

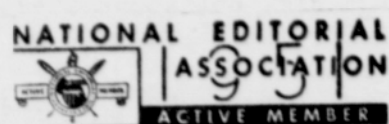
Southern Oregon News Review

Ashland, Oregon 38 East Main Street

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Let's Build Our Own Fence

John Barleycorn is again on our city's mind. This time he is appearing in the form of a "B" liquor license application by one of our highly respectable restaurants, Omar's on Siskiyou boulevard.

Several of our city council members oppose such a license on two principal grounds: proximity to the college and within the city limits.

The liquor problem is first and foremost a moral issue. Its control must stem from the church and home if it is to be at all effective. Until these two social units stop drinking altogether, drinking will continue to exist.

If drinking does exist, will it be controlled or uncontrolled? This is the problem facing Ashland today. Some of our people in town and some of the students at the college ARE NOW DRINKING and will CONTINUE to drink, until they can be persuaded by the home or church not to drink.

Thus, rather than risk their lives on the highways leading to other valley night clubs and bars why not keep them here where we can watch them and control our own by our own and in our own way?

Let the following be food for thought: a parent knows his child is going to play. If he is afraid his child will get hurt if he plays with the "bad" boys down the street, he does something. He builds a fence around his yard and lets his child play—within the bounds of that fence. This way, the child can be watched and be supervised by his parents.

Playing is thus minimized as to danger and the parent knows he is doing everything possible to protect his child. The city's child is its citizen. Drinking is the citizen's form of playing. The city is being given an opportunity to build a fence for its citizens to play within. Let's not let somebody else provide a backyard.

—H.N.

Capital Parade...

By Murray Wade

SURVEYING FOR TAFT

The first scouts of the 1952 presidential campaign to reach Oregon were in Salem last Friday. "To see how the land lays."

David S. Ingalls, cousin of Senator Robert A. Taft, and Ben Tate, the Ohio senator's friend and advisor invited a score of Willamette valley newsmen to lunch and to discuss the popularity of Taft—"just in case he should run."

"Bob is undecided," said Tate. "That's why we are here. We want to get the feel of the grassroots."

"What this country needs in the presidency is some man who will stand foursquare for the principals of American government, whether that man is Senator Taft or someone else," Ingalls said.

In a private interview Tate called attention to Senator Taft's winning campaign in 1950 when he carried the state by a heavy majority even in the industrial counties where the labor vote is heaviest. "We observe voters are pulling away from the showboat type of candidate in recent elections. That pleases us. Bob is factual and direct," Ingalls added.

Salem and Portland were the only Oregon cities the travelers were scheduled to visit in their nation-wide survey trip.

Charles P. Taft, a younger brother of Senator Taft and son of William Howard Taft, president of the United States 1909-1913, will be in Oregon June 10 to address candidates for baccalaureate and graduate degrees at the University of Oregon, Ingalls revealed. The title of his speech will be "The Rock of Our Salvation."

WEAPONS IN CELLS

Prison guards and 20 state policemen pulled a surprise raid and search Thursday on the 1,562 inmates of the Oregon state penitentiary after a tip off that an attempt to smuggle arms into the institution was planned.

The shakedown that began at 5 a.m. netted dozens of prison-made knives of various sizes, black-jacks and slinkies.

Thursday night 300 trustees on outside jobs went on a hunger strike, refused to eat the evening meal and some refused to work. Friday morning the men refused to budge from their cells for breakfast or dinner. Friday afternoon Prison Ward-

en George Alexander went on a strike of his own, by announcing no meals would be prepared, a new inmate committee held a meeting with Alexander after which the convicts filed into the mess hall for an evening meal without disturbance.

NEW STATE DEPARTMENT

Harry S. Dorman, who has served the state as budget director for the past 28 months, was appointed state director of finance by the governor last Friday. He will take over his new office August 1. The law creating the new department becomes effective on that date. The department of finance will take over the printing department, purchasing department and restoration functions formerly administered by the state board of control, the budget department, part of the accounting and property management departments, and will set up state automobile pools where feasible.

