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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 2, 1948 (Wednesday)

Money for the relief of veterans' families who were living in the flooded out Vanport area is being collected by the American Legion here.

Medford's city council men last night adopted daylight saving time, effective Monday, June 7.

20 YEARS AGO
June 2, 1938 (Thursday)

Jackson county chamber of commerce was today definitely on record in favor of protecting the Rogue from any form of pollution.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "A knot of statesmen gathered at the new bank corner yesterday afternoon but were speedily untied."

30 YEARS AGO
June 2, 928 (Saturday)

Prink Callison, coach of the Medford high school, today signed a contract to coach local school athletes for another year.

From local and personal column: "Excellent fishing at Sunset-on-the-Rogue now."

40 YEARS AGO
June 2, 1918 (Monday)

All merchants and millers in Jackson county are asked not to sell any more flour until July 1 except to logging camps, bakeries and hospitals. Flour is needed for shipment to our allies overseas.

From local and personal column: "Saturday morning was lively at the public market. About 30 crates of home-grown strawberries were sold."

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Elephants breed in captivity; true or false?
2. Name the British painter who is noted for his "Blue Boy" portrait.
3. What is the minimum age for enlistment in the Army?
4. Name the Roman mythological god of war.
5. Gifts for the 20th wedding anniversary should be made of tin, crystal or china?
6. June 26, 1958 will mark the 13th, 14th or 15th anniversary of the United Nations?
7. Which U. S. Territories are most likely to become the 49th and 50th States?
8. At birth, do boys usually weight more or less than girls?
9. Was the first tactical atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki or Hiroshima?
10. When a moving vehicle stops suddenly, does one tend to fall backward or forward?

Answers: 1. True (however, it is rare). 2. Thomas Gainsborough. 3. Seventeen. (with parents' consent). 4. Mars. 5. China. 6. Thirteenth. 7. Hawaii and Alaska. 8. More. 9. Hiroshima. 10. Forward.

Editorial Correspondence . . .

Rice Mountain Lodge, Paul Smiths, N.Y.—Radio reception is very disappointing up here. During the day-time all we can get is Montreal, Canada. It is better at night of course, and in general TV is better than radio at any time. But with TV the Canadian picture is much better than the American. However, some of the regular favorites on TV like Steve Allen and Ed Sullivan were very good last Sunday and the new Quiz feature "21" came in nicely Monday night.

The latter was a contest between a very nice-looking middle-aged man and a very intelligent looking young lady.

The poor man was conked out naming Speakers of the House of Representatives the last 25 years. The gal as a result won some fabulous sum, as we recall over $150,000. That might be called "getting rich quick," but for two flies in the golden ointment, to-wit:

If she quits and is paid off she will have to hand over at least half of it to U.S. Internal Revenue; if she continues she may take a cropper and fade out like her gentleman friend, practically broke.

However she displayed a keen mind and a fabulous photographic memory and she may retire with enough to get her doctor's degree in psychology and who knows—a husband. She admitted at least she had received several proposals of marriage since she passed the $100,000 mark but—again showing her intelligence—she said she refused to take any of them seriously.

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To return to radio, we tried to get something at noon today but as usual could only get Montreal where about half of the programs are in French. We did get the noon stock market report however—we mean LIVEstock, grains, fruit, nuts, etc. Also, something new, an interview with a provincial barber.

The market report brought into sharp relief that Canada is too near the arctic circle to compete with southern United States in the realm of fresh vegetables, fruits and berries. In fact the Dominion must import practically everything in this field, this time of year.

There were citrus fruits from Florida, cauliflower and asparagus from California, strawberries from Arkansas and Texas, potatoes from Maine, and eggs from western British Columbia. Small eggs were quoted at 38 cents a dozen. Grapes came from South Africa, wool and canned meats from Australia and beef from the Argentine.

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The program then hooked up with some big Holstein sale in Chicago, declared to be the most profitable Holstein sale in history. The star of the performance was a Holstein raiser in the Argentine, who had some difficulty speaking English but we gathered he sold a Holstein cow seven years old for $9,000. That seemed a lot of money for a milk cow, but the old Gaucho—his voice sounded in the late 60's or early 70's—said it was cheap for Mrs. Cow had produced 200,000 pounds of milk to date, and calves which were sold for a total of $102,000. That seemed like another whopper until the veteran dairy man said one of her bull calves sold for $10,000.

