

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. 14, 1944

(It was Tuesday)
Cpl. Bill Thorndike of Medford reports he is recovering in Army hospital in England from shrapnel wounds received in Germany.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Snudge Pot column: It beats all how gasoline rationing drastically restricts traveling. The first blizzard of winter roared over the Sierras and only 1,500 motorists en route to Lake Tahoe, on their week ends, were caught in it.

20 YEARS AGO

Nov. 14, 1924

(It was Wednesday)
Mayor appoints committee to study plans for building a city park on the banks of Bear creek.

Rogue Snowmen meet to discuss plans for winter sports season in southern Oregon.

30 YEARS AGO

Nov. 14, 1924

(It was Friday)
Georgia Minstrels, appearing at Page theater, parade on downtown Medford streets.

First heavy storm of season hits southern Oregon; many auto accidents reported in Siskiyou because of icy pavement on highways.

40 YEARS AGO

Nov. 14, 1914

(It was Saturday)
J. Percy Wells, Jackson county superintendent of schools, asks county students to make contributions to Boys and Girls Aid society to be used to help needy families at Thanksgiving time.

From the Local and Personal column: The water department issues warning that all water users from now on should take precautions to prevent freezing by packing their pipes.

What's the Answer?

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

1. This is or isn't the first time a special session of the Senate has met on a Tuesday?
2. More money is spent by the federal government for defense or by all the state and local governments for education?
3. The average 1954 car sold new will depreciate in price in its first 12 months about one-fifth, one-fourth, one-third, or one-half?
4. A Supreme Court appointment is confirmed by a majority of House and Senate, two-thirds of the Senate, a majority of the Senate or the other members of the Court?
5. Which college football team is called the Terrapins?
6. Which two of these Senators are considered anti-McCarthy: Bricker (R., O.), Daniel (D., Tex.), Lehman (D., N. Y.), Mundt (R., S. D.), Smith (R., Me.)?
7. A choreographer composes music, writes songs, carves statues, arranges dances, or leads a chorus?

The Answers: 1. Is. 2. More for defense. 3. About one-third. 4. A majority of the Senate. 5. University of Maryland. 6. Lehman and Mrs. Smith. 7. Arranges dances.

The Election Aftermath

As someone has remarked, you can prove anything by statistics.

Well, so you can prove ALMOST anything by election returns.

And both of the major parties are proving it, to their own satisfaction, at least.

THE Democrats got control of both houses of congress, against the determined and super-charged opposition of the President, so it was a great victory for the former, and a stunning defeat for the latter. That is ONE viewpoint.

MOST of the pre-election polls indicated a great Democratic landslide, yet the Democrats barely squeaked in, the usual bye-election majorities were cut to the bone, the net result therefore, was a victory for President Eisenhower and the G.O.P., especially for that 11th hour sweep by airplane.

That is another viewpoint.

So put up your money and take your choice.

THE MAIL TRIBUNE refuses to add to the confusion by giving its interpretation—except as to Oregon.

In fighting parlance in fact we would call it nationally a "draw."

THE important thing as we see it, is not just what happened on November 2nd in detail, but what is going to happen, in the immediate future.

If rushing through that Dixon-Yates contract with the Atomic Energy Commission so unceremoniously is a fair example, then there will be plenty of political fireworks in the next two years—and they might start in 60 days.

Moreover Joe McCarthy won't be the man to set them off!—R.W.R.

He Can't Win!

The Mail Tribune two or three years ago, termed Senator McCarthy a dangerous man, using the Red menace as merely a means to gain personal power and "rule or ruin."

Very few believed it then. But more have seen the danger since the revealing army hearing, and more we are sure will see it before the present session-session has ended.

FOR it is quite apparent now that the Wisconsin demagogue isn't interested in the censure proceedings per se. In fact he has gone out of his way to admit that there is no escaping such action—the senate being what it is of course and the committee that voted censure, ditto!

WHAT he IS interested in — as usual — is McCARTHY.

