

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 21-29 North First St. Phone 2-9141

Subscription Rates: By Mail—In Advance: Per copy 10c. Daily and Sunday—One year \$12.00

Official Paper of the City of Medford Official Paper of Jackson County

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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 Jan. 7, 1945 (It was Sunday) Hal Rickman scores 15 points to lead St. Mary's basketball team to 43 to 31 victory over Sacred Heart, of Klamath Falls.

20 YEARS AGO Jan. 7, 1935 (It was Monday) Bill Bowerman, head coach at Franklin High school in Portland, visits in Medford, where he was prominent in high school athletics.

30 YEARS AGO Jan. 7, 1925 (It was Wednesday) Ben Plymale first Jackson county veteran of World War I to receive veterans insurance certificate.

40 YEARS AGO Jan. 7, 1915 (It was Thursday) Medford's starting lineup for basketball game with Grants Pass expected to be Beacom, center; Thomas and Williamson, forwards; and Pelouze and Cowgill, guards; special effort to be made to have building warm for game.

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

1. The Congress which convened on Jan. 5, is the 74th, 80th, 84th, 90th or 94th? 2. On security grounds Wolf Ladejinsky lost his post in the Army Dental Corps, State Department, Ft. Monmouth Research project, Agriculture Department, or Voice of America?

4-H Club Eagle Point Club Eagle Point 4-H Dairy club held its Christmas-New Year's party at the Mongold residence.

State May End Flax Fiasco

Flax, Oregon's perennial problem child, will again be up for consideration during the forthcoming session of the legislature. This time the question will be whether to continue operating the prison flax mill.

MEMBERS of the state flax and linen board, meeting recently with the board of control, told the board that the flax operation is no longer tied to agriculture development in the Willamette valley, as was the intention when the 1915 legislature authorized establishment of the prison flax mill.

Although for the past several years the flax mill has been a losing proposition the flax board chairman stated his belief that installation of some inexpensive machinery would make it possible to carry on for the next two years in the black. In any event, Governor Patterson has made it clear that the penitentiary mill will be continued through this year. It has been estimated that about two years would be required to wind up operations should the legislature decide to get the state out of the business.

IT WAS many years ago — long before the prison flax mill was authorized—that Willamette valley interests, believing that flax could be profitably grown and processed in that region, sought state aid in getting started. With the help of experts, some from this country and some imported from abroad, flax was successfully grown, but misfortune and mishandling seemed to dog the project from the outset.

Year after year it was necessary to use state funds to bail the flax project out. Ultimately the suspicion grew in other parts of the state that those mainly interested in the venture were more concerned with obtaining the state money for salaries and land leases than they were in actually producing and marketing the product.

IF THE 1955 legislature decides to close the prison flax mill, and the convicts hope it will for they hate to work in the mill's dust laden air, the state will be finally taking an action which many believe should have been taken years ago.—E.C.F.

Diet Education Needed

Good eating habits are more the result of how much you know than of how much money you make, according to a study conducted by Cornell University.

The university's researchers who interviewed 1,640 employed people found that diets improved steadily among older folk as their educational level increased, while only slight improvement followed income increases.

A less than desirable milk usage was found to be one of the most important faults in the diet of older employees though as the education level rose there was a steady increase in the percentage of those who used at least some milk.

The survey showed that there is still a very evident need to encourage the use of eggs, and milk and its products.

THE study should be of interest not only to those engaged in the dairy foods industry and the producing and distributing of eggs, but to those government agencies having to do with the administering of the price supports program.

The department of agriculture, for instance, has long been struggling with a huge egg surplus. At the present time it is planning to buy two million pounds of dried eggs to feed children through the school lunch program, as one means of reducing the storage pile.

While the milk producers' organizations and the dairy industry in general have been making some progress in educating the public as to the value of milk in the diet, little or no similar effort has been made in behalf of eggs.

Eggs by themselves not only supply some of the basic, vital food values but are also usable in countless combinations with other foods. Because of their nutritional importance, ease of distribution and comparative low cost eggs lend themselves admirably to exploitation.

