

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Everyone in southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-6141

ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor; HERB GREY, Advertising Manager; GERALD LATHEM, Business Manager; ERIC ALLEN, Jr., Managing Editor; EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor; HARRY CHAPMAN, Telegraph Editor; RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor; OLIVE STARCHER, Society Editor; DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

An Independent Newspaper Entered as second class matter at Medford Oregon under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Mail—In Advance Per Copy 10c; Daily and Sunday—One year \$15.00; Daily and Sunday—Six months \$8.00; Daily and Sunday—Three months \$4.25; Sunday Only—One year \$4.25

By Carrier—In Advance—Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent and on motor routes: Daily and Sunday—One year \$18.00; Daily and Sunday—One month \$1.50; Carrier and Dealers—10c per copy; All Terms Cash in Advance

Official Paper of the City of Medford Official Paper of Jackson County Printing Press—Full Lines Wire Membership in AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representative: WEST-HOLIDAY COMPANY, INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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

10 YEARS AGO: April 22, 1947 (Tuesday). About 100 delegates attend Southern Oregon district conference of the Business and Professional Women's club at Medford hotel.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Valley sheepmen have started shearing their flocks. There is more wool on the sheep and less over their eyes, than at any time since "the dark days of 1933."

20 YEARS AGO: April 22, 1937 (Thursday). Reinhardt and Barker, men's store, awarded first prize of \$20 for having best window decoration to carry out the motif of pear blossom week.

Members of Jackson County Livestock association will meet in the county courthouse next week, according to E. W. Kubli, secretary treasurer.

30 YEARS AGO: April 22, 1927 (Friday). Medford may enter a float and a musical organization in the Portland Rose Festival, according to chamber of commerce officials.

Official of the California Spray Chemical company is in Medford this week to study local spray situation.

40 YEARS AGO: April 22, 1917 (Sunday). Plans to increase food production in the Medford area and to conserve the home food supply, as a war measure, are discussed by Commercial club.

Clarence Burke, pharmacist with the West Side Pharmacy, and Burt E. Orr, of Weeks and Orr, are ordered to active duty with the Navy.

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

1. Was the first Sunday school in New England established in R.L. Mass., or Conn.? 2. Who was nicknamed "Old Blood and Guts"? 3. Bible: What is the shortest verse in the Bible? 4. In classical times what body of water was known as the Hellespont? 5. Name the capital of Wyoming. 6. Eight months' babies never live; true or false? 7. In what country is the legislative body known as Dail Eireann? 8. Correct the following: "I drunk a glass of egg-nog." 9. Is dice, small cubes in gaming, the singular of die? 10. "I am more hungry than any wolf."—John Palsgrave (1540).

Answers: 1. R.L. Pawtucket (1793); 2. Gen. George S. Patton Jr.; 3. "Jesus loves"; 4. The Dardanelles; 5. Cheyenne; 6. False; 7. Eire; 8. "I drank a glass of egg-nog"; 9. No. Plural; 10. "wolf".

Hatfield, EOC President: Secretary of State Mark Hatfield and Dr. Frank B. Bennett, president of Eastern Oregon College of Education, will be the principal speakers at the statewide laymen's conference of the Oregon Council of Churches at Menucha near Corbett April 27-28.

For and Against

Several newspapers throughout the state are caught in the age-old dilemma of urging the Oregon legislature to "keep taxes down," and then turning around and urging passage of their pet pieces of legislation regardless of cost.

This is a human failing. It can be seen on every side (like the time the voters in Marion county voted FOR a new courthouse and AGAINST the bonds to pay for it).

If any reader is among those who feel that state taxes are too high, and who wants to let his representatives know about it, the thing to do is to propose WHERE the budget should be cut.—E.A.

More About Taxes

It is a fact that many of the biggest items in the proposed state budget represent the expressed wishes of the voters. At one time or another, the voters have instructed the legislature to institute such and such a program—and then left the problem of where to find the money to the legislators.

And thoughtful taxpayers are aware of the fact that the biggest proportion of the budget is going for purposes with which none—or few—would quarrel. They include such things as fair pay for state employees, including college and university teachers; decent state institutions for the mentally ill, for tuberculosis patients, for blind and deaf children, for prisoners; and for public welfare, including old age assistance and aid to dependent children.