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There seemed no doubt of this however—the cattle market is enjoying a boom as of today, hogs are also high, and whether Secretary Benson is responsible or not he will get credit for it. So the situation should make quite a difference in the farm vote two years hence. (Assuming the boom does not suddenly bust. There was nothing in this broadcast that indicated it would.)

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Speaking of cows—crossing the Middlewest a week ago on the "City of Portland," from a car window the Black Angus outnumbered the Holstein five to one, and we noted only one herd of Guernseys. (Another item that may mean something but more likely doesn't.)

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Sunday the "family" came over from Dickinson Centre for a Sunday dinner—roast turkey, cranberry sauce, ice cream with chocolate sauce and all the trimmings. We regret to state the only boy in the quartette did not come, but stayed on the farm with the nurse. This pleased John Jr., for he suffers from a definite allergy when his grandpappy enters the room. He turns his eyes away, hangs his head and yells bloody murder. The nurse was also pleased for she is no longer young and suffers from arthritis.

As this is the second rebuff the undersigned has suffered from his "darling grandchildren," his feelings are terribly lacerated. The most recent arrival behaved very well this time, however on arrival gave one dirty look at the head of the family, accepted her bottle and promptly went to sleep. Throughout the visit she never gave him another glance.

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Oh well, life is full of such disappointments. They will outgrow it no doubt.

At least at a very tender age we had no use for our maternal grandfather, who couldn't understand it—and no doubt was hurt also. We didn't talk much then, or we might have explained we had an allergy for whiskers.

—R.W.R.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

This is written the 30th day of May.

It is the 90th observance of Memorial day.

Memorial day was set apart in 1868 to honor the memory of those who died in the War between the States. It was immortalized a few years later by Walt Mason (up to then a scribbling rhymester) who produced these never-to-be-forgotten lines:

"The little green tents where the soldiers sleep, and the sunbeams play and the women weep, are covered with flowers today."

HERE'S a thought:

The men (they were really boys) who sleep in those little green tents KNEW WHAT THEY WERE FIGHTING FOR.

They were fighting for two things:

1. They were fighting for the abolition of human slavery in the United States of America.

2. They were fighting to keep their country UNITED—"one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

IF MEN have to fight, if men have to die, it's wonderful for them to know what they are fighting for and to BELIEVE in what they're fighting for.

IN Arlington cemetery in Washington today, tribute will be paid to heroes of three other wars:

The Unknown Soldier (known only to God) of World War I.

The Unknown Soldier of World War II.

The Unknown Soldier of the Korean War.

ANOTHER thought — a solemn one:

The Unknown Soldier of World War I THOUGHT he knew what he was fighting for. He thought he was fighting in a war to end all wars. He believed it. Believing it, he could die in peace — if he had to die.

What of the Unknown Soldiers of World War II and the Korean War?

Did they know what they were fighting for?

I wonder.

ANYWAY—

Let's put it this way:

If we ever have to go to war again, I HOPE WE KNOW WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.

If we have to fight again, I hope it will be ONLY a war to save our homes, our firesides and our way of life—and NOT for some vague concept of world power.

GETS AIR LINK

San Marino, Republic of San Marino — (UPI) — This tiny mountain republic, the world's oldest and smallest, soon will be linked by air for the first time with the outside world, it was announced today. A helicopter service direct from Mount Titano to Rimini, 15 miles to the east in Italy, begins at the end of the week.

Charles Lindbergh's famed flight to Paris in 1927 took 33 hours 39 minutes.

Dennis the Menace

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

By ROWLAND EVANS JR.

While Joseph Alsop reports from France, Rowland Evans Jr. covers the home base.

FARM BELT SENTIMENTS ON NIXON

Newton Township, Iowa—One of several noteworthy discoveries in a recent political pulse-taking expedition was the surprisingly ugly reaction to Vice President Nixon's goodwill tour to South America.

No fewer than seven among 30 serious-faced corn-and-hog farmers, who were asked in the course of several questions if they wished to express an opinion about Mr. Nixon, promptly attacked his visit to Latin America. As one of the seven put it, "He shouldn't stick his nose into where he has no business being."

An even sharper critic was a prospering hog farmer who voted Democratic in 1952 and 1956. Tapping the stump of his left forearm on his chair for emphasis, he said, "They shoulda got him down there in Venezuela." The opinion set off a noisy remonstrance from his wife and daughters, but the farmer refused to soften his words.

Although the Democrats were distinctly more hostile, three of the seven critics were Republican.

