

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 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO March 30, 1947 (Saturday) Fitzbaugh Brewer, chairman of annual Red Cross drive, says local quota is over the top by about 20 per cent.

20 YEARS AGO March 30, 1937 (Tuesday) All farmers expecting to grow tomatoes during the 1937 season are invited to attend a meeting in the county courthouse.

30 YEARS AGO March 30, 1927 (Wednesday) "The Belle of Barcelona," a comic opera will be presented by the Medford high school glee club at Hunt's Craterian.

40 YEARS AGO March 30, 1917 (Friday) Headquarters for the Medford chapter of the National Red Cross will be opened next Tuesday in the Sparta building where four rooms have been secured.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine out of ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. "And the beginning of whose kingdom was 'Babel and Erech'?" 2. Will the tail of a decapitated snake continue to wiggle until sunset?

3. Name the largest and strongest bone in the human body. 4. Lower California is part of Mexico; true or false?

5. Turnips, tomatoes, or truffles were once called love-apples? 6. During World War I did the U. S. have a larger navy than Great Britain?

7. Should fruit cocktails be eaten with a fork or spoon? 8. Who did President Franklin D. Roosevelt call "the father of the United Nations"?

9. Will pure tin rust? 10. "He was balled as a cote"—Lydgate. What does "balled" mean?

Answers: 1. Nimrod. 2. No. 3. The femur in the upper leg. 4. True. 5. Tomatoes. 6. No. 7. Spoon. 8. Cordell Hull. 9. No. 10. Bald.

Week-Long Search for Missing Plane to Stop Tokyo —(U.P.)—A week-long search for a missing U.S. military C-97 and its 67 passengers will end Saturday night unless some trace of the plane is found, the U.S. Far East Air Force said today.

The search was continued today by only 15 of the 125 Air Force, Navy and Japanese planes that have scoured 128,000 miles of the Pacific since the military Air transport Service craft disappeared last Friday.

Texas state fair in 1953 attracted a gate tally of 2,383,712 patrons.

Morbid Curiosity

A thoughtful editorial writer for the Eugene Register-Guard has a lot of questions about why people are attracted to tragedy and disaster.

His questions were motivated by the fact that some 4,000 citizens of Lane county crowded around, getting in the way of workers, when attempts were being made to raise a car which had gone into the McKenzie river. He asked:

"When the car was brought to the surface, why did they rush forward to see what was inside? What pleasure did they hope to get from seeing that a woman, dead, was inside the automobile? Did the sight give them the 'kicks' they had come to get? ... Why did they ignore the pleas of authorities who asked them not to get in the way? As they look back on the events of the week end, what satisfaction do they get?"

THIS is a series of questions which has bothered us, too, from time to time.

We have concluded that two aspects of human nature provide the answers, namely, curiosity and a natural reaction to excitement.

One may deplore the morbid aspects of these tendencies as much as he wants. But curiosity is the same factor that causes man to probe into the unknown; to keep asking the basic questions which, ultimately, lead to progress; it is the thing which causes editorial writers to ask questions, and newspaper readers to read newspaper accounts, including pictures, of cars going into rivers.

Curiosity is universal. And it is still curiosity, no matter what its direction.

AS FOR a craving for excitement, that too is universal. It is what sells murder mysteries, and adventure movies, and TV detective shows. There is excitement in all human drama, whether it is uplifting or tragic.

Men are both curious and excited about human drama—death, adventure and all the other fixes we humans get involved in.

This is not to say that it isn't depressing to see crowds flocking around fires and accidents to the extent that the work of policemen and firemen is hindered. It is even dangerous and damaging, sometimes.

But it is to say that it is both normal and natural.

For perennial curiosity and sympathetic excitement are two things which set men apart from beasts. And although sometimes the results are morbid and distasteful, at other times they can be equally uplifting.—E.A.

Birthday Party?

How should Oregon go about celebrating her 100th birthday?

On St. Valentine's day in 1959—less than two years from now—the state will be a century old. In the past year or so considerable study has been given to what sort of event should be held to mark the anniversary.

Should there be a world's fair? Or a regional exposition, similar to the Lewis and Clark commemoration in 1905? Or should the birthday be allowed to pass with dignified inattention?

The Oregon Centennial Commission recommends the second of these.

IN A RECENT report, the commission envisioned an "exposition and international trade fair," to start in June and run into the fall. It would be located in Portland, where more visitors can be accommodated than elsewhere and where travel routes converge.

A world's fair was rejected as being too big a project to complete in the time available. But it was felt that the industry of the Pacific basin, the agriculture, forest products, and the governmental agencies could provide exhibits which would attract hundreds of thousands of people, if coupled with sufficient hoopla, carnival atmosphere and stage and water shows.

