

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

April 21, 1927 (Monday); Frank J. VanDyke elected president of the Southern Oregon Bar association at a meeting in Grants Pass.

20 YEARS AGO

April 21, 1917 (Wednesday); Application for a franchise to operate a street car bus service in Medford is filed with city council by R. Harnish and J. Duddies.

30 YEARS AGO

April 21, 1907 (Thursday); New Owen-Oregon sawmill dedicated at public celebration. Phoenix High school glee club will give a show tomorrow in the high school auditorium under the direction of Charles Hazelrigg.

40 YEARS AGO

April 21, 1917 (Saturday); Chairman Simon Benson of the state highway commission notified Medford Commercial club \$50,000 will be devoted this year to the Crater Lake highway.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. Exports 1801: 65,000 bbls. of rice; 8,000,000 lbs. of cotton; 8,500 bbls. of indigo; 5,996 hogsheads of tobacco—from which state?
2. Jesse James was once Secretary of Commerce; true or false?
3. Bible: Is the word "razor" mentioned in conjunction with the word "barber's"?
4. Was Henry Hudson an Englishman, Dutchman or German?
5. What is the unit of measurement for diamonds?
6. In which ocean is the Sargasso Sea?
7. How many stars of insignia of rank does Douglas MacArthur wear?
8. The "Nick Carter" stories were known as ... novels?
9. How is the word "flageolet" pronounced?
10. "D'ye ken John Peel when he's far, far away... With his hounds and his horn in the morning?"—Unknown. What is the title of this old English hunting song?
Answers: 1.—South Carolina. 2. False. (Jesse Jones was once Secretary of Commerce, Jesse James was a bandit.) 3.—Yes (Ezek. 5:1). 4.—An Englishman (to Dutch employ). 5.—The carat. 6.—The Atlantic. 7.—Five stars. 8.—Dime. 9.—Flaj-o-let. 10.—"John Peel."

More "Double-Talk"

We have often criticized the magazine "Time" for slanting its news, but that does not mean we never agree with its editorializing.

In the current issue, for example, we entirely agree with its characterization of Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, as a master not only of high finance but political double-talk?

The sketch is entitled "The Humphrey Flap," and its conclusion is as follows, quote:

"The (Humphrey) disservice haunts those fellow members of the administration who believe the budget is the minimum price for providing the services that an expanding U. S. needs domestically, and the leadership that the world needs abroad."

That, in a general sense, is the opinion of this paper. We don't deny that the budget could be cut here and there without a disservice to the country and its welfare at home and abroad; but it is our belief, it could not be—and should not be—cut drastically or indiscriminately, and that, as a whole, it should be held intact, substantially as it is.

THIS was once the view of Secretary Humphrey. As "Time" points out when the budget was first presented the President's Sec'y. of the Treasury gave it his blanket approval, reading to his press conference a prepared statement "written with White House assistance and approved word for word by the President."

But then came the question and answer period, and as "Time" expresses it: "George Humphrey struck out on his own"—to-wit:

"If long range expenditures are not reduced the nation will see a depression that will curl your hair, because we are just taking too much money out of this economy that we need to make jobs . . . the budget could indeed be cut and if we can make sufficient reduction now, then we would be in a position to reduce taxes a year from now."

THAT was taking as strong a stand against the President's budget as even the political enemies of the administration dared, but as "Time" emphasizes, it was not until many weeks later when President Eisenhower cruised to Bermuda for his conference with the British premier, that he finally decided HE would HAVE to go all-out for his budget if it was to be saved.

So the President did go all out. Whereupon, again according to Time, Humphrey tried publicly to reconcile his views with those of the chief executive but made what Washington calls a "flap" but to this department appears to have been more of a "flop."

IN SHORT, the secretary of the Treasury has been on so many different sides of the budget question, that it is impossible now, or has been at any given time in the past to tell just where he does stand. He gave it his formal and complete "ok," then he said it was too big and should be materially reduced, then asked to give an explanation of why he opposed the leader of his party, he denied this and claimed he had been "misquoted"—Pretty hard to follow.

WHAT is the truth, anyway? Well, as we see it, Secretary Humphrey is the outstanding example of the division there is within the Republican party between those who really believe in President Eisenhower's "modern Republicanism" and those who don't—but who for the sake of party harmony, when put on the spot, deny it.

