

Sudden Death of George VI Brought Change in the Life of Prince Philip

Editor's note: Britain's Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip visit the United States this month. This is the second of five dispatches about the man in the royal family.

By ROBERT MUSEL
United Press Correspondent
London — Unlike most fairy tale romances, the story of Elizabeth and Philip really begins with their marriage ceremony of crimson and gold as the young couple knelt on the spot where British kings had been crowned for 800 years.

As they left the great abbey, Prince Philip could have, in the ordinary course of events, been sure of some 20 years of his beloved sailing and family life mixed with a certain amount of public duties.

The sudden death of George IV five years later changed that irrevocably. The princess he took in Kenya in Feb. 1952, at the start of a commwealth tour, returned to a mourning Britain as Queen.

Even as the body of the King lay in state in Westminster Hall, Philip knew that his carefree life at sea was over. Although he resisted it as long as he could, he eventually accepted the inevitable.

And among the first things he

did was to toss down the gauntlet of battle to the defenders of the barnacle encrusted traditions of running royal households. This is a war of many and continuing skirmishes. The old guard dies, but it never surrenders.

Breaks up Racket
Philip broke up the free meal racket. He discovered that all sorts of people had the right to eat in the royal palaces on the Queen's bounty. There were five dining rooms going in Buckingham Palace alone. Top servants had lesser servants to wait on them and lesser servants had minor servants.

Buckingham Palace has hundreds of rooms, miles of corridors. Messages used to be taken around by hand. Philip put in an intercom among other such outlandish innovations as effective central heating. European princes, who used to dread invitations to the frosty manse, were agreeably surprised to find it moderately comfortable.

Philip spared few in his determination to set the royal household on a business-like basis. He mechanized the 20,000 acre royal farm at Sandringham so it could sell its produce. He

ordered Balmoral to peddle all surplus game after shooting parties. He directed Windsor Castle, to send its flowers and fruit to Convent Garden.

He damaged one juicy little racket to the chagrin of many blue-blooded dowagers. Some of these ladies used to charge as much as 1,000 pounds (\$2,800) to arrange presentation at court. The brief introduction and curtsy to the Queen was once the ultimate in launching a debutante. It means much less now.

In all this Philip had two main objects. He was a naturally tidy mind as a man whose naval commands were notably shipshape. And he wanted to forestall any criticism of the way the Crown manages its affairs. Lord Altrincham's recent attack on the Queen's advisors pulled the stopper on a small flood of antagonism to certain aspects of royal life which always simmers just beneath the polite surface of Britain.

Aim At Philip
There are a number of snipers at the Crown but most of these, not daring to attack the sovereign directly, aim their shafts at those closer to her. Philip's nimble

footwork and anticipation have kept criticisms against him to a minimum, even though, as foreign-born, he is so vulnerable. Socialist newspapers called him a "royal meddler" when he spoke in favor of conscription. A church magazine expressed "pained regret" that he plays polo on Sunday. A columnist claimed that the royal yacht, Britannia, was built at a cost of \$6 million to please Philip. Another promptly pointed out it was planned even before Philip became engaged.

Another paper griped about the new \$112,000 royal railroad dining car, although it replaces one 50 years old. Another writer pointed out that Philip, who was once "improvised," now has all the playthings of the rich—yachts, polo ponies, fast cars, airplanes.

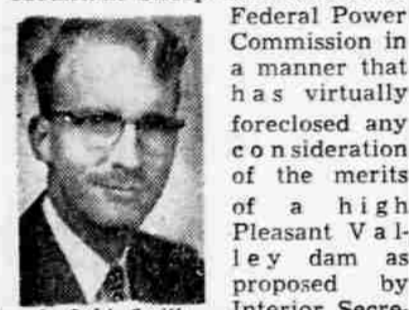
The Daily Mail, for the defense, commented that "Philip by his individual mixture of charm, tact, discretion, dignity and informality, is succeeding in a situation which demands all these abilities to the full."

