

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Utica, N. Y., May 20th—Stopped off here to catch a train for Rice Mountain Lodge where we expect to be welcomed by the latest arrival, Marie McArthur.

Spent six hours in Chicago yesterday, having some old friends in for luncheon at the Sheraton-Blackstone. It used to be the Blackstone and around 50 years ago the best hotel in America. It is still good, but chain-hotels somehow are never quite as good as the lone rangers. Among other old friends we greeted Sam Greeley who some years ago put in the Medford sewage disposal system.

Like other firms his has grown through the years until now he is boss of quite an establishment, with branches in Canada and South America. Speaking of South America, he said he had several projects in Venezuela and Colombia recently and found no such anti-Americanism as Vice President Nixon encountered. He hires local help, dealt with the municipal governments and everything went along smoothly, including final payments. He opined that had he been an official envoy from the USA everything might have been different. Incidentally he is one of the original Eisenhower supporters, but isn't so sold on Richard Nixon.

Speaking of hotels, across the street from the Blackstone is the Conrad-Hilton. It was for many years the Stevens, one of the largest hotels in the country. And if we will be pardoned, one of the worst. Went over there to get a Milwaukee telephone directory, and never got into such a motley mob. Must be a gold mine, but who wants to stay overnight in a gold mine!

As always, there was a convention with hundreds of delegates filling all the hotels, with name plates on their lapels and no hats. One of the minor mysteries is how Knox and Stetson stay in business, with no male under 70 wearing a hat. There was quite a wind coming in from North Dakota with dust in it, but the delegates walking up and down Michigan Avenue did not seem to mind. There was a lot of back slapping and the bars were filled to overflowing. One of the clerks informed us there were three conventions on, one of them "ladies" and children's wear," but the ladies and children present were few and far between.

Walking up Michigan Avenue past the Chicago Art Museum we saw very few of the delegates—or anyone else—going in—but they are building a large and imposing annex which indicates considerable public interest and support. We don't think much of the management, for it refused to open its doors to the Winston Churchill paintings. (Pure provincial snobbery we call it.)

In the same walk we noted the "Boulevard Linen company" is still selling out, at greatly reduced prices—lease lost, must move—that was the same condition almost exactly a year ago!

As often noted the passenger trains running west of Chicago are vastly superior to those running east—in everything but speed.

We took a train called the "Pace-Maker" on the N. Y. Central from the LaSalle street station leaving at 6:15 (CDT). We can't recall when we have traveled at such a terrific speed. We thought perhaps the engineer had gone berserk but the porter assured us that all was well and we wouldn't go off the track into Lake Erie, or, because of the high rate of speed leave the rails.

Well we didn't. But somewhere in Indiana we did run into a freight train that had. Freight cars were sprawled all over the place on both sides of the track, upturned, broken in half and what have you. The villagers—it was still light—having a wonderful time. Among the wrecked cars was one filled with "tuna" and another filled with pigs. While some of the older boys and girls were picking up the cans of tuna, others, somewhat more agile, were chasing the pigs.

We wanted to stick around and see the stampeede but the train didn't. We failed to get the name of the village but it was not far from South Bend where the Notre Dame football team resides. We trust their training table will be supplied with enough ham and tuna for the football season.

At the LaSalle street station we ran into something new—new to us at least—a slot machine featuring Oregon pears and Washington apples—5, 10 and 15 cents. We risked a dime and got a beautiful juicy Comice as cold as deep freeze and as usual, luscious. This is probably an old story to the pear-boys in Medford but it was a new idea to us and seems to be a good one.

The country around Utica is surprisingly free of farms and chuck-a-block with trees—groves and groves all along the right of way, with cities and extensive manufacturing areas in between. It was quite different coming through Iowa and Illinois where it is simply one wonderful farm after another. The corn is not up yet, and the grain fields barely showing green, but it surely looks like the promised land of milk and honey—contentment, comfort and abundance in spite—or perhaps because of—Secretary Benson. Compared with Idaho and Wyoming however it was very dry—the tractors running through the bare fields here and there, raising long trails of light brown dust. In the years black Angus, by the way, seem to have pretty much replaced the old-time holsteins.

This is a quaint village. Probably the people of Utica would be insulted for it probably is around ten times as populous as Medford. But the business section is not nearly as up-to-date. After some jay walking we have decided pizza pie is the favorite dish, and horror movies starring Orson Wells the favorite entertainment. Our hotel is fairly modern and we note by a bronze tablet that George Washington never slept here but Marshal Lafayette did, the 12th of June, 1823. The one store we shopped in never had heard of Paul Smiths but had heard of Montreal and the Adirondacks.—R.W.R.