THE people have also instructed the legislature to provide a large portion of the financial support of the schools.

These are the items which make up the lion's share of all state expenditures (aside from highways, which are not financed from the general fund).

If we can agree that it is the majority feeling that these basic state services should not be cut down nor hampered, and, in a growing state, should be improved, then the areas where economies can be made are strictly limited.

But there are some. We believe that each new program proposed for the state can well be examined with a critical eye, for new areas of state service, like those we have become used to, will continue to grow.

ONE proposal, which would cost an estimated half-million dollars the first few years, and substantial sums in the future, is for the state to put up "visitors information booths" at the borders on each major highway. Studies show that they are of questionable value, for vacationers largely know where they're going anyway, and chambers of commerce have long done excellent work in providing tourist information when desired.

A meat inspection program undoubtedly has many good arguments on its side. But the pilot-study conducted over the past two years shows that less than a fraction of 1 per cent of the meat inspected was condemned. Few cases of human illness or death have been cited as resulting from uninspected meat. And meat inspection costs would run into the millions of dollars over a period of only a few years.

THIS is not to suggest that either or both of these proposals might not be beneficial or important in future years. But it is to say that in a year when pressure for lower taxes is colliding head-on with demands for funds to operate vital state services, this is the type of thing which, at the least, could be postponed.

The income tax proposal which was brought out in the house last week appears, at this distance, to be as equitable and fair as can be hoped for at this time. It is the subject of considerable debate, both inter- and intra-party, and it may well be revised in some details before it is through the legislature. But chances are that something close to the proposal will be enacted.

A realistic withholding provision for the income tax will help make the bitter pill a bit less bitter, for a little money paid each week is easier for most of us to take than a lot of money once a year.

BUT whether taxes are paid in the form of an expanded and revised income tax, or a sales tax, or by some other method or combination of methods, it is certain that taxes will continue, and at a rate which promises to stay at a relatively high level.

They will remain so for the simple reason that the people of Oregon want the things the taxes pay for—the schools and roads and institutions and services and assistance which they demand.

If they didn't want these things, there would be no problem. The legislature would simply eliminate them, nobody would care, and taxes would come down.

But if the legislature so much as looks threateningly at some state service that is popular with a group of people, members hear about it, right now, and in no uncertain terms.

As long as this continues to be the case, high taxes, in one form or another, will remain with us.—E.A.



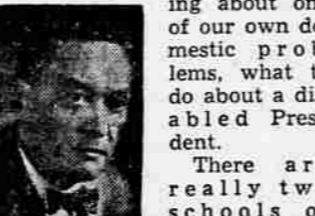
© 1957 THE MAIL TRIBUNE, INC.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY

Tunis—I am writing this article on a plane from Palermo to Tunis, and having lost touch for the time being with immediate events, I have been thinking about one of our own domestic problems, what to do about a disabled President.



Walter Lippmann

There are really two schools of thought on the problem. The one holds that if a President is disabled, there should be a clear and accepted way by which the

Vice President can assume the powers but not the office of President. If the President recovers, the Vice President steps down again.

The other school holds that as long as the President is alive, it can cause only confusion and trouble if there are two Presidents—the elected President who holds the office and the Vice President who exercises his power.

As Mr. Joseph C. Harsch has explained recently, those who take the second view believe that when the President is disabled, his powers can most faithfully be exercised by a kind of informal regency consisting of the senior members of his own Cabinet and of his White House staff. This was in fact what happened when Woodrow Wilson was ill, and it happened again when President Eisenhower was ill.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Waiting for the Day

To the Editor: It is with reluctance that I place myself on the firing line, and consequently become a target of irate champions of all policemen, at all times, under all circumstances. However, I feel obligated to register objection to such insult to our intelligence as was recently published in this column, and signed with the initials "A.U."

I am quick to agree that this city has many good police officers, some of whom I have personal knowledge, but let me remind that one bad apple can spoil the barrel.

