

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
May 8, 1948 (Sunday)
Presidential Candidates
Thomas E. Dewey tells Re-
publican party leaders here
he will contribute toward
sending the Medford High
school band to the Portland
Rose festival.

Minnie Ethel Goswick, own-
er of the Grand hotel since
1927, dies in a local hospital.

20 YEARS AGO
May 8, 1938 (Sunday)
Buddy, a dog, celebrated
her tenth birthday Friday;
a party was arranged in her
honor with a 10-canded cake
and other tributes.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: "Ash-
land has started plans to make
the eagle scream July 4."

30 YEARS AGO
May 8, 1928 (Tuesday)
The main well of the Central
Point water system will
get new pumping equipment.

From local and personal
column: "A delegation of
local businessmen, composed
of Lee Garlock, J. W. Wake-
field, Ted Baker and J. C.
Thompson, motored to Klam-
ath Falls to talk about the
railroad celebration."

40 YEARS AGO
May 8, 1918 (Wednesday)
From now on the city reser-
voir will be guarded day and
night as a precautionary
measure to prevent any possible
attempt to interfere with the
city's water supply.

From local and personal
column: "The school at Trail
is closed this week because
Mrs. L. B. Pierce is ill with
measles."

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. What was the motto of
the Three Musketeers?

2. Bible: Where did Solo-
mon build his Temple?

3. Ellis Parker Butler was
an American dramatist, actor
or humorist?

4. In what year was the Au-
thorized Version of the Bible
published?

5. What is another name for
tetanus?

6. All of the sons of Presi-
dent Franklin D. Roosevelt
served in some branch of the
armed forces during World
War II; true or false?

7. To what geographical area
does the term "down under"
refer?

8. Who was the supreme
commander of European Al-
lied invasion forces in World
War II?

9. Name the South Ameri-
can country that declared war
on Germany in both World
Wars.

10. A restaurant meal, with
a set menu, is called a—?

Answers: 1. "All for one and
one for all." 2. Mt. Moriah in
Jerusalem. 3. Humorist. 4.
1611. 5. Lockjaw. 6. True. 7.
Australia and New Zealand. 8.
General Eisenhower. 9. Brazil.
10. Table d'hoie.

"Please Page Eleanor"

In that excellent light opera "My Fair Lady" Professor Higgins sings a most amusing song asking "Why can't women behave like men?" We wish some courageous genius would now write a song asking "Why can't men behave like human beings?"

The "mock nuclear attack" on the United States last Tuesday prompts the query.

ACCORDING to press reports this mock at- tack destroyed 70 or 80 per cent of Portland including its airport, caused "great damage by fall-out" in Salem, Redmond and Klamath Falls.

The Panama canal was destroyed, New York and Chicago were decimated, FCDA officials estimated that between 20 and 30 million American citizens were hypothetically killed, countless millions seriously injured and without Civil Defense "the casualties would have been doubled."

WELL, what does this add up to? Judging by comments thus far heard, it means the country should spend hundreds of more millions on shelters from atomic attacks, not only in the larger cities, but throughout the nation.

OK—then what? According to official statements this would only save the lives of a few million, and according to practically all the military and nuclear experts, in case of such an all-out nuclear attack, there would be no defense—at least none sufficiently EFFECTIVE to prevent such a wholesale destruction of property and lives that the United States, as we now know it, would cease to exist.

There would be "massive retaliation" of course. But that would not restore American property and lives, and at best it could only be expected to visit a similar wholesale national catastrophe upon Russia—or any attacking state.

THIS is where the women come in. We do not propose that all men necessarily should act like women—Heavens No!—but we DO believe that if women were in control of things internationally and politically they WOULD act like HUMAN BEINGS.

And we maintain the members of the genus homo now in control don't.

FOR what are they doing — most of them at least? They are by inaction, indecision, uncertainty, hatred and fear, leading the civilized world to destruction.

If a nuclear all-out war SHOULD occur, the men in control in Moscow and Washington would probably escape with their lives, for they would, of course, have maximum protection. But the millions and millions of defenseless people outside throughout the country would not—these men, women and children, no matter what shelters might be provided, would be the ones to suffer.

Those who might escape death might well be invalids for life, while the entire race, would, in all probability, suffer a blow from which it would never recover.

Those who would find any gratification or consolation in the fact the people of Russia—or some other nation—might suffer an equally or greater tragic fate, are, we are sure, in such a minority as to be unworthy of serious consideration.

IN OTHER words, war in this atomic-age is as absurd and out-of-date as the brainless dinosaur. As has so often been stated, no all-out atomic war could be won, the only difference in the outcome would be the degree of mass destruction.

Then why keep on in this crazy rat-race in nuclear armaments, which threatens not only financial but moral bankruptcy, and is a complete waste of time, humanity, energy and money—UNLESS a world war SHOULD take place, which as stated, could only end in universal destruction? What nation in its senses would want to start a war like that?

