

MEDFORD 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

Nov. 7, 1944

Bob Steadman, former Medford high school teacher, in officers candidate school at Fort Belvoir, Va.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: A lot of good it did the friends of new-weds to refrain from throwing rice at them so the starving Chinese might have their favorite food. From the dark and mysterious Orient comes hints they have been selling it to the enemy for American dollars.

20 YEARS AGO

Nov. 7, 1924

(It was Wednesday)
Jackson county election returns show successful candidates are H. D. Norton, circuit judge; Earl B. Day, county judge; O. L. Caster, county commissioner; Sid I. Brown, sheriff; George W. Dunn, state senator, and A. Moore Hamilton and Glenn O. Taylor, state representatives.

Douglas McKay, mayor of Salem, elected to post in Oregon state legislature.

30 YEARS AGO

Nov. 7, 1924

(It was Friday)
James E. Grieve announces plans to enlarge his store at Prospect.

Medford ranks sixth in Oregon, behind Portland, Salem, Astoria, Eugene, and Pendleton, in size of bank deposits.

40 YEARS AGO

Nov. 7, 1914

(It was Saturday)
Jacksonville city reservoir cleaned out and 3,000 trout given to residents of the area who gathered for that purpose.

From the Local and Personal column: Boyd Ogle's dog and pony show opened a five nights engagement at the Page theater Friday evening to large crowds, featuring "Pharaoh," an educated horse with wonderful powers.

What's the Answer?

(Can You Get 4 of the 7?)
Copr. 1954, Editorial Research Report

1. New tax bills originate in the Rules or Ways and Means committee of the House, the Finance or Banking committee of the Senate, or the Treasury?
2. Are more babies born in hospitals or in private homes in the U. S. these days?
3. One state has a legislature of only one house. It is Delaware, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island or Vermont?
4. Most of our 1,500,000 poor farms providing a mere subsistence are in New England, the South, the Middle West or the Rocky Mountain states?
5. The first Negro to win a full-time berth in major league baseball was Jackie Robinson, Al Smith or Willie Mays?
6. All three Scandinavian lands have governments composed largely of Socialists; right or wrong?
7. Dr. Francis E. Townsend is best known for his research in polio, fight on socialized medicine, old age pensions scheme, or exposure of Reds in Government?

The Answers: 1. In the House Ways and Means committee. 2. More in hospitals. 3. Nebraska. 4. The South. 5. Robinson. 6. Right. 7. Old age pensions scheme.

Capacity for Growth

Someone—perhaps it was Woodrow Wilson—once observed that when a man goes to Washington, D. C., he either grows or swells.

Richard L. Neuberger has almost limitless capacity in both of these particulars. On the one hand, he is one of the most intelligent men we ever have known; on the other hand, he is one of the most ambitious and self-centered.

IT WILL be a matter of the utmost importance to all of us in his state how he develops. The circumstances certainly could not be more auspicious for him. He not only has achieved the highest office within the gift of the people of Oregon, but this has come under conditions which introduce him to the national political audience in the most dramatic possible way. And his own party has every reason for gratitude.

Senator Neuberger's ambitions have been more richly rewarded than even he could have conceived. The Oregonian now joins in wishing him well. We know he has the intelligence to grow into a truly great senator.—Portland Oregonian

Detention Home Wins

In the doubts and confusion of a close election race, one thing is abundantly and emphatically clear—the voters of Jackson county want, and will get, a Juvenile Detention home.

"No more kids in jail" seems to be the verdict of the election, and the majority was overwhelming—almost three to one.

THE Mail Tribune supported the Detention home, and will continue to do so. Further work in planning and financing will be necessary, and will require close cooperation of police and court authorities, of the county administration, and of the public generally.

County Judge Rodney Keating and County Commissioner L. G. (Shy) Morthland made no particular secret of their opposition to the construction of such a facility. Morthland's opposition was puzzling, particularly in view of the fact that he loudly advocated a juvenile facility in his first successful election campaign.

Keating's opposition was based largely on factors other than political—principally the cost involved, and disagreement with modern penal theories of juvenile treatment.

THE election margin on the measure, however, puts them both on notice that an overwhelming majority of the voters of the county want and demand that such a building be built—and as quickly as circumstances permit.—E.A.

