, for which his chief and for all practical purposes only speechwriter, Emmet Hughes, deserves a bow.

He also had "the Eisenhower aura," a phenomenon first described in this space and since much commented on—the glowing personality which somehow cheers people up, makes them feel happy and confident. And yet, Eisenhower aura and all, the President was not really unbeatable.

Despite "Eisenhower prosperity" there are a great many people in this country who are discontented for one reason or another—farmers worried about losing their farms, old people, working people out of a job or badly in debt, Negroes and other minority groups who feel themselves unfairly treated and denied their share of the national economic pie.

These discontented people were the key element in the patch-work majorities put together by Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman. These are the people, many of whom expressed their discontent in 1952 by voting for Eisenhower, whom Stevenson had to attract to his candidacy by a big majority, in order to win.

He has attracted some. Whenever we have been in these final weeks of the campaign, we have found some small leakage of previous Eisenhower voters to Stevenson, only partially compensated by a leakage the other way. But the leakage has not become the flood it had to be for Stevenson's purposes.

PARTLY this has been because of the nature of the campaign Stevenson has staged in these final weeks. Whatever the objective merits of Stevenson's stand on the draft and hydrogen bomb tests, these issues have served to obscure the much larger issue of the Eisenhower administration's dangerous shortcomings in the defense and foreign policy fields. More important, they have also served to obscure the bread-and-butter issues which a Democratic candidate must forcefully exploit in order to win.

For, as one travels the country and talks to the voters, one becomes vividly aware of the fact that this is a far more class-conscious society than is generally supposed. The endlessly repeated phrase—"The Democrats are more for the little guys"—sums up the central Democratic asset. It also suggests why Eisenhower was not unbeatable. Yet Stevenson does not fit comfortably into the role of protector and friend of "the little guys." And this is perhaps the main reason why, unless appearances deceive, he seems destined to a second defeat.

Britain, France Said Forced by Nasser's Mid-East Ambitions

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Britain and France attacked Egypt because they felt they must stop President Gamal Abdul Nasser before it became too late.

British Prime Minister Anthony Eden and French Premier Guy Mollet, it is indicated, were convinced that Nasser was a potential Hitler.

That is the reason why they attacked in defiance of the United Nations and risked their alliance with the United States. Eden and Mollet are not trigger-happy men. They appear to have decided they had to set off what they hoped would be a brief and limited explosion to prevent a bigger one later on.

The situation goes far beyond Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal. Eden and Mollet saw their entire position in the Middle East threatened by Nasser's ambitions.

Oil interests They felt that Nasser had made it plain that he aspired to be the master of the Arab world. They appear to have felt that, if that happened, the enormous Allied oil interests in the Middle East—which involve American interests, would follow Suez.

Nasser had left no doubt that he hoped to wipe Israel from the map. The United States, Britain and France were pledged to act if he tried.

One big factor which entered into the British-French decision was that Russian arms are reported to be flowing into Egypt still in an unceasing flow.

Another of immediate and urgent concern to France, was that French leaders regard Nasser as the master mind behind the Algerian rebellion, France's No. 1 problem.

The United States suspects Britain and France put Israel up to invading Egypt to give them a pretext to move against Nasser on the ground that the canal was endangered. It's denied, but it could be.

NEED men with that kind of courage. THAT one turned out all right. Millions of us are hoping with you that this one turns out all right.

IN these last trying hours of waiting Ike, there's something I think you ought to know. MOST of us who are following you, who are staking our hopes on you, aren't interested in post-masterships and such. We're for you because we trust you. We trust you because you're the kind of person people instinctively trust.

I SUPPOSE you wouldn't remember an evening in late summer in 1945 in the little park that runs along the Main river in Frankfurt, where you had your headquarters. Let me refresh your memory.

A group of GI's was sitting on a bench there, flirting with the frauleins, cutting out the commissioned officers and grousing about the lucky stiffs who had got out on points and had gone home to get all the fat jobs that were lying around.

Somebody glanced up. There, maybe 20 feet away, was an officer with stars all over his shoulders like the Milky Way. All alone. No accompanying aide. It was you, Ike. You were just out for a stroll.

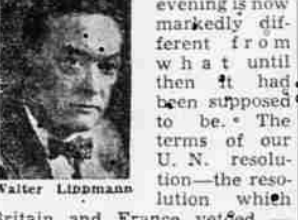
Everybody jumped to attention and saluted smartly. You returned the salute, then grinned and said: "At ease! The war's over." Then you sat down on a bench and for half an hour you chewed the fat with that group of GI's and one lone correspondent. You didn't do it for a show. You did it because you're that kind of a guy. I'm sure you enjoyed it more than anybody else.

Men like that are GREAT leaders. ANYWAY, Ike, we're with you to the finish, whatever it may be. Happy Landings!

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

SECOND THOUGHTS IN WASHINGTON. The American position. President Eisenhower addressed on it in his television address on Wednesday.



Walter Lippmann

Britain and France vetoed — meant that Israel had committed an illegal act, one which it had no moral right to commit. The inspired comment from official quarters in Washington accused Britain, France, and Israel of aggression. Everything pointed towards a policy in which the United States would lead the accusers, perhaps by appalling economic sanctions and probably by action in the General Assembly.