Dorman left Wednesday for Minnesota to study the workings of the financial department of that state which has been in operation for several years. He will also study the California and New York state departments of finance.

La Verne J. Young is scheduled for appointment as budget director in the department of finance.

Dorman's salary will be \$9,600 a year; Young's \$7,920.

BUSSES AND TRUCKS PAY MORE

Fees collected by the state for operation of commercial vehicles over Oregon highways for the first five months of this year amounted to \$2,466,152, an all-time high for the period.

Collections for last month reached \$548,415, an increase of more than 25 per cent over May of 1950.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION MOVES

If you have occasion to visit the state highway commission in Salem and should ask how to get there, you no longer will be told "go to the pen and turn right." This week the commission started on a four-week job of moving into its new building located in the capitol group.

The new five-story structure is two blocks north of the Capitol.

The cost of living remains about the same—10 per cent more than a fellow makes.



By HARRY NORDWICK

Off-the-cuff results of the first month's use of the courtesy parking tickets were debated at last Tuesday's council meeting.

Chief of Police Vern Smith reported that about 200 "courtesy" parking tickets had been issued which showed decreases in total revenues received from parking meter fines.

Mayor Phil Stansbury reported that the Chamber of Commerce was also busier and reported "an increase in trade."

It is extremely hard to point to any one definite conclusion regarding the tickets. First of all, there can be no short range indicator of such a policy. It must be measured over "fat" as well as "lean" months as far as the tourist trade is concerned.

Second, no one has yet figured out a definite measuring stick to accurately measure the results. This should be the next step. A possible move would be for the Chamber of Commerce secretary to have some sort of questioning device for tourists that will trek to his office as the summer tourist flow begins.

It shouldn't be hard for that new energetic C of C force, namely Ernie Fulgham, to think up a clever formula for getting out this data. Since his arrival, the dust has disappeared around the Chamber office.

At any rate, a loss in police department revenues, still only small, should not make for any hasty decision to any plan that will help sell Ashland to our citizens from other states.

Starting June 15, a 4-bit hike on residential and business water rate minimums will be in effect as well as a cubic-foot rate for irrigation water users.

This is expected to raise about \$10,000 for critically needed revenues which were not forthcoming from the voters at the recent special election.

There will probably be many gripes because the same people who voted down the proposed increase property tax millage will be hit by the increase—either directly or in increased rent because apartment houses are now to be put on a business rate.

Anyhow, it all goes to show you can't win when you expect to get something, i.e., police, fire protection, etc., for nothing.

Another old debate was brought up at last Tuesday's meeting which should stir the prohibitionists and temperance criers from the bushes.

Omar's restaurant has applied to the city council for sanction of a class "B" liquor license which would enable them to sell mixed drinks to customers in their establishment, providing the city and state sanction the application.

The restaurant, if the application is granted, plans to build an additional room for the liquor sale which will not interfere with its strictly "fine food" basis.

Several issues were made at the meeting by various councilmen. Arthur Kriesman opposed it on grounds of causing trouble on Southern Oregon college's campus. Mark Hamaker opposed it on general grounds of outlawing any such places within the city limits.

Richard Neil opposed the latter stand with the statement that many people in Ashland have complained that in order to get a drink in town you had to belong to the Elks club. And also, that the longer distance you have to drive from a bar the more chance there will be for accidents.

The council referred the matter to the realty committee to seek the college's feelings on the matter.

All the members agree that the management of Omar's was beyond reproach and would operate a high type of establishment. The issue, rather, seemed to be the proximity to the college and within the city.

As for the college, this writer inclines to agree with the statement regarding driving distances. SOC students who drink, and no one will say that everybody in any college doesn't drink, will drink at night clubs in other places in the valley which takes considerable driving to get there.

If driving distance is to be a

Letter from Washington...