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A BEGGAR, instead of holding out the customary ragged cap, was attired in frock coat and top hat. "I say," commented a curious passerby, "isn't it a bit odd to be begging in a top hat?"

"Not around here," replied the beggar haughtily. "If you want to get anywhere in this neighborhood, you've got to put on some dog."

A bookstore clerk saw a customer doubled with laughter over a famous woman author's new book entitled "How to Make the People Around You Happy." Asked if he wanted to buy a copy, he replied, "Hell, no; I'm her first husband."

A 67-year-old comedian recently wooed and won a shy maid of 22. "What's wrong with that?" he silenced disapproving pals. "When she's 100, I'll be only 145."

Mike Hall spotted this sign in a West Side eatery: "Dishwasher wanted. First five dishes broken are on the house."



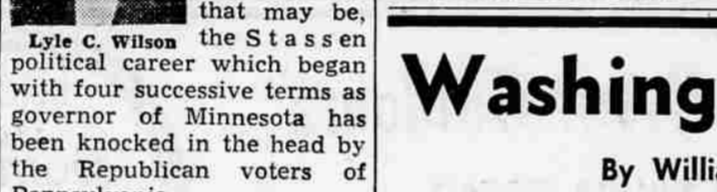
Dennis the Menace



"SEE? NOTHIN' WRONG WITH MY TEETH!"

Stassen Runs Out Of States; First Error Seen in '48

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent
Washington — Maybe the decision which made a shambles of Harold E. Stassen's political career was reached back in 1948 when Minnesota's fair-haired boy walked out on his native state.



How ever that may be, the Stassen political career which began with four successive terms as governor of Minnesota has been knocked in the head by the Republican voters of Pennsylvania.

Stassen is fresh out of the states in which to run for elective office. To a man who has made politics a career, that is a fate almost worse than death. It is, in fact, living death because a politician lives and breathes politics just as a horse player lives and breathes the track.

Back in 1948, Stassen made the decision to shuck his Minnesota voting residence to become president of the University of Pennsylvania and a citizen of that state. This was not necessarily madness because by 1948 Stassen already had sought the Republican presidential nomination once and was ready to try again in that year and thereafter.

Stassen was a big and powerful eastern Republican state, better in all respects as a springboard to the presidency than remote Minnesota. But Stassen sprang no further from Pennsylvania than he had been able to spring from Minnesota.

And in this week's gubernatorial primary, the organization Republicans of Pennsylvania cut him down as a carpet-bagging outlander who had invaded their precincts.

This year's bid for Pennsylvania's Republican nomination for governor was Stassen's second recent and spectacular try for political identity since the Eisenhower steamroller flattened Stassen's 1952 presidential nomination in the Republican National convention.

Stassen undertook in 1956 to bump Vice President Richard M. Nixon off the Republican ticket. His man was Christian A. Herter, then governor of Massachusetts, and now undersecretary of state. The measure of Stassen's failure may be judged by the fact that after his loud one-man campaign to substitute Herter for Nixon, it was Herter who placed Nixon's name in nomination for vice president in 1956 and Stassen, himself, was one of the seconders.

Nixon Was Worried
President Eisenhower chose during the pre-convention period to let Nixon dangle in doubt with no word from the White House that he was the President's choice for a 1956 running mate. The amateur politician of the Citizens-for-Eisenhower organization also ganged up on Nixon in happy collaboration with the Stassen campaign.

For Nixon the going was pretty rough at one time, what with Eisenhower's silence and the warnings of Stassen and company that his presence on the ticket would cost millions of votes, lose both houses of Congress and, maybe, defeat Eisenhower. It got so bad one day that Nixon decided to withdraw and so advised his intimates, but he was dissuaded and went on to be renominated unanimously.

Stassen seemed not to have much political future when he entered this year's Pennsylvania primary so his defeat is no political milestone, as such. But it is important in its relation to 1960.

As governor of Pennsylvania or as leader of the state's Republican party, Stassen would have held high cards in the game of preventing Nixon's nomination for President in 1960. There isn't so much as a pair of deuces in his political deck today.

Italy To Elect New Parliament In Important Week End Voting

By CHARLES McCANN
United Press Correspondent
This week end will see one of the most important of the post-war elections in any western nation, as Italy names a new parliament.



Charles M. McCann collection of free parties.

Despite the split in the right, some students of Communist affairs predict the Reds may lose between 300,000 and 400,000 votes—due more to internal dissension than the lessons of Hungary.

Here, at a glance, is the situation:
Date: Balloting starts May 25 and continues the following day. Counting starts the moment the polls close May 26.