Secretary Humphrey, who not only inherited the Mark Hanna properties in Cleveland but inherited the Mark Hanna view of practical politics, versus business, belongs to the ultra-conservative section of the Grand Old Party. He has no more use for Ike's "welfare state" propensities than his predecessor of the M. A. Hanna company would have had 60 years ago.

But he undoubtedly is a loyal and devoted personal friend of the President's, and is equally devoted to the G.O.P. Therefore, he gives lip service to everything the President does and says, but time after time (as "Time" points out), when put in a spot, demonstrates clearly he isn't saying what he really believes.

ALL OF WHICH doesn't add up to any crime, but is merely another example of the eternal hypocrisy and make-believe, that, regardless of party, is such a striking feature of contemporary politics. —R.W.R.

As to Juvenile Delinquency

We have been asked to give our opinion of the "Juvenile Delinquency" problem.

That is a reasonable request, so here it is, to-wit: We know such a problem exists, but we don't know any sure-fire solution of it. Nor have we heard anything offered that sounded to us like one.

Many years ago the answer was "boys will be boys." Today added to that is "girls will be girls," also.

Adolescence is a dangerous period of transition, change and readjustment. It is not a new problem, but with the advance of population, and particularly the advance of science and the automobile, it has become a more complicated and perplexing one.

So while we realize the problem exists and is a serious one, we don't, as so many newspapers do, know the answer to it.

ALL we really KNOW is this: The Mail Tribune has been dealing with "teenagers" as paper carriers and otherwise, for over 50 years.

They have never been models of deportment, they have always been noisy, obstreperous and completely ignorant of Roberts Rules of Order or Miss Emily Post.

But today they are as a group, more efficient,



In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Budget (and tax) item: President Eisenhower suggests to congress today that his proposed record peacetime budget could be cut a billion, 858 million dollars.

He adds— Substantial reduction in his spending program can not be made UNLESS CONGRESS REVISES OR REPEALS CERTAIN LAWS OBLIGATING THE GOVERNMENT TO SPEND SPECIFIC SUMS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES.

THAT makes sense. And— It puts the bee on the congress—which holds the purse strings. ON THE subject of agriculture, the President says his administration is taking a fresh look at the whole farm program—hoping to work out a new long-range program to reduce the dependence of farmers on federal subsidies.

THIS process of filling up the storage warehouses at subsidized high prices and then emptying them again by cut-rate sales and giveaways is expensive.

The current report of the Commodity Credit Corporation shows that the government lost a total of \$837,764,000 in carrying out programs for handling

and disposing of surplus supplies acquired under farm price support programs during the seven-month period ending Feb. 28.

That amounts to a daily loss of about four and three-quarters million dollars.

IT'S a lot of money—which comes out of the taxpayers' pockets. The pity of it is that it doesn't seem to be solving the farm problem. We fill up the storage warehouses with subsidized surplus crops. Then we empty them by means of cut-price sales and giveaways. Then we turn in and fill them up again.

It's a good deal like a kitten chasing its tail. CHANGING the subject: Mount Etna, in Sicily (at the toe of the Italian boot), the highest and hottest active volcano on the continent of Europe, burst into violent eruption this morning, sending a stream of molten lava gushing from its principal crater and another lava stream from a smaller crater farther down the mountain's side.

WELL, why shouldn't Etna be erupting? Everybody else is—more or less all over the world. MT. ETNA, incidentally, is a rugged customer. In some 500 eruptions in the historic past, it has killed more than a million persons.

Communications

Footlighters Thanked To the Editor: Once again the Footlighters have performed an outstanding community service in the field of mental health and happier family living. The 12 performances put on by some members in cooperation with the child guidance clinic for parent, teacher, and church groups throughout the county have been a skilled contribution.

The child guidance clinic board wishes me to express their warmest appreciation and thanks for this major effort. Frances C. Wimberly, President, Southern Oregon Child Guidance Clinic Assn., Medford, Ore.

American Indians' Tragedy To the Editor: A few lines in the Association on American Indians Affairs 4/5/37 letter tell of more white man's disregard for solemn vows with America's first citizens, and greed for the few remaining acres "allotted" to American Indians long ago.

When we think of what we are doing to the American Indians, have we a right to live in peace? At a ruinous rate Indian land is being sold out of

Indian ownership in the Great Plains and N.W. . . . Now a new disgrace. The United States has a treaty with the Seneca Indians of N.Y. State, promising to leave them undisturbed forever on the land which remained to them after the American Revolution. This treaty is the oldest continuing treaty the U.S. has. It was ratified by George Washington. It has been proudly regarded by the Senecas and honored by our country since 1794.