By HON. HARRIS ELLSWORTH
Member of Congress, 4th District

Just before starting to write this letter I spent a couple of hours in the House Banking and Currency Committee hearing room listening to testimony and questions and answers on the bill to continue price and wage controls.

The present law expires June 30th. Perhaps you had not become very acutely aware of the fact but the price control law has been on the books for nine months. The administration has fussed and fumbled and fumed over it. Dire threats of roll-backs and rigid enforcement have been made.

Numerous orders have been issued, counter-manded, and re-issued. The program is presently costing about two million dollars a month. So far as I can find out the net result of it all has been to artificially stimulate price increases. Certainly prices have advanced more rapidly during these last nine months than in any similar period.

Certainly, also, increased prices have not been due to government defense buying because the full impact of that program has scarcely begun. Meanwhile, reliable statistics show that both consumer and trade inventories have increased enormously.

Meanwhile, also, production of goods of all kinds has increased sharply. Swollen inventories and high production will help make it possible to absorb even the peak of defense buying without too much difficulty.

Nevertheless, and in spite of the amazingly bad record thus far, the Administration is now asking Congress to continue the price control law and add further and more sweeping control powers to it.

One of the best statements made to the Committee was by Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Here is one succinct paragraph from his testimony:

"In the interest of getting the production we need for defense and to preserve our freedom at home, we must drop the pretense that price and wage ceilings can control inflation and concentrate on measures which really do the job. With few exceptions, ceilings have not yet had a substantial effect on prices or wages. There never will be a better time to drop these unwieldy controls."

As I have said many times during and since the OPA days, price control by law in our free economy is unworkable. To attempt it, in my opinion, represents the height of cruelty in political deception and demagoguery. The argument for price controls is that they are necessary to control inflation. But high prices are the result of inflation, not the cause of it. If the government will adopt sound fiscal and tax policies aimed at controlling inflation, it can almost automatically prevent price increases without a vast police bureaucracy which of itself is an inflationary factor.

When OPA was in flower, unsubsidized items were held down in price but were unobtainable except on the black market. Subsidies were paid

factor in the decision, which often involves death, Omar's would be the least dangerous of the valley places that ARE being used, and will CONTINUE to be used by students of legal age.

And further, having such a place where it can be watched by city officials, college officials and the like, would be a control on drunkenness and its companions which flourish in out-of-the-way places.

Thus, practically speaking, a situation exists. Let's take care of our own with our own and in our own way. Our reputation will be bettered when we try to keep something out in the open and needless to say, we will keep a little more money in our town which is direly in need of all the money it can get to compete with its neighbors.

The moral issue does not begin with curbing business. Rather it begins in the home and church. A bar business will not exist where all the people do drink, controlled drinking is the only answer. Thus, if the people are going to drink, the next best thing is to control this drinking.

BRAVO: Those who have the courage to recognize an existing fact and seek the source in righting it rather than the end.

BOO: Those who ignore the facts rather than seeking a practical solution.

on necessities—paid out of the Federal treasury—so that part of your grocery bill you paid to the grocer, the remainder you paid either directly or indirectly to the tax collector. It cost us as taxpayers nearly four billions of dollars to provide the illusion that we were buying our food at low controlled prices.

It seems to me that some things are worse than high prices which, after all, can be controlled by working harder and producing more goods. To have price controls that really work production, profits, wages and people must also be controlled. That would mean a police state—dictatorship. Surely, after the experience we have already had, the people of our great country should be willing to face the truth about this subject.

Pacific Telephone Moves to New E. Main Location

Pacific Telephone company's business office in Ashland was relocated over the weekend in new quarters at 393 E. Main, next to the Steak House, in the building formerly occupied by Herbert's Grocery.

As previously announced the move is being made to vacate space needed at the old address, 111 Oak street, for the installation of additional dial switching equipment.

Starting last Monday all company business, including orders for new telephones, moves, changes, and the payment of bills for service, will be handled at the new Main street office, which will have two public telephones in the vestibule for use at all hours of the day and night.