City Management

Another issue was resolved by a clear-cut decision at the general election—that of whether or not Medford will adopt the city-manager plan of civic government. It will.

By a majority of better than two to one, Medford's voters decided to abandon the ancient mayor-council organization in favor of a type of government which is increasingly popular in the United States.

This, too, The Mail Tribune supported—not because it would cure all the problems of city government, but because, properly administered, it gives promise of making the job of running the city more efficient.

AS HAS been pointed out, any system of government is only as good as those administering it. Public opinion and public support are vital also. The mayor-council form has served Medford well most of the time since the 1880s. But simply because it has worked pretty well is no sign that another form, already tested and proven, will not work better.

EARL MILLER, who will become mayor at the time the new form of government goes into effect, next January 1st, will find his new job considerably simpler than it would have been.

Much of the administrative detail which previously has been placed on mayors has been transferred to the shoulders of the new paid administrator, and the role of mayor has been changed to one which is more ceremonial, in representing the city at various functions, and more that of a presiding officer of the council, rather than an executive.

IN THE past the individual councilmen have been burdened with a great deal of administrative detail, and the job has long required a great deal of time—not only at regular meetings, but also at meetings of council committees, where most of the decisions, made formally at later council meetings, are actually hammered out.

Under the new set-up, the city manager will be responsible for many of these details, making it possible for busy and respected men to serve usefully as councilmen, without too great a sacrifice.

ANOTHER change embraced in the charter amendment approved last Tuesday is that limiting the number of elected officials of the city to the mayor and council. Both recorder and treasurer are appointive offices under the new plan.

Here again the fact that these jobs have been held by good, effective and loyal public servants does not modify the hope that the use of the appointive power will better serve the city.

IT is up to the council of course to select the best man available for the city managership. They may well agree that the best man available is the man who is already on the job as city superintendent.

If they do, the transition could be made with a maximum of efficiency, and a minimum of confusion and uncertainty.—E.A.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

Washington — In our politics, the great post-election sport is figuring the new prestige—quotation of the leading personalities involved in the contest. It is meaningful sport, too, for the whole political stock market is revolutionized whenever the votes are counted.



Stewart Alsop

In the just concluded electoral hustle, the biggest gainer, if the Republican party is half-way sensible, will be President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The biggest losers, if you make a hard-headed assessment of the facts, are a strangely assorted pair indeed, Joseph R. McCarthy and Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.

To be sure, the Republicans have not passed a miracle under Eisenhower's leadership. They have not gained in an off-year election—which the party in power has only done twice in this century.

But the shift in the House was trifling, in the Senate, infinitesimal.

The margin was so narrow in the first instance because the Republican party, in 1952, ran far behind Eisenhower. It is very clear that the Republican party has done much better than most people expected in 1954, because the Republicans had the great asset that is Eisenhower.

If anyone doubts it, let him consider the number of Governorships lost by the Republicans, a good index in itself of the popularity of the party as a party. Or let him consider what is probably the biggest upset of all, the defeat of John Carroll by Lieutenant Governor Gordon Allott in Colorado, the state most continuously exposed in campaign-time to the Eisenhower personality. Or let him analyze what happened, in this election, to the more or less overtly anti-Eisenhower type of Republican.

While a convincing Eisenhower convert, George Bender, carried Ohio in a close race, an obvious rice Christian, Joe Meek, was roundly beaten in Illinois. Other Senate races show much the same pattern, with the remarkable showing made by Clifford Case in New Jersey conspicuous among them.

ON the House side, meanwhile, an even more remarkable clean-out occurred among the President's bitterest Republican enemies, the all-out adherents of Sen. McCarthy. McCarthy and McCarthyism were not active issues in any Senate fight, but McCarthy and McCarthyism were the main issues in three widely distributed House races of great importance, and figured significantly in a fourth race.

In New Jersey, a local Joe Jr., Fred Shepard, ignominiously failed to recapture the usually Republican seat now held by Harrison Williams. In Wisconsin, another Joe Jr., Charles Kersten, went down before the awkward but determined onslaught of Henry Reuss. In Michigan, still another Joe Jr., the loud-mouthed Kit Clardy, was handily licked by a local professor, Don Hayward, who was also the founder one of the Michigan chapters of the horrendous A.D.A.