Now it is proposed that this treaty be broken, against the clear will of the Indians, in order that 9,000 acres of Seneca land may be flooded for a dam which experts say is not essential for the public welfare.

In a special section of our newsletter, Cornelius Seneca, president of the Seneca Nation, speaks for his people. . . . What is happening to Indian lands from New York to Idaho is not what Americans want to happen. . . . Americans all over the country want the Indians protected in the ownership of their lands and helped to prosper in their tribal communities. . . .

"Today there is a yawning absence of national policy in Indian affairs. This does not result more energetic and more responsible than ever before.

They are, as far as this paper is concerned, "a great bunch of kids"—there are exceptions of course, just as there are exceptions in a barrel of apples, but in this instance the exceptions certainly prove the rule.

This is no speculation in the area of the psychic, no theorizing or guess-work; it is a matter of what might be called "clinical FACT."

SO WE can't share the pessimism regarding the young and upcoming generation that is so fashionable these days.

We admit there is juvenile crime, but we refuse to admit there is more per capita than there was a generation or two ago.

In fact, we are perfectly willing to crawl out on a limb, and as a result of our long experience with "teenagers" predict, that when the present juveniles become adults they will, as a whole, make better, more efficient and more responsible citizens than their parents—or their grandparents, for that matter.

They will only prove again that human progress—particularly in the democratic world—is a fundamental law of nature.—R.W.R.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

STUFF FOR SCHEHERAZADE Amman, Trans-Jordan — The immediate significance of the stirring drama that has been



Joseph Alsop

convulsing this little kingdom lies entirely in what has been prevented. The scheme was well-laid. Young King Hussein was at the very least to be reduced to an impotent figurehead. A decisive step was to be taken towards a merger between Jordan and Syria. Above all, Jordan was to be firmly and finally gathered into the extreme anti-Western camp of the Arab world, taking its place as another satellite of Egypt with that extra, openly pro-Soviet tendency that Syria also displays.

All the odds favored the scheme's success. The Baath Party of the Prime Minister, Suleiman Nabulsi, not only controlled the government, but also the street crowds which habitually play such a tumultuous part in Jordanian politics. More important still, Jordan's famous Arab Legion was commanded by Major Gen. Ali Abu Nawar. And while he enjoyed the King's confidence, Ali Abu Nawar was in fact Nabulsi's supporter and most probably his active collaborator.

This combination of Gen. Abu Nawar and Prime Minister Nabulsi was in turn sustained by the two powerful and intimately linked networks of Egyptian and Communist agents. It seemed, indeed, that the scheme could not fail. The story of how it did fail, with its hell-for-leather drives and its wild tribal intervention, is stuff for Scheherazade's thousand and one nights; and this reporter cannot resist belatedly attempting to tell the tale in full.

THE tale's central motif is friendship betrayed. It begins a couple of years ago when King Hussein, then hardly more than a schoolboy, paid a visit to Paris. In Paris he met Jordan's military attaché, Ali Abu Nawar, who was then a mere Major. Hussein took a liking to this fiery and ambitious young officer with his flashing eyes darkened in the Bedouin manner.

Over the protests of the Arab Legion's seasoned English Commander, Glubb Pasha, the King insisted on bringing Major Abu Nawar back to Jordan as palace aide-camp. Glubb Pasha's worst forebodings were rapidly confirmed. Ali Abu Nawar played a leading part behind the scenes, first in the Baghdad Fact crisis and then the King's sudden dismissal of Glubb Pasha himself. Thence the step was short to Ali Abu Nawar's glittering promotion from Major to Major General, and his appointment as the Arab Legion's new commander.

Having gained so much by the King's sole favor, Ali Abu Nawar quick set about the task of transferring the Arab Legion's loyalty from the King to himself. In the ensuing period, the political trend in Jordan also went further and further against the West and towards the left. The final result was the extremist Nabulsi cabinet which included such overall pro-Soviet members as the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Abdullah Rimawi.

Without losing faith in his Arab Legion commander was turning more and more against the trend represented by Nabulsi and his colleagues. The final break was caused by the cabinet's insistence upon purging the civil service of a large number of officials whose main crime was their known loyalty to the King. The cabinet's intention to recognize the Soviet "union and to move towards merger with Syria were also involved.