Regular business office hours will continue to be from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

County Health Doctor Will Preside at Talent Baby Clinic

A Well-Child clinic will be held Monday, June 11, at the Talent city hall for children age three months through six years.

Physical examination will be given by Dr. E. A. Merkel, county health doctor.

LOCAL MAN INDUCTED

Medford, June 6—Ralph Devon George, Ashland, was one of six registrants sent to Eugene yesterday for induction into the army, Selective Service Board 17 announced here today.

Life is hard,
By the yard;
By the inch
It's a cinch.
—Optimist

YOUR COUNTY AGENT:

Cherry Fruit Fly Control Discussed

By C. B. CORDY
County Agent, Horticulturist

There is a good deal of confusion regarding some of our cherry tree troubles at the present time. Much of this is due to the appearance for the first time this year of the cherry fruit fly.

Because of the newness of this pest, most people are not familiar with its habits. It is a small fly about half the size of a housefly, and it spends its time sunning itself on the cherry tree leaves. Unless approached cautiously it will fly away and because of its small size is not too readily seen. Also, because it is a new pest, it will be present in most places only in very small numbers, and it will be difficult to observe even by trained observers.

Cherry aphids are also present on many trees now, and many people are confusing them with the cherry fruit fly. The cherry aphid almost invariably attacks the leaves on the ends of the new growths and curls them up. When uncurled these leaves are somewhat sticky and frequently will be covered with tiny black insects.

Difference Told

These aphids can not fly, so there should be no confusion between them and the fruit fly. Where only a few tips are infested, the simplest control is to cut the tips off and destroy them. However, if there are too many tips infested for this, then the aphids can be controlled by adding Black Leaf 40 to the spray for the cherry fruit fly.

Good control at this time is difficult, as the aphids are protected on the insides of the curled leaves. However, their numbers can be cut down and they should not increase too much after this time.

Ants Move Aphis

The presence of large numbers of ants in a tree is almost always associated with the aphids, as the ants like to feed on the honeydew exuded by the aphids. In order to assure themselves of a plentiful supply of this honeydew, the ants frequently carry off some of the aphids and plant them on new leaves so that they can start new colonies. By doing this the ants are partially responsible for the heavy infestations. The ants could be controlled by spraying or dusting the trunks of the trees with a strong DDT solution.

The question also comes up as to whether we can send cher-

ries to California this year. As soon as the state Department of Agriculture discovered the fruit fly in this county last fall, the California authorities immediately clamped a total quarantine on the entire county. This means that no cherries will be allowed to go into California either by automobile or by express.

Pear Demonstration

All of our pear growers were interested in the demonstration of pear merchandising last Friday. This demonstration was held in the Jackson Hotel at eight p.m. The Pear Bureau, which is supported by all pear growers, put on this demonstration to show the growers the methods the Pear Bureau is using to popularize winter pears among the eastern consumers.

A point of interest for walnut growers is the condition of the walnut tree leaves at this time. These leaves started to come out about six weeks ago. After they were partially developed the trees seemed to just stand still. In some cases individual branches throughout the tree would develop normal foliage while adjoining twigs and branches would still be in the early stages of growth.

Similar to Peaches

This type of development was very similar to that which occurred on our peaches earlier this spring. In both cases the condition was typical of that which occurs in areas that do not get enough winter cold to break the rest period. We have had two and a half times the required minimum amount of cold, so it didn't seem reasonable here.

Samples of both the peaches and walnuts were sent to the University of California and they agreed that the condition is more or less identical to that which is occurring in the southern areas and is in all probability a result of a lack of winter cold.

One Variety Affected

Only the Franquette variety is affected, and as many of our walnut trees are seedlings, we frequently see a walnut tree with well developed, normal leaves while right along side is a tree with small, half developed leaves. This clearly illustrates the difference in cold requirements between the Franquette variety and the seedlings.

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