Issue: Elect a new Parliament—596 members of the Chamber of Deputies for a five-year term and 246 senators for a six-year term.

In addition to the 246 elected senators, six senators appointed for life will retain their seats for a total senate membership of 252.

The number both of deputies and senators was increased by law due to a rise in Italy's population. The outgoing chamber had 590 deputies, and the outgoing senate consisted of 237 elected and six appointed senators.

More Vital Statistics
Eligible voters: about 32,600,000 men and women over 21 years of age are eligible to vote for the Chamber of Deputies. This compares with 30,413,238 in the last general election.

Washington — From the black headlines rises a smell of crisis that seems more acute than in a long time. France again is in an area of storm which may become a hurricane.

And France is again unwillingly visiting upon her allies an intolerable and an insoluble problem. She cannot hold Algeria. She cannot let Algeria go. They could not and would not hold Algeria for her. They cannot force her to let Algeria go, though this would be best for the West in general and perhaps for France as well.

She is the tragic carrier of woe and trouble, a sort of pathetic international Typhoid Mary. And some now fear that her spasms may bring down the present structure of the Western alliance, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

FRANCE'S actual and material contributions to NATO were never vast. They have been inconsequential since she had to send to Algeria the first-line forces that ought to be at home in France, ready to resist any Russian lunge across Europe.

Nevertheless, France is the centerpiece of NATO, and its military headquarters as well. To many here, therefore, any likely solution of the chaos in France will hardly be good for NATO. These are among their assumptions:

1. A rise to sustained power—by lawful means or not—of General Charles De Gaulle probably would imply an increasing rather than a diminishing commitment to Algeria of the already thin total French force.

It would mean also a great deal of propaganda harm to the West. Whatever De Gaulle did or did not do, the world's left-wing and neutralist groups would raise a great clacking and clamor that America and her allies were now supporting in France the kind of "reactionary" regime they already were backing in Franco Spain.

MOREOVER, a broadening of the Algerian struggle by heightened French action might well draw in Tunisia and Morocco, thus compromising vital NATO bases.

2. Alternatively, a rejection of De Gaulle probably would mean, in the present heated atmosphere, power for the French far-left wing. Such a regime might, in fact, be so close to the Communists as to make of France a most doubtful Western headquarters for the future.

elections in 1953. Some 29,500,000 men and women over 25 years of age are eligible to vote also for the Senate. About 52 per cent of the voters are women.

Turnout in postwar general elections: 89.1 per cent in 1946, 92.2 in 1948, 93.78 in 1953.

Candidates: Candidates are nominated by the political parties. Candidates for deputy must be at least 25 years of age, and candidates for senator at least 40.

Parties: Ten major political parties are running on a nationwide scale, with dozens of smaller groups running candidates in particular areas. Total number of candidates is about 10 times the number of seats at stake. The major parties in order of numerical strength in the 1953 elections, are the Christian Democrats (10,860,000 votes), Communists (6,122,000), Leftwing Socialists (3,440,000), National Monarchists (1,856,000), Neo-Fascists (1,580,000), Social Democrats (1,224,000), Liberals (815,000), Republicans (438,000), plus the Radicals and the Popular Monarchists who did not run in 1953.

The AMA contends the Council should be allowed to try and solve the health insurance problems of the aged before the Federal Government steps into the picture. Some social security experts within the Government dismiss the Council as a "smoke-screen" over the Forand bill.

All signs point to the Eisenhower Administration opposing the Forand bill on grounds a private Council has been formed to do the job. Dr. Aims C. McGuinness, a special assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said the feeling among those in the Department was that the Council should be given a chance. "We are delighted to see formation of such a Council," McGuinness said.

On the grass roots level, Dr. David B. Allman, AMA president, privately wrote doctor members April 4 that "every physician must be prepared to oppose this (Forand) bill vigorously and be ready to make his views known to the Congress should that become necessary."

The AMA represents 165,000 doctors, or about 90 per cent of the doctors in private practice. ADA represents 90,000 dentists, or 90 per cent of those licensed; AHA represents 6,000 hospitals with about 90 per cent of all the hospital beds in the country, and ANHA about 4,500 nursing homes, or one-third of those licensed.

Although the four groups have announced opposition to the Forand bill, the American Hospital association said "ultimately" it may be necessary to use the social security fund for health insurance for old people.

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Living Cost Hits Portland High

San Francisco — Portland's cost of living is at a new all-time high, according to the labor bureau's consumer price index. Max D. Kogor, Western Regional Director of the U.S. Department of Labor's bureau of labor statistics, attributes the rise to higher prices for food, housing and transportation.

Except for a slight 0.2 drop in October, 1957, the price level has risen steadily since April, 1955, advancing more than 9 per cent. The level went up 3 per cent between April, 1957 and April, 1958.