What he is appealing to is not any sense of fair-play or justice for himself, but to the prejudices and fears of his fanatical following and through them to gain support of the American people—or a sufficient number of them—to attain his selfish ends politically.

The "Big Lie" is still his forte, the oratorical brass-knuckle technique, his chief weapon.

The cruel, unscrupulous, unfair way he has attacked the senate censure committee and particularly its kindly and conscientious chairman, has been shameful, and should turn all decent, self-respecting citizens against him — but with the poison of his phoney anti-communist propaganda, so deep seated and widespread, and feeling he has aroused running so high in certain quarters, it won't.

HOWEVER, there is nothing more certain than this:

The "Huey Long of Wisconsin" is riding to a fall, and thanks to the fundamental discernment and good sound judgment of the American people as a whole, it may come much sooner than many observers now expect.—R.W.R.

No Alternative to Peace?

A phrase of President Eisenhower's which has caught the popular fancy expresses an important truth.

The phrase is:

"There is no alternative to peace."

What the President means is that in this atomic and hydrogen age, keeping the world at peace is more important than anything else could be; that to have another world war would mean world destruction to victor as well as vanquished—global ruin.

That is true.

But it is also true that it doesn't mean the policy of this country is or ever will be "peace at any price."

And the danger is Soviet Russia, might make the mistake Hitler made and decide she can continue her policy of aggression unimpeded for Uncle Sam would be "too proud to fight."

In other words, what every thinking person realizes—or should—is the necessity in our own self-interest of avoiding war on a worldwide scale at (almost) any price. If that almost were overlooked it might prove an inadequate prevention of war, because of a mistake, not in this country, but the other side of the Atlantic, not in American calculation but in Russian interpretation.

SO we think it might be well if President Eisenhower would, when some opportune time comes around, make it clear that of course here IS an alternative to peace. In case of attack by an enemy power for example or imminent danger of world conquest, and consequent destruction of our freedom — then we would fight.—R.W.R.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

THE VENGEFUL DEMOCRATS
Washington—The gently cooling noises about harmony and unity which the Democratic leaders have been making should be allowed to fool nobody. The fact is that the Democrats, conservatives and liberals alike, have blood in their eyes.

They were infuriated by the Republican line as it was developed by many Republican orators, notably Vice-President Nixon. In the Democratic view, the Democratic party was slandered, if not quite as the party of treason, at least as the party of Communism and war. "That wasn't a political campaign," one hard-hit Democrat has remarked, "it was a war of extermination."

If they can only hang on to their control of the Senate, the Democrats fully expect to enjoy the sweet taste of revenge. Revenge is to take the form of washing every scrap of Republican dirty linen in the most public possible way. In this process, of course, the Democrats expect the usual assistance from Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy and his dwindling band. But if they retain control of the committees, the Democrats expect to do most of the linen-washing themselves. In the words of one Democratic strategist, "We'll investigate the living daylight out of the Republicans." Here, then, is an incomplete list of the investigations now being planned:

ONE: "The numbers racket." The Republicans' campaign use of the firing of "security risks" really got under Democratic skins. More than anything else, it lent a certain air of solid statistical validity to the Republican charges of Democratic "softness on Communism."

TWO: Dixon-Yates. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy will put under the microscope the role of the Atomic Energy Commission in the business of the Dixon-Yates contract. Rep. W. Sterling Cole chairman of the committee in the 83rd Congress, has been an avid admirer of A.E.C. Chairman Lewis Strauss. The prospective committee chairman, Sen. Clinton Anderson, has no such chummy relationship with Strauss, and Strauss may be asked some embarrassing questions.

THREE: Dixon-Yates again, but from another angle, the public utilities angle. What is in prospect is an investigation, not only of Messrs. Dixon and Yates and their companies, but of the public utilities as a whole. If it comes off, this investigation is likely to be undertaken by the anti-monopoly sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee, with the ambitious Sen. Estes Kefauver playing the leading role. This possibility is at least real enough so that Messrs. Dixon and Yates are said to be most unpopular among their fellow public utility men.