Let us inquire, do you, "A.U.," subscribe to arrests being made when absolutely no laws have been violated? Have you been arrested solely because an officer dislikes you for some minor reason? Did an officer attempt an arrest at your home without having a warrant, and upon your refusal to surrender, argue vigorously that no warrant is needed? All this before any complaint has been signed, and over a minor incident. Did any of your fine officers ever compel someone to sign a complaint against you when the person was obviously unwilling to do so? Did an officer ever tell you that he arrested you just because he happened to see you? Have you been the victim of a beating within the sanctuary of the police station? Did officers, anxious to try out the latest "F.B.I." methods of arresting dangerous criminals, make deliberate attempts at breaking your arms? (In the event that you should later complain, they can always say you were resisting arrest.)

Have you spent thousands of dollars clearing yourself of charges, of which you can say with a clear conscience, you were innocent? Have you made an attempt to sue this city for violation of your civil rights, only to find that for some mysterious reason, no attorney in this vicinity will even consider such an action, regardless of how strong the evidence? Did a Medford police officer, in Municipal Court while on the witness stand under oath, commit deliberate perjury in order to justify making an arrest against your person? Have you, "A.U.," suffered all sorts of adverse publicity in the press as the result of false arrest?

Have you been extorted into signing an agreement that you will not sue the City of Medford, and have you met with complete refusal in having a copy of the, supposedly legal document, recorded with the County Recorder?

Such conditions, as I have set forth, could not continue year after year without the knowledge and approval of superiors. I think a cleanup is in order, and I am gathering evidence and waiting for the day.

W. L. Hurst, 1125 West 10th, Medford, Ore.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Tax note:

A big corporation in Chicago paid enough income tax this year to give everybody in the country a dollar bill and still have several million dollars left over.

The internal revenue office discloses that fact but (quite properly) declines to reveal the identity of the corporation.

THE story, as carried by the news teletype, is a bit vague. I speak of income tax paid "this year." It doesn't say whether the corporation in question paid ALL of its income tax at once, or only an installment. The story gets into the news as one of those little bits of information that we all find interesting. The newspaper professionals call them "liveness-uppers."

You will note— It relates that this big outfit paid enough income tax to give everybody in the country a dollar bill and still have some dollar bills left over. That would indicate that it paid somewhere around 170 million dollars.

LET'S put it like this: If this big concern's income tax had been DOUBLED, it would have saved YOU as an individual (theoretically) only a dollar—one measly dollar bill, enough to buy about four packages of cigarettes or maybe two or three gallons of gasoline.

And— If its taxes had been doubled— It would have had to raise the prices of its products so that in the course of time you would have lost the dollar.

THE point is that taxation is a highly complicated subject, with many, many ramifications. HERE'S one ramification: Suppose we relieved ALL individuals of ALL taxes and socked the wicked corporations with the whole load. What would happen then?

HERE'S what would happen: The corporations—which, big and little, produce the bulk of the goods we consume—would then have to RAISE THEIR PRICES SHARPLY. Either that or they would all go broke and their employees would lose their jobs and their stockholders would lose their investments.

And— The increase in prices would take out of your pocket what you would save by having no taxes to pay.

Needy Italian Widow Wins \$211,300 Jackpot: Rome—(U.P.)—Mrs. Marietta Ghezzi, a 32-year-old needy widow, won \$211,300 Sunday by being the only person to pick correctly the result of all 13 matches in the Italian football pool weekly contest.

Mrs. Ghezzi, who lives with her widowed mother and supports an eight-year-old daughter, hit the jackpot with a 16 cent bet.

U.S. Reminded Panama Claims Sovereignty Over Canal Zone

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Correspondent

President Ernesto de la Guardia of Panama has just reminded the United States that his country claims sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone.



Charles M. McCann

He has said also that the question of seeking nationalization of the canal zone is not a public issue in Panama at this time. He said other Panamanians have intimated that the United States may be asked before long to increase substantially the revenue which Panama gets from the canal—a rental fee of \$1,930,000 a year.

Canal revenues for the fiscal year ended last June 30 totaled \$40,856,995. Expenses, including depreciation, totaled \$16,138,277, leaving a balance of \$24,718,718.

La Guardia's statement that nationalization is not an issue right now may be taken to mean that if there happened to become a live one.