But what the President said defined a quite different American attitude: "As it is the manifest right of any of these nations to take such decisions and actions, it is likewise our right, if our judgment so dictates, to dissent." If it is the "manifest right" of these nations to do what they are doing, then, of course, the President cannot and will not attempt to have them judged aggressors. What he will do is to "dissent," to point out that "the action taken can scarcely be reconciled with the principles and purposes of the United Nations."

The policy of dissenting, having acknowledged that they have a "manifest right," is a very different thing from a policy of leading a movement to have them judged guilty of aggression. The President's policy means, if the line he laid down is now followed, that we shall regard the U.N. not as a tribunal to judge, condemn, and punish but as an organ to mediate and promote a settlement.

THE President's position, which reflects the second thoughts of the Administration, is wiser than the first angry and unbalanced reaction in Washington on Monday. If the original line of policy, which was embodied in the Lodge resolution, had prevailed, we would have had to go on to seek to condemn not only Israel but Britain and France as well, rallying with the

Tribune for being well informed. Thanks again. Ken Corliss, 1564 Meyers Lane, Medford, Ore.

Candidates Fair To the Editor: I have written the following letter to the chairman of the League of Women Voters' recent Candidates Fair, and would appreciate your publishing it: Mrs. Irving S. Thomas Pioneer Road Rt. 1, Box 428-A, Medford, Oregon Dear Mrs. Thomas:

I wish to congratulate you on the success of the candidates fair. The effort and time made have been prodigious but I believe it the outstanding political event of the campaign.

I wish to thank you for the opportunity afforded me to meet such a large bipartisan group of voters, wider by far than is usually provided by most political gatherings.

Also may I say that this method is most democratic and very welcome in this day of mounting costs of campaigning. Probably the most valuable contribution was the opportunity for the voter to discuss issues with the candidates. All too often a speech making campaign forgets the fourth branch of government, "the voice of the people."

I have mailed this letter to the editor of the Mail Tribune believing it may express the sincere gratitude of the other candidates also.

Robert A. Boyer, Medford, Ore.

Epidemics Cost Too To the Editor, and the People of the Berrydale District: We of this district have received in the mail a circular which was, in my way of thinking, very misleading. The need we have in this district is not a thing to be planned for some obscure time. The need is NOW!

I would like to bring to the people of the district a few points on which to ponder. Do you know that all of the drainage from the worst part of the area is at the present time draining under the school grounds where our children go to school? Do you also know that if the drain stops up or is not large enough to carry this drainage away fast enough, this filth pours onto the school grounds for our children to play in? Do you also know that the road ditches where small fry love to sail their boats are full of sewage?

It is true that our taxes will go up. We all know that; the people pay for any improvement that we get. We can get an estimate on our taxes and be

Soviet Union against them. This would have made our present differences, which are not now radical, into an irreparable conflict.

What, taking the situation as we now find it, is the American interest? In the first place, to refrain from moral judgment. If we do not, we shall find ourselves arguing that Nasser is not an aggressor when he crosses his frontier, which he has been doing several times, a week provided only that he uses small forces every time he crosses the frontier. The true friends of the United Nations will recognize that Nasser by his raids on Israel, his intervention in North Africa, by his intrigues in Jordan and Syria, has created problems of security which the United Nations have not been able to solve. It would be a mortal blow to the United Nations if it transpired that the practical effect of its operation was to invite an aggressor like Nasser to aggrandise himself.

The United Nations, in the interests of the United States, which is also a vital interest of the United States, let us insist that it be an organ for the solution of the problems of Suez and Palestine and not a tribunal of judgment.

THE British-British action will be judged by the outcome—in the first instance whether the military objectives are achieved in a reasonable time and at not too great a cost. If they are not achieved the decision will have been a gigantic blunder which may well have catastrophic consequences. The American interest, though one have dissented from the decision itself, is that France and Great Britain should now succeed. However much we may wish they had started, we cannot now wish that they should fail.

If their action is successful, then the standard by which it will be judged is how statesmanlike is the settlement which they propose. I assume, or at least I hope we have a right to assume, that London and Paris have no illusions that they can restore the old Suez Company, or something like it under another name. The moral credit of Britain and France, which is now shaken, can be repaired if they use with great imagination and magnanimity the power in the Middle East that they are now fighting to gain.

Then the surgical operation, though painful, will have been justified.

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pretty sure in advance what they will be. But do we want, or are we prepared to pay for, an epidemic of some kind? I, as one who has been a victim of infectious hepatitis, can tell you that the cost is far beyond the highest estimate on taxes. Also, you go right on paying taxes while you pay hospital, doctor, and laboratory fees. There have been several cases in the district in the past nine months. Think, if you will, about where that infection is going.

Before you close the door on what seems to be the best and fastest means to correct this situation, consider "Am I My Brothers Keeper?" If I'm not, am I leaving my family open to an epidemic that could cost far more in suffering, loss of time and money?

Jessie M. Johnson, 2633 Howard ave., Medford, Ore.

Should Be Retained To the Editor: For the past four years the people of Jackson county have been able to see the

(More Communications on Page 5)

ONLY 41 Shopping Days Til Christmas!

CHRISTMAS LIST GETTING LONGER AND LONGER?

For Funds to Cover All Your Christmas Needs...

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