

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
June 14, 1947 (Saturday)
Edward Branchfield, Medford attorney, elected state commander of the Oregon department of the Disabled American Veterans.

20 YEARS AGO
June 14, 1937 (Monday)
Mayor George Porter urges Medford residents to vote in special election to decide whether the city's paved streets are to be repaired.

30 YEARS AGO
June 14, 1927 (Tuesday)
Local businessmen go on record supporting new street lighting program during Medford Merchants association meeting.

40 YEARS AGO
June 14, 1917 (Thursday)
Medford residents fall short by about \$80,000 in purchasing the city's allotment of \$180,000 worth of Liberty loan bonds.

What's Your I.Q.?
1. Eratosthenes (275-150 B.C.) calculated the circumference of the earth. Was he fairly correct?

2. Where is the national shrine of Thomas Jefferson's home located?
3. Bible: Which king "gathered a thousand and four hundred chariots"?
4. Is Neptune a comet, moon, or planet?
5. How should a woman occupying the presiding officer's chair at a meeting be addressed?
6. Harry S. the first name and middle initial of whom?
7. Does the tail of a decapitated snake continue to wiggle until sunset?
8. The green coloring matter in plants is called chlorophyll. Is it?
9. Is the term "groom" at a wedding ceremony a colloquialism?
10. "Consider the lilies of the field... Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed in one of these." Is this from the Bible, Shakespeare, or Browning?

Answers: 1. Yes. 2. Monticello, Va. 3. Solomon. 4. Planet. 5. Madam Chairman (or Madam President, as the case may be). 6. Harry S. Truman. 7. No. 8. Chlorophyll. 9. Yes. Of bridegroom. 10. Bible, Matt. 6:28; Luke 12:27.

BABY SITTERS GRADUATE
Chicago — The women's club of suburban Markham, which runs a baby-sitting school, graduated its class today. Certificates were granted to 25 girls and one boy.

PUBLISHER DIES
Greenwich, Conn. — Raymond Bill, 80, president and board chairman of the Bill Brothers Publishing Corp. of New York, died Thursday.

When the President's Ill

President Eisenhower's new digestive flare-up is certainly focusing more attention on the varied proposals before Congress for steps to be taken when a President is incapacitated. But unless the lawmakers do a quick about-face, legislation is likely to be postponed at this session just as it was in 1956.

The Senate last year gave unanimous approval to a resolution for study by a joint committee of all questions relating to the offices of President and Vice President, including the question of who determines when a President is not able to perform his constitutional duties. But the House Judiciary Committee then proceeded to bottle up the resolution. It would be "inappropriate" in an election year to attempt to get legislation, said Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.); moreover, it would be likely to lead to "bitter partisan debate."

Celler's special subcommittee on May 16 agreed that the full House Judiciary Committee should decide what type of legislation on Presidential disability to seek. The group did not recommend President Eisenhower's own formula for a constitutional amendment that would provide two ways for a Vice President to take over the duties of a temporarily disabled President.

As sent to Congress on March 29, the proposal would provide: a) "If the President shall declare in writing that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as acting President;" b) "If the President does not so declare, the Vice President, if satisfied of the president's inability, would become Acting President on receiving 'approval in writing' from a majority of the Cabinet. Whenever 'the President declared in writing that his inability is terminated, the President shall forthwith' resume the powers and duties of office.

HOUSE Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) was probably recording fairly accurately the temper of Congress when he told reporters on May 29 that he didn't "think much" of the President's proposal. "We've got along for 168 years," Rayburn said, "and I don't think many bad things have happened."

President Eisenhower at his April 3 press conference explained his proposed amendment to the Constitution. Only the President and Vice President, he said "are elected by all the people." Americans would "resent very bitterly" an attempt by "anyone antagonistic to the President just to give him the old heaven-ho on a political basis."

A disability decision assented to by the Cabinet would answer this objection, President Eisenhower said, inasmuch as that body is appointed by the President and its members are "presumably friends of the President."

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER noted that "under the present wording of the Constitution, the Vice President himself has to decide" when to take over from a disabled President. The Constitution provides (Art. II, Sec. 5): "In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President."

The President's proposal in late March gave rise to speculation that he might resign. Obviously angered, the President at his April 3 press conference characterized these rumors as "the worst sort that I have heard since I have been in this office."—E.R.R.

The 48-Star Flag

THIS Flag Day could be the last on which Old Glory will carry 48 stars. However, the probability is that several more Flag Days will have rolled around before Alaska or Hawaii or both are states.

President Eisenhower has long been for statehood for Hawaii, and this year he came out for Alaskan statehood also if certain precautions were made about defense. In 1947 the House voted for Hawaii, in 1950 for both Hawaii and Alaska, in 1953 for Hawaii again. In 1954 the Senate voted for statehood for both Territories.

Alaska was long supposed to be Democratic in sentiment and Hawaii to be Republican, but recent election results have cast doubt on these assumptions. Some Southern Democrats are said to fear that the admission of the two would add four Senators to the anti-segregation camp in the Senate. In addition, charges have been aired that Communists are influential in Hawaiian labor circles.

IT IS NOW 45 years, since New Mexico and Arizona became states in 1912, that the number of stars in the Flag has remained at 48. That is a record. The longest previous period between admission of states was 15 years, between Missouri in 1821 and Arkansas in 1836.