IF Uncle Sam would inaugurate a campaign to educate his nephews and nieces particularly the younger ones, as to the advisability of using more milk and eggs it might be that he would be able to save some of the support money now going into more or less useless storage of these fine foods.

Such a nation-wide campaign in behalf of Savings Bonds has been outstandingly successful. Through the use of donated newspaper space, radio time, and other advertising methods people have been made savings conscious and vast sums have been put into Savings Bonds, insurance against a possible time of need. Surely the American people could be induced to take as much interest in their health and proper diet as they are in taking care of their financial well-being.—E.C.F.

DETECTIVE PINCHED Montreal (U.P.)—Red-faced police reported today that a uniformed constable arrested a morality squad detective he found loitering to observe the comings and goings at a suspected house of prostitution. The constable thought the detective was a phony.

President's Message On State of Union Tops News for Week

By CHARLES McCANN United Press Foreign Analyst

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

THE GOOD 1. President Eisenhower struck a hopeful note in his State of the Union message to Congress. "In the past year, there has been progress justifying hope, both for continuing peace and for the ultimate rule of freedom and justice in the world," he said.

2. U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold began talks in Peiping in an attempt to win freedom for 11 American airmen jailed as spies and for U.N. war prisoners still held by Red China. An announcement that Russia that it would free two Americans held in Soviet slave labor camps may have been a hint to the Chinese Communist government. There are indications Russia believes the Peiping regime blundered in convicting uniformed airmen as spies. It was announced the eight nations of the new Southeast Asia Treaty Organization will meet in Bangkok, Thailand, on Feb. 23 to organize means of meeting any Communist aggression.

3. Premier Pierre Mendes-France set out for Italy and

Matter of Fact

Moscow's Great Debate

Washington — The American and Soviet governments appear to have one thing, at least, in common. Both governments are internally divided about the direction their foreign policy should take, now that the basic decision to rearm Western Germany has at long last been made.

The evident suggestion that the Soviet government is divided on this question is, as always, fragmentary and inconclusive. But it is a good deal less so than usual.

When Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen returned to Moscow recently, he reported back that the sense of tension had measurably increased there in the few days since he had left. The British Ambassador, Sir William Hayter, who also returned to Moscow at about the same time, reported back to London precisely the same thing.

One obvious reason for this tension in Moscow was, of course, the French voting on the German rearmament issue. But another reason also appeared, when long editorials about the future of the Soviet policy were published just before Christmas in Pravda and Izvestia.

Izvestia is the organ of the Soviet government, and it thus accounted the mouthpiece of Premier Georgi Malenkov. Pravda is the organ of the Soviet Communist party, and it thus accounted the mouthpiece of N. S. Khrushchev, Secretary of the Party. The two papers took almost diametrically opposite lines.

Izvestia called for a continuation of essentially the present policy — increased emphasis on production of consumer goods and a "co-existence" policy abroad. Pravda called, in effect, for a "hard" line abroad, and a return to all-out priority for heavy industrial production, which means arms production.

The next day, Pravda published another long editorial, and this time Pravda fell in line with Izvestia. By knowledgeable Russians as well as foreign observers, this episode was universally taken to mean that there had been a basic disagreement on policy as between Malenkov and Khrushchev, and that this disagreement had been settled in Malenkov's favor.

THE episode was further taken to mean that the Russian rulers wished to make known the existence of the disagreement. The purpose was, presumably, partly to remind the West that the Soviets could adopt a tougher line if they wanted to. But another purpose certainly was to give Khrushchev, as it were, his day in court, and to remind the Russian people that no one had inherited all the powers of the dead Stalin.

It is quite genuinely true, in the view of Bohlen and all other foreign observers, that there is still no single absolute dictator in post-Stalin Russia. Moreover, the extent to which the Soviet rulers—though not ably not the ruled—feel free to disagree with each other is remarkable.

For example, there was a recent meeting between certain "neutrals" and a number of the Russian leaders, including Malenkov, Khrushchev, and Foreign Discharge.