Canal Frequent Topic

The status of the canal has been mentioned frequently ever since Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser seized control of the Suez canal.

Russia, among other countries, has expressed the conviction that the canal ought to be internationalized.

The British Labor party issued a pamphlet last Wednesday suggesting that the United Nations be given "supervisory rights" over the Panama canal, the English channel, the Strait of Gibraltar and other great international waterways.

The question of Panama canal sovereignty has been in dispute ever since Panama became a republic in 1903 after revolting against Colombia.

Panama's position, as reasserted by de la Guardia in a speech

last week, is that the United States was merely granted "jurisdictional" rights to construct, maintain, operate and protect the canal.

The position of the United States was defined by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in a press conference last August.

As Dulles put it, the United States possesses all the rights that it would have if the Canal zone were American property and Panama has no right to exercise any "sovereign rights, power or authority."

Until 1903, Panama was a province of Colombia. When the revolution broke out, Colombia sent troops to crush it.

Marines Landed

Forty-seven United States Marines, landing from the cruiser Nashville, stopped the Colombians. President Theodore Roosevelt, in authorizing that action, cited a United States-Colombian treaty of 1846, which gave the United States the right of transit across the isthmus of

Panama. He held that under the treaty the United States undertook to keep the isthmus open, and that a civil war would close it.

It happened that the Panama revolution broke out shortly after the Colombian senate refused to ratify a treaty providing for construction of the canal.

Roosevelt has been accused ever since of fomenting the revolution. There is no evidence that he did so. But there was also criticism of what some people called his indecent haste in recognizing Panama.

Roosevelt also once said of the canal: "I took it." It is generally forgotten that when a French engineer who heard him claimed to have engineered the revolt, Roosevelt added that he took it "when it was handed to me on a silver platter."

The United States later paid Colombia \$25 million in settlement for recognizing its canal rights.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

THE RICHARDS MENACE

Amman, Jordan—The new generals who have, at length, been chosen to lead the Arab Legion, are unquestionably loyal to King Hussein. So now the American State Department offers the most imminent threat to the new government which has rescued this little country from a strong pro-Soviet trend.



Joseph Alsop

The State Department's threat takes the amiable form of ex-Congressman James P. Richards. There is nothing outwardly menacing, of course, about the former chairman of the House Foreign Affairs committee, whom Secretary of State Dulles named as a roving ambassador in the Middle East to appease angry Senators and Representatives.

Since the methods of Madison ave. are not well understood in the Middle East, a good many people in these parts have been a bit bewildered by the spectacle of our new roving ambassador peddling the Eisenhower Doctrine like a new brand of soap flakes.

The Egyptians and Syrians have been enraged, really, because the new doctrine will tend to benefit Iraq. But here in Jordan, Congressman Richards is a special problem.

THESE highly unpleasant alternative result of a Richards visit have been explained to the State Department with rather desperate insistence. The suggestion has been made that Congressman Richards can just possibly omit Jordan from his itinerary.

But as these words are being written, the State Department's powerfully reasoned answer still stands: that it is better for Congressman Richards to come and be refused, than for Congressman Richards not to come at all.

Perhaps this answer will have been changed before these words can be printed. But the story of the Richards menace and the State Department's handling of the Richards menace still contains two vital morals for the American Middle-Eastern policymakers.

THE first is the simple fact that in this insanely complicated area, it is not possible to make national policy successfully with one eye on the ball and the other on Congress. Both eyes on the ball are essential.

As for the second moral, it is not very difficult either. All we want in Jordan is for that country to remain independent, to avoid becoming either an outright Egyptian satellite or a pro-Soviet stooge, and to refrain from the popular Middle-Eastern sport of kicking the West in the belly.

To get this, it is not necessary to ask Jordan to adhere to doctrines, declarations, preambles or palavers. Both sides keeping their mouths shut is the wiser course.

(C) 1957 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

FUNERAL SERVICES

In Every Price Range

Since 1908

PERL

Funeral Home

Phone 2-6675

At PERL'S every family may make funeral arrangements which are in keeping with its means. A selection of services in every price range is offered to satisfy individual preferences and to meet all financial circumstances. Convenient Terms? Certainly!