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THE surprising thing was that only two others of the 30 farmers mentioned the South American trip at all and even these two were obviously unimpressed by it. One said sympathetically that the goodwill tour had been "pretty rough" on Mr. Nixon. The other simply said that "maybe it would have been better if we hadn't sent him down."

There was one other significant finding in the Newton Township poll. It disclosed that as of now the spectacular hog prices and the promise of a good corn crop for fattening up the new spring pigs have not perceptibly halted the decline in popularity of the Eisenhower administration.

In the two Eisenhower landslides of 1952 and 1956, Newton Township's less than 800 votes split almost exactly even between Eisenhower and Stevenson. The township is regarded by Lou Harris, the professional pollster, as a good barometer for registering changing political pressures.

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THE 30 farmers who were studied in the random but representative poll conducted early this week, voted 16 for Stevenson, 14 for Ike in 1956. Two of the 14 Eisenhower voters have now definitely switched to the Democrats and plan to vote Democratic in 1960, regardless of who the candidates turn out to be. Another four say they are more or less unhappy about the Eisenhower administration but not to the point of firm decision. That leaves only eight of the original 14 Eisenhower voters who still feel that way without reservation.

One must make allowance for the perfectly normal decline in popularity that almost always overtakes the administration party in midterm. However, the two switches and the four other 1956 Ike voters who are now undecided may be taken as bad news for the Republicans, news that flies in the face of the confident Republican murmurs heard in Washington as a result of the rise in farm prices.

The Democrats in this fat and verdant country with its bulging corn bins and high optimism are given a good chance of keeping Gov. Lovelace in office and of sending a Democrat to the House to replace the retiring Republican, Rep. L. E. Combs.

De Gaulle Seen World Center Of Attraction for Some Time

By CHARLES M. McCANN
UPI Foreign News Analyst

Charles M. McCann

France, as personified by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, is likely to be the chief center of world attention for some time to come.

There is an atmosphere of uncertainty, and some nervousness, in the captials of the leading powers over the course of French policy.

De Gaulle's policies may affect profoundly the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, relations between the Western allies and Soviet Russia, relations between France and Germany and the negotiations for a summit conference on world issues.

De Gaulle had been thinking over such problems as these during the years he spent in the solitude of his country estate.

No Certainty

But he remained a completely unknown quantity. Frenchmen did not know with any degree of certainty what his domestic program would be, including the future of Algeria which to France is a domestic problem.

Foreign governments knew nothing, with any degree of certainty, about his foreign policy.

There has been speculation that De Gaulle might visit Washington to talk things over with President Eisenhower. But there has been speculation also over the possibility that he might decide to go to Moscow to talk things over with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

The uncertainty in Washington and London over De Gaulle extends also to Moscow.

Though the French Communist party, and the Communist parties of other Western European countries, attack De Gaulle savagely, Soviet Russia seems to have decided on a hands-off attitude for the moment.

In a most unusual official statement broadcast from Moscow, the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Office said: "The Soviet Union does not interfere, and has no intention of interfering, in the internal affairs of France or any other country."

Even a Communist propagandist might have blushed in putting out that statement. What it means, apparently, is that the Soviet government will wait a while before it decides whether its best course is to attack De Gaulle or to try to use him for its own purposes.

Russia may be expected first to try to weaken the ties between France on one hand and the United States and Great Britain on the other.

It may try to get De Gaulle's support in its attempt to neutralize Germany, especially by making it part of a Central European zone in which nuclear weapon bases would be barred.

Aside from such questions as these, there will be keen world interest in De Gaulle's success in establishing himself as France's authoritarian leader.

Experts on France seem agreed on at least one thing—that De Gaulle, always a lone operator, will not permit himself to be made the tool of any faction. That remains to be seen.

Washington Report

By William S. White

Washington — A gray-flannel-suit kind of Soviet diplomacy is making visible headway in Washington at an hour when many see a weakening everywhere in the Western position.

William S. White

If imitation is indeed the sincerest form of flattery, this country is being flattered as never before. For the emissary and personification of a new Kremlin diplomatic technique, Russian Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov, might well have come instead from Madison Avenue, U.S.A.

Call him Michael Morgan, say. Identify him as an advertising account executive. Improve his accent only slightly. Do this and you would have the perfect picture of a happy, small capitalist earnestly hoping to become a large one.