By Stewart Alsop

Minister V. M. Molotov. Malenkov and Khrushchev engaged in a lot of free-wheeling about Soviet policy. Molotov quite obviously felt that his special province was being invaded by amateurs, and made no attempt to conceal his irritation from the foreigners. The meeting very nearly became a sort of three-cornered argument between the Russians.

There is a good deal to suggest, in short, that a "great debate" of sorts is in progress within the Soviet government. No one, of course, believes that the essential objectives of the Soviet regime have changed. But it is natural that the Soviet rulers should debate whether the "soft" policy which achieved a triumph in Asia and almost achieved a greater triumph in Europe, has not about played itself out, now that the French have at last agreed to the rearmament of West Germany.

Malenkov's recent equivocal remarks about the desirability of a four-power "meeting at the summit further suggests that the issue has not yet been fully decided. The Soviet rulers, apparently, simply have not made up their minds whether such a meeting would serve Soviet purposes, since it is now seemingly impossible further to delay German rearmament.

A GREAT debate is also, of course, in progress within the American government. This debate also concerns whether it is worth trying to negotiate with the Soviets, now that the German rearmament issue is presumably settled; and if so whether this is the time to try it. On one side are those who believe that the Soviets at least share the West's interests in avoiding mutual incineration; and that it is worth trying to agree on a set of ground rules to this end. At least to some extent, President Eisenhower inclines to this view—as does British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.

On the other side are those who have strong doubts about the value of any negotiation with the Russians except on the most limited and specific issues. Secretary of State Dulles entertains these doubts—and British Foreign Secretary Eden shares them. Thus a kind of global great debate is going on, in Washington, in Moscow, in London. No doubt it will be settled one way or another before this year ends.

Copyright, 1955, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

Public Speaking Class Will Be Opened Monday

J. N. Tobin will open classes in public speaking here Monday, he announced today. The classes will be from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. each Monday and Thursday.

He is associated with the Robertson School of Business, 40-42 North Riverside ave., and the classes will be conducted there. They are open to both men and women.

Tobin, who comes here after 28 years of instructing at the Emily Griffith Opportunity school in Denver, Colo., said the public speaking training is an aid to leadership, poise and self-confidence.

Washington (U.P.)—Rep. Olin E. Teague (D-Tex.), has warned that many volunteers signing up in the current military enlistment boom may be doing so in the false belief they still can get a free education on enkov, Khrushchev, and Foreign Discharge.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS Here's a sample of the day's offerings in the way of news: The wife of the fabulous Aga Khan says he is improving after an illness in Egypt. His spouse—who has the title of Begum—says the old gentleman has a high fever, which might be caused by the flu, but his condition isn't serious.

THE Aga Khan, by the way, is 77.

Britain's Grand Old Man, Winston Churchill, is 80—and still going strong. Clement Attlee, former Laborite prime minister, and still (by a narrow squeak) leader of the British Labor party, is 72. West Germany's Adenauer is in his middle 70s.

Ike, comparatively speaking, is still in knee pants. And Mendes France—well, he's hardly out of diapers.

YOU know the old saying—OLD MEN FOR COUNSEL; YOUNG MEN FOR WAR. Maybe this is a time for counsel, rather than a time for war. Anyway, let's hope so.

GETTING back to the Aga Khan, he's the head of a Moslem sect that has some 20,000,000 adherents. They have a pleasant little custom of weighing the old boy every now and then, and taking up a collection and paying him his weight in gold, or diamonds, or whatever precious substance happens to catch their fancy at the moment. At least, he's one person who just can't afford NOT to be fat.

DIAMONDS used for jewelry are another matter. They have no economic value. Their sole use is for adornment. They have no INTRINSIC value—their worth being governed by their SCARCITY. If they became as abundant as sand, their value would be little more than that of sand.

The shrewd gentlemen who control the syndicate that produces and markets diamonds are fully aware of this fact, and so they feed to the market just enough diamonds to keep them high-priced and therefore precious. In many ways, it's a queer world, isn't it?