There is no space here for the intricate convulsions of the long cabinet crisis that ensued when the King dismissed the Nabulsi government. Throughout the crisis Ali Abu Nawar claimed and seemed to play the part of moderator. The crucial day came last Saturday, at the end of a week of rumor and intrigue.

in freedom for the Indians to go their way. It results in license for enemies of Indian rights to destroy them. . . . In 1933 the 83rd Congress hastily philosophized, in House Current Resolution 108, that the Indian policy of the United States was to terminate Federal protection of Indian rights and property as rapidly as possible. Legislation cutting off five Indian groups was passed the following year. . . . dropped from the orbit of national watchfulness. . . . Our government is without policy. Those unfriendly toward Indian communities are not. They know exactly what they want to do, and they are doing it.

"The United States needs an honorable, clear, strong Indian policy, desired by the Indian tribes and expressing the deep will of the American people." By their cunning a few rob the many.

John E. Gribble 139 Kenwood Ave. Medford, Ore.

when King Hussein offered the Prime Ministership to the Jordanian elder statesman Said El Mufti.

At this point, Ali Abu Nawar, half dropping his moderator's disguise, went to the Kings own nominee and told him that it would go ill for him if he consented to serve as Prime Minister. Said El Mufti bowed to the implied threat. Following Ali Abu Nawar's advice he also recommended to the King a cabinet headed by Suleiman Nabulsi's ally, Abdel Halim Nimr.

THE king sent for Nimr and the end seemed to be in sight. Very great concessions were to be made to lull the King once again. And then, this week, the scheme was to be carried through as planned. Incidentally, Ali Nawar, with any luck, was to emerge as the strongest man in a transformed Jordan.

But one factor had not been included in the calculations—the warlike Bedouin of the three great Jordanian desert tribes, the Beni Sakr, the Howeitat, and the Beni Hassan. The Bedouin and their sheiks were loyal to the King. They had no liking for the Nabulsi and Nimrs. And they heartily detested Ali Abu Nawar, who had been sharply discriminating against the large Bedouin element in the Arab Legion precisely because of their strong attachment to the Hashemite house.

Last Saturday afternoon, disorder began in the Arab Legion's camp at Zarqa. Here there was a sharp division between the faction following Ali Abu Nawar and the Bedouin loyal to the King. Disorder was sparked by representatives of the Moslem brotherhood. Through their sheiks, the Bedouin legionnaires sent word to the palace in Amman that a plot against the King was hatching in the Legion. The sheiks moved up their own people towards Amman until somewhere between two and four thousand armed tribesmen were encamped in the hills around the city. And they told the King to be of good heart, for they would stand by him always.

SUCH was the situation when Ali Abu Nawar and the new Prime Minister-designate, Abdel Halim Nimr, presented themselves at the palace Saturday evening. Nimr's terms were too stiff. The King refused them. And shortly thereafter, word came from Zarqa that actual fighting had broken out between the Arab factions in the camp.

Taking with him Ali Abu Nawar and a force of the palace guard, the king at once set out for Zarqa. At Ruseifa, about 15 minutes fast driving out of Amman, the six cars carrying the king and his party encountered a great crowd of Bedouins. The tribesman cheered the King to the echo, but they howled down Ali Abu Nawar as a traitor, and called for his execution on the spot. Accordingly a highly probable report, the bold Major General covered behind the King and pleaded with his friends to save his life.

This was the turning point. The King sent his Major General back under guard to the palace in Amman. With contrasting courage, Hussein himself drove wildly on to Zarqa, to confront his enemies. As his motorcade roared into the camp, the sullen fighting was still continuing and about a dozen lives had already been lost.

IN a sudden hush, the young King mounted an armored car and spoke to the troops. His plea for their loyalty, his own protestation of loyalty to the Arab cause, produced an instantaneous effect. All but a few officers too deeply implicated to turn back, now rallied to Hussein. These officers were placed under arrest. The King's motorcade, now strengthened by a number of armored cars, roared back to the palace in Amman.

There Ali Abu Nawar had already once tried to escape. But although he gave orders as their commander, he had been turned back by the Bedouin Legionnaires who had moved up to guard the King's house. What passed between the King and Ali Abu Nawar when they finally met again before dawn, no one knows. Once again, Ali Abu Nawar was sent out under armed escort. This time he sought help from the same Said El Mufti whom he had been menacing the previous morning. It is strongly presumed that Said El Mufti advised the King to permit Ali Abu Nawar to flee to Damascus with his family and possessions, as he did later on Sunday.