THE commission believes that for an investment of about \$2,350,000, income totaling at least \$5,400,000 could be earned on the exposition itself, to say nothing of the international publicity, opportunity for regional and state advertising, and the millions of tourist dollars for the coffers of our residents.

The legislature has been requested to appropriate \$1,100,000 for getting the "show on the road," including \$150,000 to help established fairs, rodeos and other local events in the state put on better centennial year programs to supplement the big show in Portland. It is figured that when it is all over, more than \$2½ million profit would revert to the state treasury.

THERE would be undeniable benefits from this type of an event, benefits similar to those accruing from the Lewis and Clark exposition, which attracted the eyes of the nation to Oregon, and touched off a spurt of growth and activity in the state.

Whether the state can, in a year of mounting budget requests and mounting taxpayer resistance, afford to go into a project of this size, even with the assurance of coming out of it with a profit, is something the legislature will have to decide.

Birthday parties are pleasant things. Sometimes the most difficult thing about them, though, is deciding whether they are worth all the cost and trouble.—E.A.

LOGGER KILLER Sheridan, Ore. —(U.P.)—Clarence McKinley, 51, was killed Wednesday afternoon when a 10-foot snag broke off a dead tree behind him and struck him in the head.

CHANDLER HONORED Portland —(U.P.)—Ben Chandler of Coos Bay, retiring chairman of the State Highway commission, was honored last night at a banquet. He was named chairman on April 1, 1950.

Two Conferences, West Europe Unity Treaty, Top Week's News

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet.

President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, at their conference in Bermuda, succeeded in laying a basis for close cooperation between the United States and Great Britain.

Dag Hammarskjold, secretary general of the United Nations, returned to his headquarters in New York after six days of talks in Cairo with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi.

Hammarskjold seemed mildly optimistic over the results of his negotiations on Suez Canal traffic, the occupation of the Gaza area by U.N. troops and the right of free passage through the Aqaba gulf.

Six Western European nations signed in Rome a treaty under which they will establish a common market, free of tariff barriers, and will pool their atomic resources to provide power for peaceful purposes.

The Eisenhower-Macmillan talks resulted in two important agreements. The United States is willing to join the military committee of the Baghdad Pact against Soviet Russian aggression in the Middle East.

The chief purpose of the conference, however, was to restore close British-American cooperation in foreign affairs after the strain on relations caused by the British and French invasion of Egypt.

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Babson Discusses Stock Market Profits

By ROGER W. BABSON Babson Park, Mass. — Ninety per cent of investments are made haphazardly. Sometimes they are made on the advice of employees of broker age firms.

It, however, will usually be found that these men have been unable to make and keep any money for themselves.

The selfish, shortsighted person seldom makes much money in the stock market, and keeps it only by sheer luck.

Most of the real fortunes of today came from the fundamental desire to render service and give "for value received" help to:

(1) A panicky market or (2) a new and useful industry. The first can be accomplished by anyone with patience and hope;

the second sometimes fails because of poor judgment or because one is too early or too late.

Both of the above two methods of making money require courage, hope, and patience. It takes courage to sell stocks and "store up" cash during a bull market when most people are very optimistic;

and it takes courage to buy stocks again, one or two years later, when most people are bearish.

Furthermore, the waiting period between these right times to sell and buy requires patience and hope. However, the person who follows either of the above methods renders an important service; namely, his selling helps make the boom less dangerous, and his buying helps check the panic.

For this service an investor always receives a handsome reward.

Selling High, Buying Low It is important that an investor decide in advance which of the above methods he is to follow.

It is difficult to mix the two methods. If you are to follow the first, of "selling high and buying low," it is usually best to confine your holdings to the active popular stocks, perhaps those known as the "blue chips";

while the second method often requires buying stocks of new and smaller companies with inactive markets. All purchases should be confined to listed stocks. In either case, never buy on margin or borrowed money.

For results with this first method, under the very best conditions, which no one could expect to duplicate—\$100 could increase to \$90,000 in 40 years, not considering either taxes or dividends. To show the great spread in price of some of the best single stocks, the following figures are most interesting:—

For instance, General Electric, Hammarskjold, a strong believer in old-fashioned secret diplomacy, was uncommunicative about the results of his visit to Cairo.

It was reported that he got Nasser to agree to do nothing to step up trouble with Israel in the Gaza area and that he would not interfere with shipping bound to and from Israel through the narrow Aqaba gulf.

In signing the "Euromarket" and "Euratom" agreement, West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg took a big step toward unifying the economies of their countries.

The value of the agreement was shown by Russia's reaction. Russia denounced it. The reason is that any move toward European unity lessens Russia's chance of stirring up jealousies and rivalries.

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Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

CAN WE MUDDLE THROUGH? Mr. Dulles, having returned to Washington from Bermuda, was at pains to dispel any notion that there exists a British-American agreement on the line we shall take in the Middle East.