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MENSHIKOV is, indeed, on some days literally wearing a gray flannel suit—the suit which has become the symbol of the high art of salesmanship. Of this salesmanship, Madison Avenue speaks of two kinds. There is the "hard sell," where resistance is beaten down by frankly urgent and all but truculent appeals. And there is the "soft sell," where all is done quietly and casually, as between two friends sitting down to a conversation.

For Menshikov, it is beyond doubt the soft sell. And it seems to grow softer and softer as the crisis in France, for example, grows sharper and sharper.

He is making himself more chattily available at more times and in more ways to more groups and individuals than has any Soviet spokesman in Washington since the years of the Great Delusion. These, of course, were the late '30s and early '40s when many persisted in the notion that the Russians were really "democratic" and perhaps the world's best hope against Naziism.

Much time has run since then. The atomic-hydrogen weapons have been sprayned. Many now use that the Soviet Union really wants peace, not war—concord, not conquest. This correspondent does not pretend to know whether this is a morally right or a morally wrong estimate. But the instinct and memories of this writer keep saying, "Look out!"

AT ANY rate this is only a report on what is going on now in the soft sell phase of Soviet diplomacy.

Moshikov is, in appearance, a sunny world away from the terrible stereotype that is obviously held by such a man as V. M. Molotov. And he is an ocean-and-a-continent removed from the dark, closed and sullenly monosyllabic quality of an Andrei Gromyko.

For Meishikov is fair, ruddy, with graying hair neatly combed back above a button-down shirt and a dark maroon tie such as might be seen on any middling-young executive in a club in St. Louis.

So almost aggressively Nordic in looks so he that you might take him, in passing on the street, for a Minnesota halfback of two decades ago—a man still trim in a blocky way and probably a whale of a golfer.

Unlike most foreigners, whose English usually comes with a British accent, his is more nearly American. So are his idioms. He uses such general American expressions as "without any kind of strings attached." And occasionally there are phrases of Republican connotation as "the American way of life."

• • •

AND what is the Soviet line that is going forward in Washington — and, to repeat, making progress?

It is that while the Russians have one system and the United States another, there is no reason why they cannot get along fine.

It is that the presence in Russia of only one political party is the highest expression of democracy, since 99 per cent-plus wish it so—and don't you, too, believe in majority rule? And, anyhow (with here a jab at France), isn't it possible to have too many parties?

Most of all, the Soviet line is answering questions only by asking other questions. When will there be a statistical report to the U.N. on the number of persons held in slave labor? Why should there be such a report? There are no slave laborers in Russia.

Are the Russians making any effort to develop "clean" bombs and thus to limit their effect on noncombatants? Now, really, isn't the important thing just to stop nuclear tests altogether?

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Six Convicted Of Mail Fraud

Portland — (UPI) — Six of seven defendants in a lengthy mail fraud trial were convicted by a Federal Court jury Saturday night.

The seventh, Wilson Fothergill, was acquitted.

The verdicts were brought in after earlier guilty verdicts had been sent back to the jury for reconsideration.

Defense attorneys indicated they would seek new trials or directed motions of acquittal.

Convicted of mail fraud were William Clarence Peddicord, blind bomber of the Meier & Frank company store; Bart Grant; Sherwin J. Shoup; Harding L. Cacy, and Daniel W. Campbell. Convicted on a conspiracy count was Herbert Haas.

Peddicord is serving a 20-year prison term for the store bombing. The other defendants were released on bond.

The government claimed fraud and conspiracy in distributorships for products of two chemical laboratories. The trial lasted 11 weeks.

POPULATION INCREASE

Washington — (UPI) — The earth's population may more than double between now and the year 2,000 and reach the staggering total of seven billion persons, a private research organization said today. The Population Research bureau said the current rate of population growth is 1.7 per cent, enough to produce a population of 5,700,000,000 by the end of the century. This would double the present count of about 2,850,000,000.

Coal represents about 57 per cent of the national energy currently available for New Zealand consumers.

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.

Hits Campaign Tactics

To the Editor: I think it is important that all supporters of President Eisenhower be aware of the type of campaign which has been started against Representative Charles O. Porter in the 4th Congressional district.

Like me, Mr. Porter is a Democrat. We oppose the present Republican administration on many important issues. Yet Representative Porter is joining me in upholding the administration's reciprocal trade program against bitter attack.

But Mr. Paul Geddes, the Republican nominee in the 4th Congressional district, has begun his campaign by assailing Representative Porter's support of this program and his opposition to imposing quotas against Japanese plywood imports.