Higher food prices caused a 2 per cent increase between January and April. During April alone, family food prices moved up for a 1.7 per cent average.

Higher prices in potatoes, onions and celery brought the fruit and vegetable cost of 6.5 per cent. A 1.2 rise between March and April increased the fruit and vegetable cost 12.5 per cent over the April 1957 level.

Beef, pork and fish averaged higher, and only poultry items showed a downward trend.

Eagle Point Man Gets Picture Award

Leland C. McSwan, Eagle Point, has received an award for submitting a winning picture in a nation-wide farm photo contest sponsored by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company.

His photo showing how to grease farm machinery with a grease gun by using cloth as a gasket won \$50, presented by Bill Clark of Medford Tire Service, Inc.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Screwball side of life note: Author Aldous Huxley has attacked the subliminal advertising technique in a television interview. (This "subliminal" technique consists in flashing advertising messages on TV and movie screens so fast you can't see 'em, and they're supposed to influence your buying decisions without letting you know you're being influenced.)

He forecasts an ALARMING new world in which politicians will make nonsense of democratic procedures by election campaigns aimed at the subconscious mind.

HMMMMMMMMMM.
D'ya reckon the politicians can mess things up any worse with the aid of the subliminal technique than they've been able to do without it?

AT THIS point a question: What is a politician?

THE dictionary defines a politician as "one addicted to, or actively engaged in, politics as managed by parties; often, one primarily interested in political offices or the PROFITS from them as a source of private gain."

The dictionary adds: "POLITICIAN now commonly implies activity in party politics, especially with a suggestion of artifice or intrigue."

"STATESMAN now usually suggests broad-minded and far-seeing sagacity in affairs of state."

THAT takes us back into history. The Greek philosopher Plato, in his great work, The Republic, speaks of democracy as "a charming form of government, full of variety and disorder, and dispensing a sort of equality to equals and unequals alike."

AT THIS point another HMMMMMMMM.
They must have had politicians back in Plato's day. That suggests another question: When was Plato's day?

IT WAS a long time ago. It isn't known when he was born, but he died in 347 B.C., more than two thousand years ago. He was a disciple of Socrates and the teacher of Aristotle. Aristotle is generally credited with being the father of science.

Plato was the student and companion of Socrates until the latter's trial and death in 399 B.C. Socrates was condemned to death "for the corruption of youth" by introducing new gods (meaning new ideas and new ways of thinking).

He was required, upon his conviction, to drink a cup of hemlock poison, the theory being that if he were guilty the hemlock would kill him, but if he were innocent, it would do him no harm.

They had some queer ideas then, too.

BACKE now to Aldous Huxley. Who's he? Well, he's an English novelist, journalist and essayist. He's also a scientist and the grandson of a scientist. His grandfather was Thomas Henry Huxley, widely known for his defense of the theory of evolution held by Darwin.

He was often called "Darwin's Bulldog," and engaged in a famous controversy with England's noted prime minister, William E. Gladstone. Gladstone was a politician (in that he used the arts of politics to keep himself in office) and he didn't think the Darwinian theory of evolution would be popular with his constituents.

Politics, you see, has ALWAYS been politics.

NO JURY DUTY
Springfield, Ill.—Alma Young was released without further question Thursday from jury duty in an assault with a deadly weapon case when it was determined she was the defendant.

Douglas H. Hinesly is a good man to know
He can probably save you quite a bit of money. As an Allstate Agent, he's a specialist at taking the red tape and high cost out of insurance. Why don't you call him?



NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

Flight 'o Time

10 YEARS AGO

20 YEARS AGO

30 YEARS AGO

40 YEARS AGO

What's Your I.Q.?

1. Name the capital of Peru.

2. For whom was Gen. Douglas MacArthur's son named?

3. Francis Biddle formerly occupied which cabinet office?

4. In which state is the famous Minnehaha waterfall?

5. A vixen is a female fox, bear, rabbit or wolf?

6. What is the name of the paratopic poem that recounts the adventures of Ulysses on his voyage from Troy to Ithaca?

7. What does the name "Bretton Woods, N.H.," suggest to you in the world of international affairs?

8. Name the great mountain range that lies between India and China.

9. Is the male swan a cob, cod or cub?

10. Which has horns, a rhinoceros or a hippopotamus?

Answers: 1. Lima, 2. For his paternal grandfather, Gen. Arthur MacArthur, 3. Attorney General, 4. Minnesota, 5. Fox, 6. The Odyssey, 7. Location of founding of International Bank, 8. Himalayas, 9. Cob, 10. Rhinoceros.