As a matter of fact nobody has reason to suppose that there had been such an agreement. But the very fact that the President and the Prime Minister chose to meet at all in such a conspicuous way was bound to cause speculation, and in Egypt at least to arouse the suspicion that the two great powers, separated since last November, were now going to act together.

If, as we know from Mr. Dulles, there were no firm agreements, were there real disagreements? There were not, so it would seem, though there are undoubtedly wide differences of opinion as to what Nasser intends to do and how he should be dealt with.

Almost certainly what happened in Bermuda was that the British accepted American leadership in the making and in the conduct of policy in the Middle East. There was no agreement as to what the policy would be, though no doubt various possibilities must have been canvassed.

But there was an assent by the British, never formalized in any agreement, that the President, and more specifically that Mr. Dulles, should manage the Middle Eastern business. It was in that role that Mr. Dulles spoke with such personal authority at his press conference on Tuesday.

AS THE President and Mr. Dulles appeared to see it, the American role in the Middle East is to be its protector against the Soviet Union from the outside, and within the region itself to be the impartial mediator and the friend of everybody. In practice they have little or no hope of reaching genuine settlements within the area, be it about the canal, about the future of Jordan, or about the Egyptian-Israeli conflict. Our

real policy in the Middle East is to speak boldly and loudly about what is unlikely to happen—namely an overt Soviet military aggression—and on the real issues to zig and zag, and somehow to muddle through without any more shooting.

When Mr. Dulles spoke of feeling a "cautious optimism," he means presumably that there is a fair chance that for a while at least there will be tacit arrangements to keep the hot issues below the boiling point. We might guess that Nasser will have his way about the canal but that, except as to Israel, he will not actually molest or discriminate against other ships.

We might guess that he will not build up serious military forces in the Sinai Peninsula which could threaten Israel, and that the raiding from the Gaza Strip will not be organized on a big scale. And there would seem to be a fair chance that neither Nasser nor King Saud will in fact interfere with the passage through the Gulf of Aqaba.

This is, conceivably, how a new crisis may be stalled off—by saving Nasser's face and by adding to his prestige without provoking Israel enough for her to use force.

IT CAN be argued that this is the best that can be made of a bad job. It can be said that the revolutionary movement among the Afro-Asian people which Nasser leads cannot be stopped by force or bought off by economic concessions; it can be said that the local conflict in Palestine is insoluble in this generation.

But it can be argued also that the best way to deal with the situation is not to muddle through, not to carry water on both shoulders, not to finagle and to finesse, but the object of provoking no one and of placating everyone. For if, as is now contemplated, we in fact appease Nasser both on the canal and on his claim to belligerent right against Israel, we shall find ourselves much weaker when we come to the next phase of Nasser's revolution against the Western world.

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'Fantastic' Political Contest Scheduled In Texas on Tuesday

By RAYMOND LAHR United Press Correspondent Washington —(U.P.)—Texas, which is supposed to do every thing in a big way, is staging a fantastic political contest next Tuesday.

From a field of 22 candidates, the votes of a few hundred thousand people will elect one who will determine which party controls the United States Senate.

At a special election, a senator will be chosen to serve until after the 1958 congressional elections.

There were no party primaries or conventions to nominate candidates. There will be no runoff in case the front-runner fails to poll a majority of the vote.

The word here is that a light vote is expected and that the winner is not expected to poll a majority.

GOP In Underdog Role The Republicans have cast themselves in the role of underdog in normally Democratic Texas. But because of the nature of the race they figure their organization-backed candidate, Thad Hutcheson of Houston, has a chance to win. There is only one other GOP candidate and he has no organization support.

The remaining 20 names on the ballots are Democratic candidates including "liberal," "conservative" and pro-Eisenhower varieties. Texas Democrats in Washington have consistently maintained a show of confidence the winner will be a Democrat.

But there is much uncertainty about the outcome and much speculation about how the votes of the also-rans will subtract from the votes of the leaders.

Only a few of the Democratic contenders are expected to poll a significant vote. The contest is viewed chiefly as a three-way race between Hutcheson and two

Democrats—Rep. Martin Dies and Ralph Yarborough. Outcome All Important A Hutcheson victory presumably would depose Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas as majority floor leader of the Senate.

The Senate lineup is now 49 Democrats and 47 Republicans. Inasmuch as the GOP has the tie-breaking vote of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Senate GOP Leader William F. Knowland has been ready to move for Republican control of the Senate whenever he can count 48 votes.

However, one of the 47 incumbent Republicans is Sen. William Langer of North Dakota, who is still hospitalized, convalescing from a serious illness.

The election will fill the Senate seat for the remainder of the term to which Price Daniel, now governor of Texas, was elected in 1952. William Blakley, a temporary appointee, has held the seat since Daniel became governor.

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