Whereupon here, again, the women come in. When it comes to rescuing this poor distraught whirling ball-of-dirt from destruction, we believe in the traditional cry of impending crisis and disaster "women and children FIRST!"

Certainly the situation then couldn't be worse than it is now and we are confident it would be infinitely better.

FOR if the women were in control in Washing- ton AND Moscow, we feel certain the curtain would be rung down on this performance of "Idiots Delight" at once. With their clear-heads, realistic natures, warm-hearts, and instinctive devotion to the protection and perpetuation of the human race, they undoubtedly would SOME- how, SOME way, find a safe, decent, self respecting "out" from this suicidal and homicidal mor- ass, and ultimately put our tottering cosmic house on its feet in some sort of decent order and sanity.

BUT we grant nothing much can be done with- out an intrepid, dedicated, fearless and force- ful leader. A word to anyone as WISE as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt should be sufficient.—R.W.R.

Portland Builder Low Dalles Hospital Bidder
Portland—James S. Hickey, Inc., Portland, was apparent low bidder at \$1,018,818 for construction of a four-story, 75-bed The Dalles General hospital, the architects, Donald Edmondson and Neil R. Kockendoerfer, said today. A \$400,000 Hill-Burton federal grant has been obtained for the project.

Dennis the Menace



'IS SHE KIDDIN', DAD? IS THAT REALLY A DRESS?'

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

TIME TO DECIDE
With the recession more than nine months old, the President is still undecided about taking stronger measures to overcome it. He is impressed with a few signs that the decline has begun to slow down, and he is hoping that after a while a recovery is somehow destined to take place. That is what seemed to happen in 1954, and, if it happened then, why not now?

There is no proving that the President may not be right in his hopes. But it is quite possible that he may be wrong. For this recession is certainly more severe than the recession of 1953-54. And moreover, the measures have not been taken, namely a big tax cut, which preceded the recovery of 1954. Nor are there many convincing signs that there exists the kind of consumer demand for automobiles, houses, and other durable goods which promoted the boom after 1954.

If the President is wrong in counting upon a recovery beginning this summer, he is taking a very great risk in not setting up stronger measures before the present session of Congress adjourns. It will be a long time from the midsummer of 1958 to the midwinter of 1959. Even supposing that the decline is arrested this summer, if unemployment continues at or near the present level, it may well be profoundly depressing to public confidence if strong measures—that is to say, a tax cut and the formation of a long range spending program—have not been taken.

The situations is one, rather it is wiser to over-insure, rather than to under-insure, the economy against what may be at best, as "Business Week" puts it, "a sluggish, unenthusiastic recovery."

THE President might well compare what he is doing today with what was done in the recession of 1953-1954. The contrast is striking. For while the earlier recession was much milder than the present one the remedial measures were much stronger.

It is enlightening at this point to read a chapter, entitled "No More 1929's", in Mr. Robert Donovan's authorized book, "Eisenhower: The Inside Story." We find there that in the preceding recession, as in this second one, the signs of a decline were clearly evident at the end of the summer. By September 1953 the Cabinet had been warned by the Administration's economic advisors that a recession had begun.

On Sept. 22, Secretary Humphrey announced in a speech to the American Bankers Association that the Administration would take no effort to prevent the tax reductions which, under the Korean War tax legislation, were scheduled to take effect three months later on Dec. 31, 1953. On that date the excess profits tax was to expire; so too was the 10 per cent emergency increase in personal income taxes, and there were to be some reductions in excise taxes.

All in all, at the first sign of a recession, the taxpayers were assured of a large relief to begin within a few months. The tax reduction was in the order of \$7½ billion a year.

THERE are reasons for thinking that Secretary Humphrey's speech in September was not primarily meant to announce a policy

to combat the recession. Then as now, he was a firm believer in balancing the budget at a lower rate of taxation and of expenditure. Without relation to the recession he may have been for the tax reduction of 1954, knowing that in the coming Eisenhower budget there would be a continuing cut in expenditures.

But the fact remains that President Eisenhower and Secretary Humphrey did in 1953 what a growing body of expert opinion today would have the Administration do now. When the recession of 1953 was detected, a big tax reduction was announced, and this tax relief took effect in the months before the recession ended in June, 1954.

THE President might also take a look at what happened in the Truman recession of 1948-49. Then, before the recession got started, there was a tax cut. The President should find it entertaining to recall that this tax cut was enacted by the Republican Congress and that it was passed over the veto of Harry S. Truman. This tax cut, plus, of course, the big public spending which began in 1949 under the Marshall plan, are almost certainly why the Truman recession did not last very long.