Dead line Sunday (closed) is at noon Saturday, 10 a.m. Monday for Monday; other days 9:30 a.m. previous day.

USE THE SERVICES OF "Safe Repair Experts and Consultants" The Portland Safe Company 332 S.W. 11th Ave., Portland Will be doing bank work here SATURDAY, JAN. 8th Through TUES., JAN. 11th Contact: Mr. Clifford Hunt, c/o First Nat. Bank of Portland, Saturday and Sunday. Either new or old branch. Monday and Tuesday, — old branch only!

Babson: 'Finding Fortunes'

By ROGER W. BABSON

New York City, (Special to Mail Tribune) I have just been asked by a Wall Street banker to help him get some so-called "worthless" securities away from the readers of this column for a few cents a certificate (not per share). I hear that for every 50 certificates which this broker buys, he finds that 49 are now worthless; but one is worth perhaps \$1,000. This would be a certificate which some company needs in order to dissolve or consolidate without any outstanding obligations or complications.

Of course, it would be unfair to my readers for me to advise them what to do. But, I do urge you to throw nothing away which looks like a stock certificate even if your father or brother says it is "valueless and just cluttering up his desk or safe deposit box." Please do not send me any certificates to look at, but show them to your regular banker, if you wish.

Uranium Is Recovering Values of Some Lands Most of these "worthless" certificates in your attic or desk drawers are of old mining companies. They may never have been any good, or are of mines which have completely "petered out." The company did not have the money to dissolve legally, but some rancher has paid the taxes for the privilege of using the land for pasture. Hence, the company was forgotten after the stockholders were told it was no good.

The land is still useless for getting gold or silver, copper or lead; but uranium may have been found! As a result, the land could increase in value in one week from \$5 per acre to \$50,000 per acre! Some old-timer who remembers the old stockholders and has written them a letter offering \$10 a share. As the envelope containing these certificates was marked "valueless," the family sold them for \$10 per share while today they are really worth \$1,000 a share.

Always Notify Company of Your New Address When you move from one house to another and especially from one city to another, be sure to write the company in which you hold any stock of your new address. Don't ever look at a "valueless" certificate and say it is not worth a three-cent postage stamp and the time required for writing such a letter. After too many changes of address, your envelope comes back marked "unknown" and the company marks you "dead."

One of the companies in which my family has very large holdings (United Stores Common, selling on the American Stock Exchange for \$3 to \$4) has nearly 100 such stockholders who cannot be located. Perhaps you are one of these stockholders. There probably are hundreds of other companies just like United Stores. This stock could easily double or treble in value.

6C School Board Purchases Site

Central Point—About 15 acres of land on East Pine St., formerly owned by Fred Patterson, was purchased this week by the District 6 school board at Central Point for future construction of an elementary school, according to Supt. H. P. Jewett.

The land is located within the city. About 12 to 13 acres will be used for school purposes, with the remainder to be sold. The latter includes the Patterson house. Cost of land retained will be about \$1,000 an acre.

The board is considering plans for immediate construction of a unit of a new elementary building, which would eventually be expanded to about an 18-room school.

Jewett pointed out that the present elementary school population is 955, which is 30 per cent over the state standard for the size of the school grounds now in use.

The board is also considering increased enrollments in the Gold Hill school, where it is expected at least four more rooms will be needed within two years.

MAKE A CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT WITH ATTRACTIVE EARNINGS

Investment accounts in a Federal Savings and Loan Association represent a desirable security for any investor who wishes to realize an attractive rate of income upon his capital, free from speculative hazards.

Place your savings here where amounts up to \$10,000 per person are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Washington, D.C.

Funds invested in this association are loaned to home owners, secured by sound first mortgages on their property. Years of experience have proved that the safety record of conservative first mortgages is hardly surpassed by any other investment.

FIRST FEDERAL Savings & Loan Assn. of Medford 27 North Holly Telephone 2-9147



Investments made by the 10th of the month earn dividends as of the 1st.



Best-Known Home Remedy for suffering of COLDS VICKS VAPORUB Rub on Relief, Breathe in Relief.