In Amman, with the Bedouin tribesmen oiling their rifles in the encircling hills, all was outwardly quiet on Sunday. Elsewhere, in Nabulsi, Jericho, and Jerusalem, there were minor disorders; and in Ramallah, groups hostile to the King even succeeded in seizing the main Jordan government radio station. But the scheme to take over had failed all the same.

THE King, who had by now not slept for thirty-six hours, went on the air on Sunday over the smaller Amman radio station, making much the same speech to the nation that he had made to the troops the night before in Zarqa. Four Bedouin units were ordered into Amman. Word was sent to the left-wing

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

The remodeling and face-lifting of the M-T building is getting to a point where it is possible to visualize what the final results will be.

The facade of the building now is a great expanse of plywood, which will serve as the under-surface for an attractive exterior finish, to be erected soon.

As a result, two women who were to meet someone else at the Wooden Shoe (the restaurant and lounge of the nearby Hotel Holland) were slightly confused. Standing in front of the bare wooden face of the M-T building, one was overheard to remark, as she looked at the wall, "Well, it's unique, all right, but where's the entrance?"

Memo to Potluck editor from reporter: "I think we ought to have a Potluck item about County Agents Earle Jossy and Glenn Klein playing with yo-yos on extension service time."

The annual advent of the orchard heating season presents problems not solely confined to orchard men, housewives and those with sensitive mucous membranes. It also affects the coloration of dogs.

The black and white puppy, whose chest is usually a furry expanse of white, last week padded dolefully about with a smudge-grey bib.

And the Irish terrier down the street, normally a furry combination of black, brown and off-white, became a small, uniformly-drab animal, almost indistinguishable against the grey rocks of the driveway.

A family on South Holly st. has two boats, named, respectively, Leakin' Lena I and Leakin' Lena II. They recently purchased a third boat. Neighbors watched expectantly for the name of the new vessel, and received a small shock when the name was painted on. It was "Leakin' Sam."

The following springtime tale is told us by a proofer, who probably knows better.

Neighbor No. 1: Sorry about my chicken scratching your petunias.

Neighbor No. 2: That's OK. My dog ate your chicken.

Neighbor No. 1: Well, that's all right. I just ran over your dog.

Mayor John Snider had no formal "budget message" last week when the citizen's budget committee met for the first time, but he did have a gift to present each member of the committee—a small pencil sharpener.

Do you, by chance, feel old? Well, remember that you're younger now than you ever will be again.

Committees of National Guidance, Communist infiltrated, that if they tried to stage any public demonstrations, the organizers of the demonstrations would be summarily executed. Outwardly, a tense calm continued to reign.

Actually, Syria had all but intervened that same day. Since the Suez crisis, some Syrian forces have been stationed within Jordan, at the northern town of Mafraq. Reinforcements of these units began on Sunday.

According to one apparently reliable report, the young King found time in this tense and hurried day to drive furiously northwards, and to tell the Syrian commander that he would immediately call for military support from Iraq, if the main body of the Syrian army attempted to enter Jordan.

In any case, the fact is well established that a certain Syrian intervention was actually halted by the counter-threat of Iraqi intervention.

STILL there was no cabinet, although the King had sent for six former Prime Ministers just after dawn on Sunday to discuss the problem of cabinet-making. Hence on Monday, he called an assembly of the notables of the kingdom to the palace. Nabulsi and his ally, Abdullah Rimawi, according to one report, had to be ordered to attend the assembly.

The King offered the 300 notables the immediate choice between martial law and a generally agreed upon cabinet. The result was the present compromise cabinet headed by Dr. Hussein Fakhri Khalidi. Since the King wanted agreement, the cabinet includes Suleiman Nabulsi as a necessary gesture towards the strong sector of Jordanian opinion that he represents. But this is a Nabulsi with his plans frustrated.

Both King and cabinet continue to protest their loyalty to the Egyptian alliance. But this is altogether different from the sort of violent, Soviet-influenced protestation in the Syrian style, that we should now be hearing if the great scheme had succeeded. As of now, Jordan's future is still darkly cloudy, but Jordan's fate at least is not sealed.

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