FOUR: The Brownell-Rover-Youngdahl affair. United States Attorney Leo Rover's unprecedented action in asking Judge Youngdahl to disqualify himself in the case of Owen Lattimore may be the subject of another Judiciary Committee inquiry. The main target in this case will be Attorney General Herbert Brownell, much loved by Democrats since the Harry Dexter White affair.

FIVE: The old Truman sub-committee of the Armed Services Committee is likely to be reinvigorated, for a good look at defense contracts — especially the contracts let to General Motors. There will also be investigations of "defense waste," the purpose being to prove that Charles E. Wilson and his Republican colleagues in the Defense Department have no monopoly on efficiency. "Don't you worry," one Democrat has remarked, "we'll find plenty of oyster forks."

SIX: An investigation of unfair political practices is also being seriously considered. The Democrats' exhibit A in this connection is a recording, sent out by the National Republican Campaign Committee, in which a mysterious gentleman says in a marvelous fake-Russian accent: "Defeat the Republican Congressional candidates in 1954. That is our order from Moscow. Re-

turn America to a New Deal type administration. Moscow orders that!"

All in all, the Democrats intend to show the Republicans that they are still the unchallenged masters of the techniques of investigation-for-political-purposes. After all, the Democrats first brought this technique to a peak of perfection way back in the '30s, when Joseph R. McCarthy was not long out of knee pants.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Political checkers — as played in Washington: GOP Senator Homer Capehart of Indiana says he will propose that the senate put off UNTIL JANUARY a vote on the McCarthy censure resolution.

Democratic Senator Henry Jackson of the state of Washington promptly arises in his place to predict that if such a resolution is introduced it will be voted down quickly.

WHY does Republican Capehart suggest postponement of the McCarthy censure resolution?

It's as simple as pie. He'd like to dodge responsibility for either censuring or refusing to censure the highly controversial senator from Wisconsin.

WHY does Democrat (and New Dealer) Jackson so promptly proclaim that such a resolution, if introduced in the present special session of the Senate, will be voted down pronto?

It's equally simple. The senate, as convened now in special session, is a REPUBLICAN senate. It will have to take the responsibility for whatever is done now about McCarthy. The senate that will assemble in January will be a DEMOCRATIC senate. So whatever it did about McCarthy would be a Democratic responsibility.

That's the long and the short of it.

I THINK perhaps a lesson of great potential importance emerged from the recent political campaign. It was provided by Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

Secretary Benson, away back at the beginning, laid down the line that fixed high supports for certain basic farm crops are economically unsound and must eventually wreck, if not completely wreck, American agriculture. He proposed instead a system of sliding supports that could be lowered when overproduction threatens and raised in the case of underproduction.

That was his line, and it was based upon strong personal conviction. He heaved to it and let the chips fall where they might.

WEAK-KNEED Republicans shook in their boots. They thought that Benson's course was suicidal and expected it to result in the loss of all the farm states. As it turned out, the Republicans did better in the farm states than elsewhere.

WHY? This, I think, is the reason: Our people instinctively admire and respect men who have sincere convictions and the courage to fight for them. Whether they know it or not, they are coming to despise puffyfooters who can think only in terms of votes.

IF the Republican party wants to win the 1956 election—which will go far toward determining whether our country is to continue along the Eisenhower middle-of-the-road course or is to turn sharply toward BIG GOVERNMENT—it will do well to heed this lesson provided by Secretary Benson.

If it believes in moderate, modern, regulated free enterprise, it should SAY SO, in flat, plain words — and stick with it, through thick and thin.

Japan Receives Atomic Data from United States

Washington — (U.P.) — The United States has given Japan non-secret atomic energy material and one-secret data now declassified in a complete technical library of atomic information.

Atomic Energy Commissioner Friday to Kiichi Aichi, Joseph Campbell presented the Japanese minister of international trade and industry, in a ceremony at AEC headquarters.

The collection is a duplicate of material available in 42 repository libraries in this country.

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 initials 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.

Why Not?

To the Editor: In answer to M. S. Shrock from Milwaukee. Why not move? They have a Milwaukee in Wisconsin, I'm sure Joe would like you.