Experience indicates, therefore, that in the post-war era the recessions have been short and mild because there has been early tax relief. Since the end of the second World War the American economy has faltered three times. In the two earlier recessions, which proved to be mild and short, there were tax cuts before recovery. In the first there was also a big spending program, the Marshall Plan. In the second, there was a great private spending boom, activated by the pent-up demand after the austerity of the Korean War and financed by an enormous extension of consumer credit and a boom in capital invest- ment.

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 initial 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. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

"Open Letter" Answered

To the Editor: This is in answer to the open letter from Alan B. Holmes published in the Medford Mail Tribune, Monday, May 5, 1958.

My "timely departure" from the league of Women Voters meeting was not made to avoid questions. I was the first of the candidates for sheriff called upon to talk; in closing I directed a request to the audience that if any one had questions, that I would welcome their calling my residence any evening.

I also remarked that I had another appointment for the evening and must leave.

The following is in response to your questions:

My work in law enforcement commenced in 1938. Prior to World War II I was hired by Sheriff Syd Brown as Chief of Investigations. No salary difference was designated between field deputies at that time, therefore any identification was not necessary. However, the records of Judge H. K. Hanna's court will show my activities in the arraignment of persons charged with felonious acts during this time. Several months after the death of Sheriff Brown, I resigned from the office.

While I was employed as a deputy sheriff, Mr. George Neilson was District Attorney. For three years Mr. Neilson outlined, directed and otherwise closely supervised a law study program, giving much of his personal time to me in this effort.

Another deputy in the Sheriff's office completed a similar study course, and passed the bar examination, was admitted to practice, and has been a capable and respected attorney in Medford ever since.

I at no time stated, nor inferred, I had attended a school of law at a university or college.

I was the first person hired as Jackson County weighmaster. Later one assistant was hired and eventually the department personnel was increased. Here again I was designated as chief of my particular department, being responsible to my employer (Mr. Paul Rynning) for the full functional operation of this department.

In 1957 for pay increase purposes commensurate with these duties, the chief weighmaster designation was established on the pay rolls as a separate office. I served as weighmaster for Jackson County both before and after I was Ashland Chief of Police.

The questions asked by you are fair questions, and I want to thank you for your consideration in asking them in time for me to make an answer before the election date.

Vern Smith,
Republican Candidate for
Sheriff of Jackson County.

Questions About Walsh

To the Editor: An open letter to Alan B. Holmes, campaign manager, Joe Walsh for sheriff.

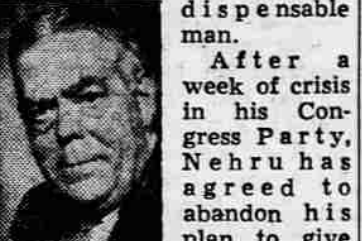
There are a few questions I would like answered concerning Joe Walsh. How did he either enter Pre-Dental School or enlist in the U.S. Navy at 13 years of age? The voter's pamphlet indicates that he had four years in the Navy. Joe Walsh states in the Medford Mail Tribune that he had three years of pre-dental school and 10 years of law enforcement. The voter's pamphlet states his present age is 30 years.

So, by adding up all that he claims as experience, training and all, I find that he claims 17 years behind him. I find that by subtracting 17 years from his age of 30 years that he either started pre-dental school, or went into the Navy, or started his law enforcement work at the tender age of 13.

Would you please clarify these points for me.
TOD V. GANDEE,
P.O. Box 142,
Ashland

Nehru's Threat to Quit Post Stimulates Party To Action

By CHARLES N. McCANN
United Press Correspondent
Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has been compelled to concede that he is India's indispensable man.



After a week of crisis in his Congress Party, Nehru has agreed to abandon his plan to give up the prime ministry and go into semi-retirement as India's elder statesman.

Instead, Nehru has settled for a six-weeks' vacation in an isolated valley of the Himalayan Mountains near the Tibetan frontier.

There, he plans to work on his autobiography and study the many problems which beset India and the Congress Party.

It all started back in March. Nehru then began to tell his fellow cabinet ministers that he was physically tired and mentally stale after leading his country as a benevolent dictator since it at-

tained its independence on August 15, 1947. He is 68 years old and has been in active politics for 40 years.

He is foreign minister and head of the department for atomic energy as well as prime minister, and he attends meetings of the parliament to answer questions direct the legislative program and make frequent speeches.

The report that Nehru wanted to retire leaked out first in a newspaper. It caused little excitement. He had said the same thing during a period of depression four years ago.

But on April 29, Nehru broke the news officially at a meeting of Congress Party members of parliament. He said that he wanted to step out from under his heavy burden of leadership, and get relief from his day-to-day duties.

The party was thrown into panic. A series of secret party meetings followed.

Nehru became angry at first. He asked that he be permitted at least to give up leadership temporarily. But the party passed a formal

resolution saying that he absolutely could not be spared. Nehru gave in.