In each of these cases, the Democrat charged his Republican opponent with McCarthyism and asked the voters to choose between them on that clearly defined ground. A fourth Joe Jr., Fred Busbey in Illinois was not so directly challenged, by James C. Murray, but Busbey's defeat nonetheless completes the pattern.

Even the famous Communist issue did not pay off as expected. Vice-President Nixon, who has a far better right to use this issue than McCarthy ever had, used it to a fair-thing-well in a desperate last minute drive that was supposed to save the Rocky Mountain states. The Nixon drive did not succeed, despite the Vice-President's effectiveness as a campaigner. Colorado was the one exception and it must certainly be credited to the President.

Among the Democrats, young Roosevelt is the biggest loser because of his defeat in New York; and the biggest gainers are Averell Harriman, because of his hair's breadth success, and the Dixiecrat, J. Strom Thurmond, because of his unprecedented write-in victory in South Carolina. Other Democrats whose stock has risen greatly are young Gov. "Soapy" Williams in Michigan, and the magical vote-getter, Gov. Frank Lausche in Ohio.

BUT for the future, the Republican response to this election is really more interesting than the Democratic response. Although they all know the off-year rules, although they all are pleased and surprised that the party did so well, the Republicans can easily respond to their set-back by adopting counsels of despair. But if they are venomous and desperate and destruct-

ive because of this far from decisive set-back, they will be misreading the signs.

The signs say that the Republicans can still win in 1956, if they only try to do it the Eisenhower way. Therein lies the big choice they have ahead of them. (Copyright, 1954, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

Potluck

By M-T Staff and Contributors

The city editor found the following "news item" on his desk one day last week, presumably put there by some low character masquerading as a reporter:

POLICE COURT
Eric William Allen Jr., city editor of The Mail Tribune, of 48 Windsor ave., Medford, maliciously and wantonly failing to obey traffic signal by willfully running the red light at the intersection of Main st. and Central ave. (Highway 99), \$5; feloniously mentally swearing at the antecedents of a police officer, \$10.

Well, it ain't true—all of it, anyway. There was no fine levied on the second allegation—it was free.

Earl Miller, mayor-elect of Medford, operates a garage. Somebody not knowing, asked somebody else:

"He's a car dealer," was the reply which is pretty close, if not strictly accurate.

The person making the inquiry lifted her eyebrows in shocked surprise.

"A card dealer?" she inquired in injured tones.

"Yes, a car dealer," was the reply again.

Took some time for things to get straightened out.

A downtown service station attendant is still puzzling over this mid-week happening:

A young and attractive woman in levis and sweater went into the station rest room, was gone quite a while and finally emerged in skirt, blouse and short coat.

Use of a gas station rest room as a place to change clothing is not unheard of, but the attendant can't figure out where she got the skirt, etc., nor what she did with the levis, etc., as she went in with no package nor bundle, and came out with none.

Overheard:

No. 1—Do you know why it's healthy to breathe through the nose?

No. 2—No. Why?

No. 1—You have to keep your mouth shut.

A group of loyal Republicans got together election night in Medford to listen to election returns, and among the refreshments were a cake and some "brownie" cookies, both furnished by the same woman.

In the first place, all she planned to take was a chocolate cake. But, she said, "I was just about to take the cake out of the oven when I heard the election returns from the east, and the cake fell flat."

She added, "With typical Republican resourcefulness, I changed the chocolate cake into 'brownies' and made another cake."

It might be added that a lot of hopeful Republicans looked like the first cake—flat—after the returns were in.

Speaking of the election, it's easy to take too much for granted on the basis of early returns. One of Senator Cordón's staunchest supporters among newspaper editors was Frank Jenkins.

In a column written before the now-famous switch in Multnomah county returns came in, Jenkins said: "In Oregon, let's say merely that the best men won."

He wasn't the only editor who climbed out on a limb and then saw it off, either.

Medford Kiwanians have a new director, Chet Hubbard, whose election was decided last week a lot more easily than the election for senator.

Hubbard was tied with Dick Hanna, and both offered to withdraw—an offer which was denied. Hubbard was elected by the flip of a coin.

KYJC Sportscaster Tom Macleod interrupted his sports-cast Wednesday twice—first with a bulletin that Guy Cordón was ahead by a slim margin in the senate election, and a few moments later with another bulletin that Dick Neuberger had taken the lead.