Ted R. Goettling, Box 482, Jacksonville, Ore.

Is That So?

By Eugene Burns

Ranger-Naturalist

So keen is the unending struggle for existence that animals have taken over every hospitable half-acre of the world's surface, the most rugged perhaps being the wind-ripped mountain slopes between timberline and snowline.

Yet to survive the onslaughts of winter, these animals are wondrously flexible; some go into a deep torpor and let their bodies grow cold; others evade the weather by taking seasonal, timeless migratory routes; while a number conform to the surroundings by actual bodily changes.

Nowhere do mammals exhibit a greater seasonal migration than in the high mountain country. Elk, sheep, mountain goat, llama, chamois and deer descend the slopes to warmer levels where food is still available. (The migration being near-vertical every 1,000 feet descent in altitude is equivalent to a 600-mile southward migration.) And these plant-eating animals are followed in turn by the large predaceous beasts—the foxes, wolves, cougars and snow leopards.

Upland birds also seek lower and warmer levels—this movement being precisely comparable to the southward flight of the migratory birds from Canada to Mexico and from England to Africa. In the former, the movement is again measured in feet; in the latter in miles.

Others hie themselves into protected places and become dormant. Let the blizzards howl and the food crop disappear, they sleep through it all. Their pulse and breathing almost stop and temperatures may drop to within a couple of degrees of freezing—thus, strength is conserved. Burrowing impossible.

Where the soil is permanently frozen beneath the level reached by summer thaws, burrowing cannot take place, hence small tunnels remain active under the warm blanket of snow—eking out an existence from stored food, roots, and frozen insects, spiders, reptiles, frogs and toads which pass through the cold period in winter sleep.

Now we come to the physical adaptations. One of the most obvious is to withstand the cold by growing a heavier, shaggier coat of fur—and this they do. As a result, wolves and foxes of the highlands have much thicker fur than those of the warmer lowlands. And with it, their paws are grown with stiffer and longer hair for easier traversing of snow fields.

Why this? Curious as it may seem at first thought, a larger animal offers less body surface for its bulk than a smaller one. Harkening back to geometry, remember how a sphere's surface becomes smaller proportionately to its bulk as it becomes larger? Appendages Smaller.

As for the appendages, they become smaller in the north so less surface is exposed. Hence, rabbits' ears become much smaller as one pursues them from temperate into Arctic climes.

In an experiment to prove these points, mice were reared at a temperature of 85 degrees and they were found to have longer tails than those of the same strain reared in colder 65-degree temperature. Along with it, the latter had larger and stockier and decidedly heavier bodies.

In another experiment, domestic fowl were kept at 52 degrees during the third and fourth months of life. Measurements

work, success came. On a picture taken Jan. 25, 1930, a very faint dot was found which later photographs showed was moving. Excitement reigned at the observatory, but no public announcement was made until seven weeks had passed and many observations had been made.

News Flashed to World
Then on March 13, the 75th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Lowell, and also the date in 1781 of the discovery of Uranus, the news was flashed to the world that a more distant planet than ever known before had been spotted.

Various designations were for a time given the newly-found planet. Finally an English astronomer telegraphed that 11-year-old Venetia Burney of Oxford had suggested the name Pluto, from the mythological god of the underworld. The name was at once adopted.

For many years, great uncertainty existed as to the size of Pluto. On March 20, 1950, Dr. Gerald Kuiper, using the new 200-inch telescope on a night when the air was especially steady and the "seeing" excellent, obtained results which seemed very reliable. The diameter of this planet was found to be 0.46 that of the earth's, or 3600 miles, midway between that of Mercury and Mars. The mass of Pluto seems to be about one-tenth that of the earth.

The average distance of Pluto from the sun is 39.5 times greater than the earth's 93,000,000 miles. Pluto requires 248.4 years to make a complete trip around old Sol.

Pluto, Distant World

By J. HUGH PRUETT
Astronomer, Extension Division
Oregon Higher Education System

What appeal is there for you to live on a world so very, very distant from the sun that the light and heat reaching it is only a dreary 1/1600 of that which makes our earth such a genial habitation? Such a place is the planet Pluto, at the far away borders of our known solar system.