Next: Philip is far more concerned about attacks on the Queen.

Showdown Said Nearing Before FPC on Case Of Pleasant Valley-Mountain Sheep Dams

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mail Tribune Correspondent

Washington — The showdown is nearing in the Pleasant Valley-Mountain Sheep dam before the Federal Power Commission in a manner that has virtually foreclosed any consideration of the merits of a high Pleasant Valley dam as proposed by Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton.



A. Robert Smith, Mail Tribune Correspondent

The issue has been sharply drawn between the two-dam plan of Pacific Northwest Power Co. and a high Nez Perce dam, which as the support of the public power groups and the FPC staff. The FPC's presiding examiner, who heard all the arguments of both sides, has recommended that the company get its license.

It is difficult to find anyone in Washington, whatever his views on this controversial case, who doesn't think the five commissioners will approve the private utility plan just as they approved Idaho Power Company's scheme for development of the Hells Canyon stretch of the Snake just upriver from the scene of the current case.

No White House Backing
Secretary Seaton's plan for substituting a higher dam at the

Pleasant Valley site than the one the utilities have in mind has just about expired from political malnutrition. He couldn't get the White House to back his plan; he couldn't get the Budget Bureau to approve a request for funds to have the Bureau of Reclamation make core drillings at the site in order to complete his study of the high dam; and he couldn't get Congress to let him use funds previously earmarked for other projects.

Nevertheless, the high Pleasant Valley project has drawn widespread newspaper backing in the Pacific Northwest because, in combination with the Mountain Sheep dam down stream and Idaho Power's Ax-bow and Brownlee dams upstream, it would provide the amount of storage for flood control which the Corps of Engineers thinks is desirable.

Private Discussions
There are reports here that the utilities involved have had some private discussions looking toward the possibility of an agreement whereby Pacific Northwest Power would build the high Pleasant Valley project and Idaho Power would give up the right it now has to the little Hells Canyon dam, which would be flooded out by high Pleasant Valley.

The utilities have done sufficient engineering planning for a high dam to be confident it would be economically feasible as a private dam without any

government assistance for flood control costs. Why, then, don't they ask the FPC to give them a license for a high dam rather than the lower one they have proposed?

Reportedly the reason for this seemingly curious approach is that to revise their application at the FPC at this point would allow the whole case to be reopened to further, probably lengthy, testimony which would delay the FPC's decision. But after the FPC grants a license to the utility for the lower dam—and that it is an assumption the utilities are willing to make—they could ask to revise the terms of their license to allow building the higher dam.

Another Opening
Nor does Idaho Power want to talk publicly about giving up its little Hells Canyon site, thus reducing its scheme to two dams,

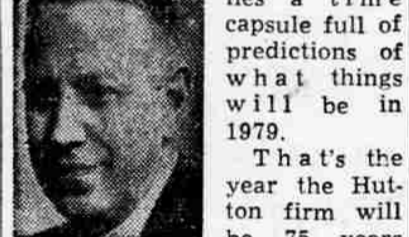
for fear it would give the high Hells Canyon backers another opening to make unfavorable comparisons between the company plan and the output of the high Hells Canyon project. That could be the springboard for getting the Hells Canyon bill onto the floor of the House next winter from the Interior Committee where it has been bottled up.

The utilities are so close to gaining complete control of the middle Snake and its fine dam sites that they don't want it to misfire at this late stage. But some of their executives are wise enough to recognize their victory would be far greater in terms of public support if they were to voluntarily build high Pleasant Valley and thereby weaken the public power argument that the utilities aren't interested in full comprehensive development but only in profits.

Predictions for 1979 Fail To Reveal Way To Judge Wall Street

By ELMER C. WALZER
United Press Financial Editor

New York — In the cement floor under a plush rug of E. E. Hutton & Company's newest branch office lies a time capsule full of predictions of what things will be in 1979.



Elmer C. Walzer, United Press Financial Editor

The capsule will be opened then to see how close predictions match actual events.