Mr. Porter has pointed out—as have several Oregon newspapers editorially — that these imports are of hardwood and not even competitive with Oregon's predominant softwood products. Nevertheless, Mr. Geddes is making speeches demanding that the Japanese imports be restricted by import quotas. Of course, the administration is opposed to this demand for quotas.

It is significant, I believe, that the Democratic Congressman from the 4th Oregon district is defending a program by which President Eisenhower sets such store, and that, by contrast, the Republican nominee is attacking that program.

Mr. Geddes' performance is of a piece with that of the Oregon Republican chairman who assailed me for my "anti-economy" record in 1957 when I voted right down the line to support President Eisenhower's requests in the field of foreign aid. It is of a piece with the action of the Republican - controlled Oregon legislature in 1955, which memorialized us to defeat reciprocal trade at that time in spite of President Eisenhower's plea that "if we fail in our trade policy, we may fail in all."

I write this letter to you today as the Democratic Senator, who, according to the Congressional Quarterly, gave the President's foreign-policy requests more support on roll-call votes during the last session of Congress than any other member of my party. I think that the leaders of the President's party in Oregon should be asked to state publicly whether or not they agree with the type of campaign that has been initiated by their candidate against Representative Charles O. Porter on the issue of reciprocal trade.

Richard L. Neuberger,
United States Senator.

SUCCESS TO HEADS

Birkenhead, England — (UPI) — Success went to the heads of 300 shipyard foremen here by order today. The Laird's giant shipyards asked foremen to wear bowler (derby) hats to distinguish them from the company's 10,000 ordinary workmen.

De Gaulle Dealings Foreseen Difficult

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press International

Washington — (UPI) — No survivors of the World War II scene in Washington, D.C., will doubt for a moment that U.S. diplomacy will face its most delicate test while Gen. Charles De Gaulle is the head man of France. The French have a word for him. Formidable! That was De Gaulle.

Lyle C. Wilson

Vain, touchy, egotistical, stubborn and proud were the other words applied to the great Free Frenchman in the chit chat of the Washington cocktail circuit and in the hush-hush, off-record wartime conferences which the top civilian and military brass were forever having with representatives of the press.

We heard a lot about De Gaulle from such men as Gen. George C. Marshall, Adm. Ernest J. King and from President Roosevelt himself.

Said 'Explosive'

"Explosive, handle with care," was the tag they put on the Frenchman.

Marshall and King related sadly that security around De Gaulle headquarters in London was loose as a sieve. Hence Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill ruled against telling De Gaulle in advance about the 1942 invasion of North Africa although it was French territory which the Allies planned to storm.

Some just called De Gaulle "stuffy" and let it go at that. There was respect for him, however, and now that the U.S. may have to deal with De Gaulle in matters of life and death for both France and the United States, there is comfort in the fact that he and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower got along well.

"I happen to be one of those that liked him," Eisenhower said of De Gaulle at last week's news conference. The free people of the West can only hope that the Frenchman liked Ike too.

Residents Return To Blasted Town

Mount Pulaski, Ill.—(UPI) Residents straggled back today into this community turned into a "ghost town" by a railroad tank car explosion. Two men were killed, 40 persons were injured and damage mounted to more than a million dollars.

State police guarded highways ringing the town and permitted only residents who had fled to return.

The Sunday evening blast was heard more than 30 miles away. It shattered most of the windows here.

More than 40 persons were treated at hospitals at Lincoln and Springfield for injuries from flying glass and debris.

The blast occurred about 4 p.m. during switching operations on the Illinois Central Railroad, about half mile from here.

Authorities said lightning may have struck the tank car which was loaded with solvents, causing it to explode and burst into flames. It burned for more than four hours.

Two other tank cars directly behind the one that exploded were filled with the same liquids and authorities feared for a time that they too might catch fire and explode.

4-H Club News

Doughnuts Club

Central Point — The Central Point Doughnuts cooking club met at the home of their leader, Mrs. C. Charley, May 23 after school. We had refreshments and played a game before our meeting. We judged muffins during our meeting.

We will have our next meeting June 6 at our leader's home after school.

Judy Frink, Reporter

Sparkplugs

Central Point — The Central Point Sparkplugs met at the Elbert home on the Old Stage rd. May 27 at 7:30 p.m. We checked air pressure in tractor tires and did our quizzes.

The next meeting will be at Eldred Charley's, 744 Beall lane, June 21. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Elbert.

Jim Frink, Reporter

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