"A race that close belongs on a sports program," Tom declared.

Maybe this belongs in the "Fame is Fleeting" department. Bob Lytle, who has served Jackson county as a commissioner for a number of years, was defeated in the primary election by Chet Wendt.

Wednesday, the Ashland Daily Tidings, published in Lytle's home town, referred to Wendt as the "incumbent" commissioner.

One Ashland Republican, quoted in the Ashland Tidings, commenting on the election of Richard Neuberger: "Well, at least we got him out of Oregon."

Auto spark plugs fire 15,000 times in 10,000 miles.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

I think it must be said that Senator Cordón's defeat at the polls by a hairline majority is a misfortune for Oregon and for the Pacific Northwest generally.

Nothing could be worse than to think of it as a disaster. That would be admitting that our welfare and our future growth and prosperity depend upon Big Government in Washington RATHER THAN UPON OUR OWN RESOURCES AND OUR OWN EFFORTS.

I'M SURE that if we go intelligently and energetically about the business of developing our own resources and stick with the job we'll come out all right.

That applies particularly to us here in Southern Oregon. We have in our rivers a huge power potential. We have abundant and valuable raw materials. We are situated midway in a rapidly growing Pacific Coast.

I think we have the resources and the energy and the LEADERSHIP to go forward successfully with OUR OWN development.

AND—

Personally—I refuse to believe that all of our benefits must come from Washington. I am old fashioned enough to believe that what we get WE MUST GET FOR OURSELVES. By our own efforts. Let's go!

WITH that out of the way, let's talk for a moment about milk.

The voters of Oregon, by a decisive majority, repealed the long-controversial Oregon milk law. That leaves the milk industry of our state in this rather difficult present position:

The sanitation laws, whose standards of quality impose necessarily high costs upon milk producers, remain effective. The law that provided price protection for the dairymen has been repealed.

This difficult situation could result in grave damage to Oregon's dairy industry.

LET'S PUT it this way: If it were wheat, say, or barley, or some other standard food crop that was concerned we could shrug our shoulders and say: "Well, if it is no longer possible to produce it profitably in Oregon, we'll have to go out of the business of producing it at home and get our supply from elsewhere."

But milk is different. Pure milk is all bound up with the problem of public health. And milk can't very well be produced in Florida or Wisconsin and shipped to Oregon. It just doesn't lend itself to that kind of marketing.

AS the situation now stands, milk producers in Oregon have two alternatives:

1. They can adapt themselves to the new conditions imposed by a free competitive market, and hope that in such a market they will not do too badly.
2. They can go to the Oregon legislature and ask for a more reasonable milk law.

I THINK this should be said: The now defunct Oregon milk law has for years met with much opposition from consumers. Many of its provisions involved regimentation in a rather extreme form. It would have been much better if milk producers had realized this opposition from the consumers of their product and had taken steps to remove the objectionable features of the law.

But they didn't. They stood pat. The result is what happened on Tuesday.

AT ANY rate, it will be several months before anything can be done. In these months, there will be a practical test of what will happen in a free competitive milk market in Oregon. It may be the free enterprisers who will engage in milk marketing under the new conditions will realize their responsibilities and will handle the marketing of milk in such a manner as to win the approval of both producers and consumers.

It will be an interesting test, and I think we will all watch it with thoughtful attention.

State Orders Three Cleanups of Sewage

Portland — (U.P.) — The State Sanitary Authority got reports of progress toward sewage cleanup from four communities Friday and told three others to do the same.

Representatives from The Dalles, Hood River, Harrisburg and Drain appeared before the authority to report progress. St. Helens, Clatskanie and Rainier were directed to take early action.

The authority also reported that three communities authorized bond issues to finance sewerage systems at Tuesday's election.

Canby approved a \$165,000 bond issues to pay for a sewage treatment plant and sewer mains. Cornelius voters passed a \$135,000 bond issue and Enterprise approved a \$165,000 bond issue for sewage treatment plants.

Is That So?

By Eugene Burns

Ranger-Naturalist



IS THAT SO?

Because of the high birthrate among small mammals, most of us have assumed that their life expectancy has been fairly short, but the true inhospitality of the world to our wild life, even including the larger species, is truly astonishing, difficult to believe.