An eight-grade girl recently wrote for data on this planet to use in a class report. We repeat some of this here for the general reader.

Appeared On Photographs

Before 1930 Pluto was not known visually nor photographically. It is true that since then it has been shown that this planet appeared on photographs taken in 1914, 1919, 1921, and 1927, but no attention had been given it, or, if noticed at all, the dot was taken for a star.

After the discovery of Neptune in 1846, some light disturbance seemed to exist in its motion. The disturbing element was suspected of being a still more distant planet. During the early part of the present century, Dr. Percival Lowell at the Flagstaff observatory in Arizona spent 10 years of difficult mathematical calculation trying to determine where the new planet might be. Dr. Lowell died in 1916, long before the discovery was made.

In 1929 a new photographic telescope, especially fitted for detecting faint objects, was installed at the Lowell observatory and put in charge of Clyde Tombaugh, a young and recently employed assistant. After weeks of



How silly can we get department?

At a certain veterans' breakfast last Thursday, alcoholic drinks, as per custom, were being served. One breakfaster asked for a drink prepared with Vodka. Nope, was the answer, not serving Vodka today. International situation, you know.

The fact that Vodka is served the other 354 days of the year made no difference, apparently, nor did the fact that most of the Vodka hereabouts is made in America from a formula cooked up in the days of the Cezars.

A woman made a telephone call one day last week to what she thought was Mann's department store, but what actually was The Mail Tribune. When the call was answered, she asked for the "baby department."

She was immediately connected with the newsroom staff member who ordinarily takes the calls from the hospitals reporting new babies.

It happened that the caller and the callee knew each other, and got things squared around in no time.

Peter Rybner, who with his wife Mercia was here last week for a series of speaking engagements in Medford and other southern Oregon points, is a Swiss. Attending the football game Friday night, he asked an American friend, "Why do they call it 'football'?" They almost never touch it with their feet after the first moment.

Football in Europe, of course, is a different game, with a lot more kicking to it than the American brand.

Sometimes, in this screwy newspaper business, one reporter writes a story from notes taken by another reporter.

This was the case last week when one staff member took notes about the visit of a Greyhound Scenicruiser to Medford, and, for one reason or another, asked the other to write the story.

This he did—but he wrote two stories, one which appeared in the paper, the other which was his "literal" version of the notes of the first reporter, whose hand writing is notoriously illegible. The second story follows, verbatim:

Mary Miles, in charge of showing the new Greyhound Scenicruiser buses in this area, yesterday was quoted by newspapermen as saying "stidy ptlud slur Eugene Ribing Alb Med smallr teon."

"Few gz thoroughonar," she added. "Expviss suchy istadfr."

All in all, it has been "very favounuhe," she said.

Still another critic of style was heard last week. She was commenting on an item in the paper which told about a Mercy Flight trip to Denver where a woman was taken, the story said, "for a broken hip."

The critic wrote: "A friend of mine was planning to have her hip broken; but upon seeing the attached article decided to wait. Will you please send me details as to the Denver system?"

Reporter dropped by the Young Republicans' convention Saturday afternoon. He reported: "All you have to do is wear a charcoal-black suit, and they let you in. Helps if you tell 'em you voted for Cordon."

Refugees May Be Brought to U.S.

Chicago — (U.P.) — Federal and church officials have laid plans to bring 209,000 refugees into the United States.

More than 300 persons from 20 states met Friday at a regional conference sponsored by the National Council of Churches and the Church Federation of Greater Chicago to discuss plans for implementing the 1953 Immigration Act.

The Act allows 209,000 more refugees to enter the United States if the same number of assurances from Americans can be obtained.

Dr. Elfan Rees of Geneva, Switzerland, the World Council of Churches' adviser on refugees, told the conference that the number of homeless persons is increasing by about 18,000 a month.

"Integration, immigration or starvation is the choice facing many thousands of displaced persons abroad for whom a place can be made here," he said.

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