In 1794 Congress put 15 stars and 15 stripes into the Flag (Vermont and Kentucky had been added to the 13 original states), and that was it until 1818, although by that year there were 20 states. In 1818 Congress provided for 20 stars, with one to be added for each new state, while reducing the stripes to 13 again. If either Hawaii or Alaska is admitted, the present six rows of eight stars each would probably become seven of seven; if both are admitted, it would be something of a problem to arrange the 50 stars symmetrically.—E.R.R.



Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

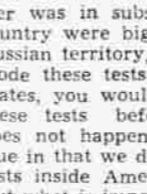
THE TESTS: OUR POSITION
The Administration is no doubt well aware that on the issue of the testing of nuclear weapons, it must not only make the right decisions, it must also justify them to the opinion of mankind.



Walter Lippmann

For despite all the dispute among the scientists about the effects of the fallout, it is impossible to deny that a continuation of the tests — with three or more powers setting off the explosions — may do great harm to many people. If only the people of the three nuclear powers were liable to the harm, the decision could be made cold-bloodedly that this is a price that must be paid for security. But when all the other nations are liable to the same harm, we have no right, without their consent, to impose the risk upon them.

McCann Reviews Bad, Good News In Week
By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent
The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:



Charles M. McCann

A 22-day French cabinet crisis was ended when Maurice Bourges-Maunoury was confirmed as premier in Parliament. Bourges-Maunoury received a confirmation vote of 240-194 in the National Assembly, the controlling house of Parliament. He will lead a new Radical Socialist and Socialist Party as successor to Socialist Guy Mollet, who was overthrown on May 21.

Bourges-Maunoury's program is similar to that of Mollet. But it differs in one important respect. Mollet's solution for the Algerian revolt, France's No. 1 problem, was to insist on a cease-fire before he proceeded with plans for a large measure of home rule. The new premier proposes to proceed with reforms at once.

But Bourges-Maunoury may not last long. He does not command a majority of votes in the 596-member National Assembly. Seventy-three members abstained from the confirmation vote. He could be overthrown at any time—and he is pledged to pursue unpopular policies, including an austerity tax program, which led to Mollet's fall.

There were several developments in the tangled Middle Eastern situation. Diplomatic relations between anti-Communist Jordan and pro-

No Immediate Improvement Seen In Reduced Building Situation

BY ROGER A. BABSON
Babson Park, Mass.—During recent years, I have discussed in this column a wide variety of subjects, and I hope that these discussions have been interesting and useful to my many readers. Lately, I have been studying supply-demand relationships prevailing in some of the major commodity groups, and give below some of the highlights, as I see them.



Roger A. Babson

Total volume of new construction put in place, on a dollar basis, hit a record high for the first four months of this year. However, the sharp drop in housing starts in 1957, compared with 1956, is curbing demand for some key items, particularly lumber, plumbing equipment, and other materials. I see no immediate major improvement in this adverse situation. Nevertheless, the total dollar volume of new construction will hold at high level — a fact that will make for a still good total demand for building materials in coming months. Supplies, for the most part, will continue ample.

Hard Fuels
I see nothing to worry about in hard fuels. Production should continue in good balance with requirements. These will hold at satisfactory levels, allowing for the usual seasonal variations. Liquid fuels also will easily meet current and prospective needs. Gasoline stocks, though heavy, probably will not prove burdensome, now that the season of high consumption is close at hand. Large imports of petroleum and heavy fuel oil are causing concern in some quarters, and will be sharply curtailed, I forecast, either voluntarily or by government decree.

The over-all food outlook remains firm. Supplies of most major items will hold at relatively high levels. Supplies of meats, however, may be somewhat smaller this summer than last, largely reflecting an expected drop in the supply of pork. With pastures all over the country in excellent condition, milk production, from now through the summer will hold at a high rate. This should result in larger commercial supplies of dairy products but heavy CCC buying should help maintain prices.

New Food Crops
Looking ahead a bit, I forecast that new food crops, even with only average weather conditions during the important growing periods, will again be large. Domestic demand for most food products, both fresh and frozen, will continue at a high level, reflecting a continued high rate of national employment and disposable consumer income. Foreign demand for U.S. food products may, however, be less aggressive than it was a year ago.

Despite government efforts to reduce them, our grain and feed supplies in the aggregate are still large. Early indications point to another large supply of feed grains for 1957-58; the total may not differ materially from last year's record. Carryover stocks into the new season will be sharply above those of a year ago. These large current and prospective supplies should militate against any sustained price advances.

Feeder Cattle
Supplies of well-fed beef cattle are by no means heavy. Currently, price strength prevails in feeder cattle, which have been in good demand. I forecast a rather heavy run of grass fat cattle, including feeders, this fall, and lower prices. Marketings of the 1956 fall pig crop are now well out of the way—and will probably be followed by temporarily higher average prices; but prices could turn sharply downward as marketings of the large spring crop increase.

Demand for industrial commodities should be well maintained at good levels, allowing for the usual summer lull. Supplies, for the most part, should suffice. Industrial prices may even strengthen moderately later in the year. Supply-demand ratios in the metals group lean more to the easy side than otherwise, but no shortages are indicated.

The domestic textile industry, by and large, has been in the doldrums for a long time. However, I forecast some improvement during the second half of this year. Cotton and wool perhaps will be the best performers, although I forecast nothing in the nature of a booming market. Supplies of the basic fibers are ample for the months immediately ahead.

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