First, let's look at the birds. Bob white quail have a life potential of about eight years. Yet of 602 nests studied, an average of only 57 nests out of a 100 came through with even one chick.

How many bob white adults resulted? Of every 100 eggs laid, only 8.5 birds survived the first winter.

In another game refuge, ring-tailed pheasants were studied. This is a hardy bird, capable of at least 12 years in captivity. Of 100 baby ringtails, only 30 were alive at the end of the first year; nine at the end of the second; three at the end of the third; and at the end of five years, not one solitary bird had survived.

Let's jump to waterfowl. Of 125,000 banded wild ducks—mind you, these had passed their most hazardous period of life and were at the flying stage—only 30 per cent reached a life-span of one year. Of the 125,000 there were 87,500 dead at the end of the first year. Yet in captivity the duck may live 15 and even 20 years.

What about small mammals—squirrels, rats, cottontails? As to be expected, low.

The life-expectancy of most newborn small game or fur-bearers is considerably less than one year. On the average, about one in three stands a chance of being alive a year.

In the study of European squirrels, out of every 200, only 25 were alive at the end of the first year; eight at the end of the second; three at the end of the third—and there was only one solitary survivor out of the 200 at the end of the fourth year. In another study of 1,500 fox squirrels, only two were more than five years old. The maximum potential of these squirrels is around 10 years.

Brown Rat Span Short

Although brown rats may attain a lifespan of two — their bearings burn out fast—a group of 366 showed that only five per cent reached one year. Breaking down the study, out of every 100 born in early spring, 74 were living in spring; 80 in summer, 15 at the end of autumn, and about five in winter.

Of 1,400 cottontails, which may live to be eight, only two were over two years old.

Does this same high turn-over apply to bighorn sheep and deer? Bighorns have a life-expectancy of about 16 years. Of 645 skulls studied—age can be determined from rings on the horns—only 487 were alive at the end of one year; 436 at the

end of five years; 146 at the end of 10, and only one lived to be 14 years.

Deer may live to be 15. In a study of 535 which passed their first year—again, the most crucial period was behind them—only 55 of these 535 were alive at the end of five years; at the end of 10 years, only six.

Trout Fare Badly

Trout which may live to attain 15 years fare badly too—the whole life-expectancy picture being surprisingly alike. Of 100 fingerlings a year old—again, at the end of their most difficult period—66 reached the second year; 42 the third; and only six reached the ripe old age of four—and these six veterans were barely taking-size, seven inches long.

Clearly the causes of death in the wild—inclined weather, inadequate food, disease, parasites, predators—take a heavy toll, with the actual length of life far below the potential. In an extremely small number does death come from old age.

Small wonder then that nature places such a tremendous emphasis on reproduction... courtship, mating, giving birth, protecting and training the young so that the individual species does not perish.

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Free: By special arrangement with the editors of The Encyclopedia Americana, my panel of judges will award each week to the reader who sends me the best question on nature and wildlife a complete 30-volume set of this world-famous reference work in a handsome Sealcraft binding.

Each week, new questions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your questions to: IS THAT SO? c/o Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

Study of Sewage In Phoenix Area Set by Committee

Phoenix — A special sewage study committee has been named for Phoenix by Mayor Kathryn Stancliffe.

The committee is headed by Mayor-Elect Dan Adams as chairman, and includes City Attorney Frank Van Dyke, Frank Lovett, Vincent Clafin, G. G. Skinner, A. H. Dudley, Jack Hoffbaur, A. H. MacKintosh, Ray Clafin, Bert Stancliffe and C. C. Peebler.

The group will investigate the possibility of a sewage system for Phoenix and connection with the South Bear Creek Sanitary district, south of Medford. Joint meetings with the district and the gathering of data on the proposed project are planned.

Partial repair of work done last year on surfacing city streets has been completed by T. E. Florey, the mayor said.

A report last week showed that an audit of the city's books found them in good order.

In other business, 250 feet of new fire hose was purchased; G. G. Skinner was given a permit for removal of the tree in front of the post office; four building permits were issued for repair or renovation and one house moving, and an official vote canvass showed the election results were the same as the first count.

Mrs. Stancliffe will attend the League of Oregon cities meeting in Portland on Nov. 14 through 17. The regional