The firm permitted the press to take a peek at the predictions. They portrayed a faster world—airplanes at 1,000 miles an hour, autos you put on the highway and let go by themselves under electronic control, mechanical typewriters which write as you dictate, faster communications, new metals, and so on.

But nothing was said about little men who apparently aren't going to be much smarter but a lot softer than they are today. Three cars in every garage aren't going to harden up one's muscles.

It looks as if little man will get just as many ulcers as he does today trying to predict the stock market.

Edward T. McCormick, president of the American Stock Exchange in his capsule prediction, looks for spectacular rises in many securities helped by developments in use of solar energy, travel in outer space, and atoms. But he warns, even then securities investment will be selective—live today.

"Many well known companies will fall by the wayside," he

says, "while others, some not yet born, will be market leaders. Overall we should be experiencing a period of prosperity in 1979."

Ruddick C. Lawrence, vice-president of the New York Exchange, projects figures on the number of stockholders. He looks for between 15 million and 20 million of them when the capsule is opened.

No matter what happens to little men, it's apparently a sure thing that in the next 20 years, more brains or no, more ulcers or no, there are sure to be more and greater facilities to do almost anything but predict what stocks to buy, when to buy them, and when to sell them.

And no one predicts we'll be living in a tax free world.

Court Records

MUNICIPAL COURT
Jerry H. Watkins, violation of basic rule, \$10.
James Paul Teets, excessive noise, \$10.
Lewis Leslie Peabody, violation of basic rule, \$10.
A. G. Edwards, violation of basic rule, \$10.
Otha Daniel Turner, violation of basic rule, \$10.
Clarence Glenn Winningham, excessive noise, \$10.
Mary Carol Rector, violation of basic rule, \$10.
Leon Michael Forbes, violation of basic rule, \$10.
John Wesley Caulkins, violation of basic rule, \$10.
Peter Melvin Jacobson, violation of basic rule, \$10.
David John Bergman, excessive noise, \$10.
David Bath, disobeyed stop sign, \$5.
Steven Carlos Morris, violation of basic rule, \$10.
Gerrard Gwynn VanHorn, violation of basic rule, \$5.
Kenneth Russell Arrell, failure to maintain proper lookout, \$7.50.

DISTRICT COURT
David Lewellyn Caffield, overload, \$48.50.
Raymond Rex Note, overweight, \$13.
Robert Alexander Doyle, overlength, \$15, bail forfeited.
Henry Rudolph Byers, drunk on public highway, \$20.
Eileen Barbara Ragsdale, failure to dim lights, \$10.
J. J. Andreatta, failure to fall snags, \$30.
John Edward Nutch, violation basic rule, \$13.
Thomas H. Swope Jr., overweight, \$15, bail forfeited.
Bernard Lloyd Myers, overload, \$41, bail forfeited.
Orval Ray Mollett, improper turn at intersection, \$15.
Joe A. Prudenite, overlength, \$15; overweight, \$15; overwidth, \$15.
Jennings Daniel Miracle, leaking and sitting load, \$15.
Robert Evert Belcher, overweight, \$15.
Stuart Lee Holland, overload, \$24.
Billy Joe Jenkins, overload, \$113, bail forfeited.
William Dody Littlefield, overweight, \$15.
Wesley Earl Cookson, failure to operate on right side of highway, \$5.

MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATION
Lloyd Wayne Hoke, Portland, and Sharon Lee Beers, 140 Seventh st., Ashland.
William M. Barlow, 415 Pine st., Phoenix, and Sharon Lee Whitlock, 1425 Crater Lake ave., Medford.



SAFE, IN MOTHER'S ARMS—Sobbing hysterically, Mrs. Ed Crary hugs her 8-year-old son Lee, who was found safe three days after having been kidnapped from his home at Edmonds, Wash., near Seattle. A 20-year-old riveter, George Collins Jr. of Everett, Wash., was booked in the kidnapping. Collins, who had asked \$10,000 ransom, signed a 12-page statement admitting the story told by young Crary.

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