It looks now as if what Nehru really wanted to do was to scare his party into rejuvenated activity. If so, he certainly succeeded.

The Congress Party has been suffering from too much prosperity. With 369 seats in parliament out of a total of 494, it had become complacent. There have been charges of corruption and graft. The country's financial situation is bad. And the Communist Party, which now controls one of India's 14 states, is gaining strength in others.

The whole burden of responsibility has rested on Nehru, who spends nearly all of his 19 daily waking hours working.

Next week, when Nehru goes on his vacation the party will start a series of meetings to try to tighten discipline, restore unity and regain the vigor it had in leaner days.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

DRIFTING INTO IT
Washington—Reluctantly, unhappily, belatedly, the Eisenhower Administration now seems likely to drift into acceptance of a major tax cut, almost for want of anything better to do.

The evidence for this forecast is largely circumstantial and atmospheric. But it is nonetheless rather convincing. Taking the items in order, there are the circumstances, first of all, that will make action to cut taxes decidedly difficult to avoid.

Some sort of tax bill must be offered this year, for the quite simple reason that some of the Korean-war-born taxes reach their automatic cut-off point on June 30. Unless legislative action is taken, the corporate profits tax will then drop from 52 to 47 per cent; the automobile excise tax will be cut in half, and a whole series of other excises will also be reduced, including those on liquor and tobacco. A revenue loss of about three billion will be the result.

AS A practical matter, the Congress will never permit these important reliefs to business without offering at least equal tax cuts to the mass of voters. Thus the Eisenhower Administration's wait-and-see approach to the tax problem will cease to be feasible by about the end of this month. Instead of continuing to say they are going to wait and see, the President and his advisors are going to have to say either "Cut taxes" or "Don't cut taxes."

In either case, a bill will have to go through Congress. And even if the decision is to maintain existing tax levels, certain reductions will be almost unavoidable. With the automobile industry still in bad trouble, for instance, there will be a tremendous drive to drop the auto excise tax. Again, the plight of the railroads is grave, and there will be another powerful drive to drop the present taxes on passenger tickets and freight charges, even although they do not expire this year.

These practical considerations are bound to influence the White House and the Treasury. Then, too, while the Administration is being pushed toward the decision, the atmosphere in which the de-

cision will be taken is also worsening.

SUPERFICIALLY, the argument about the right remedies (or lack of remedies) for the depression is still going on in the same old way. The most determined and effective champions of the opposing viewpoints are still the two men who fought the big battle over government economic policy in the 1953-'54 recession. Neither is any longer officially connected with the government.

Dr. Arthur Burns, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, charged into town again last week, to warn that the depression is not "flattening out" as the President keeps saying; and to plead for prompt action to stimulate the economy. He followed close on the heels of former Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, who was peddling precisely the contrary opinions.

But Humphrey was no longer carrying conviction as he used to except with the President himself. Even Humphrey's successor at the Treasury, the able Robert Anderson, is talking nowadays much less about the fiscal dangers of a tax cut, and much more about the difficulties of getting Congress to vote the right kind of tax cut.

As for the government economists, conspicuously including the Council of Economic Advisors, their faces are getting longer and longer. Far from sharing the President's confidence that the economic curve is "flattening out," they are frankly worried about a sharper downturn. One factor that is causing much worry is the clear possibility of some big, confidence-destroying reversals, especially in the railroad industry. Another such factor is the prospect that the unemployment total will surge upwards toward 6 million, again tending to destroy confidence, when the college year ends in June.

FOR ALL these reasons, although the White House and Treasury still quite plainly do not want a tax cut if they can possibly avoid it, the drift toward the tax cut is growing stronger by the day.

Meanwhile, unhappily, the stimulant is also losing effectiveness. For as Dr. Burns has said, a tax cut "is only a good device to fight a mild recession while confidence is still strong."

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James M. Main has proven that he has these qualities and should make an excellent Circuit Judge."

Signed
G. W. (Bill) Kellington.
(Note, ask anyone who has appeared before Judge Main as a juror, witness, litigant or attorney, about his qualification.)
Ben Day, Chmn., Gold Hill.
Pd. Pol. Adv.

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- A change from the present monopoly of one funeral home having held the Coroner's office for 16 of the past 18 years.

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VOTE FOR FRANK PERL
and get all three benefits!

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Across from the Courthouse
Frank Morgan—Harold Snodgrass
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

The Village
DAIRY-SMITH
WANTED
Headless Lion Tamer for our
Coming Carnival of Values

Answers: 1. "All for one and one for all." 2. Mt. Moriah in Jerusalem. 3. Humorist. 4. 1611. 5. Lockjaw. 6. True. 7. Australia and New Zealand. 8. General Eisenhower. 9. Brazil. 10. Table d'hoie.