

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-5141

ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor

HERB GREY, Advertising Manager

F. C. FERGUSON, Managing Editor

ERIC ALLEN JR., City Editor

HARRY CHIPMAN, Telegraph Editor

RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor

OLIVE STRAICHER, Society Editor

JACK JACKSON, Sunday Editor

GERALD LATHAM, Circulation Mgr.

An Independent Newspaper

Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Mail—In Advance: Per copy 10c

Daily and Sunday—One year \$12.00

Daily and Sunday—Six months 6.50

Daily and Sunday—Three mos. 3.50

Daily and Sunday—One month 1.25

Sunday Only—One year \$3.50

By Carrier—In Advance: Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent, and on motor routes:

Daily and Sunday—One year \$15.00

Daily and Sunday—One month 1.25

Carrier and Dealers—5c per copy

All Terms Cash in Advance

Official Paper of the City of Medford

Official Paper of Jackson County

United Press—Full Leased Wire

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representative:

WEST-HOLLIDAY COMPANY, INC.

Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

APPROVED MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

1955

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

March 6, 1945

(It was Tuesday)

Mrs. C. R. Braley, of Valley View dr., to leave Sunday for one week visit in San Francisco.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The Chinese are now using college-style yell leaders to inspire soldiers to war on the Japanese. Yell leaders can be that aggravating.

20 YEARS AGO

March 6, 1935

(It was Wednesday)

W. A. Gates discusses archeology at meeting of Medford's Active Club.

E. H. Hedrick, Medford superintendent of schools, to return to office after lengthy illness.

30 YEARS AGO

March 6, 1925

(It was Friday)

Ben Harder elected president of local golf club.

E. M. Wilson completes audit of Jackson county books and reports they are "in fine shape."

40 YEARS AGO

March 6, 1915

(It was Saturday)

Pupils of Miss Sadie Lacy, and of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Root, give recital at home of Dr. R. J. Lockwood.

Mrs. Jap Andrews entertains the Nullo Bridge club at her home on South Orange st.

What's the Answer?

(Can You Get 4 of the 7?)

How About A Sales Tax?

A subscriber asks why we have changed our view on a sales tax?

We haven't.

We believe under normal conditions it is a bad tax because it bears down most heavily on those least able to pay.

Take the man on a minimum wage for example, with a large family of children. Under an income-tax those children would decrease his tax under the exemption clause.

Under a sales tax they would increase what he must pay—as many times as he has children, for there is a 2 or 3% tax added on practically everything he must buy.

It isn't fair therefore to the average man in the lower brackets who is raising a family—and most of them are.

HOWEVER, the situation in Oregon is not "normal."

As before stated Oregon faces a tax and financial crisis.

So if the state legislature after a careful survey of the situation SHOULD decide the only practical solution, and the best one, would be to pass a sales tax, then the Mail Tribune would support it.

The only point stressed in this department has been that the responsibility for decision as to a sales tax did not rest on the people but their representatives, and the latter should assume it, letting the chips fall where they may.

It would then be up to the people to decide, whether they wanted such a tax or didn't.

MEANWHILE we don't go along with many who seem to think there is something inherently un-American and evil about the sales-tax.

A majority of the states in the country and many cities have adopted such a tax, and we know of none that have abandoned it.

So as the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the tax can't be as wicked and improper as some of its opponents claim.

Moreover the tax is for many—a comparatively painless tax. Two or three cents on a dollar purchase isn't much—just a "few stray pennies" as the saying goes.

And one of the outstanding advantages of such a tax particularly in a state like California with its tremendous tourist and migrant population, is that a considerable proportion of the tax has to be paid by non-residents. That's a good set-up for the RESIDENTS—very good.

HOWEVER as above stated, under normal conditions the Mail Tribune would oppose such a tax, because while to those in the upper brackets it would "mean" only a few stray pennies, it would mean a considerable sacrifice to those who, with large families and small incomes have to COUNT the pennies to get by. In other words the tax instead of being designed to get money from those best able to part with it, does the exact reverse. Which is our definition of a bad tax.

IN OTHER words the belief the Mail Tribune has changed its views of the sales tax is incorrect.

The Mail Tribune hasn't changed, only the tax and financial situation in the state, has.—R.W.R.

How About War?

The most frequent query directed to this paper is whether or not there will be war between Red China and the U.S.A. over Formosa.

We think there won't be. And the reason is the same given in this column several times before to wit: We don't believe, in spite of all the bellicose talk in Peking and Moscow, that China or Russia really WANTS war—not at the present time at least.

And we KNOW the Eisenhower administration doesn't.

So where the principal and probable participants don't want to fight, a way is almost sure to be found, to keep the peace.

IT WAS different in 1914 and 1939. Then Germany under the Kaiser and then Hitler DID want to fight.

So did Japan—at least those in control of Japan at the time.

There was the "will to win"—to get a place in the sun by force—or else!

There is no such "will" at the present time—none that we can see at least.

THERE is reason to believe both Russia and Red China (unless convinced if they don't start a war their enemies will) want to avoid another world conflict at this time so they can devote their energies and resources to the solution of pressing, domestic problems.

SO AS far as these two nations are concerned it comes down to a matter of self-interest.

And self-interest, after all, is the fundamental motivation of all nations, be they red, white or blue, or regardless of the immediate problem before them.

THIS is particularly true in this atomic age.

For the leaders of Russia and China must realize as well—or almost as well—as the leaders of the free nations, that another world war would not be a war of conquest for anyone, but a war of mutual destruction. They don't want to be destroyed—or half destroyed—any more than the democracies do—or the natives of South Africa for that matter.

So we believe there will be no war, because as Sir Winston Churchill recently indicated, fear of the con-

Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

'OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF HUMAN CONTROL'

Washington — "There is an immense gulf between the atomic and the hydrogen bomb. The atomic bomb, with all its terror, did not carry us outside the scope of human control."



Stewart Alsop

The words are Sir Winston Churchill's, from his brilliant and moving speech to the House of Commons on Tuesday. In these words, Churchill has said in effect what almost every informed American official tacitly recognizes, but hesitates to acknowledge—that the world has passed the point of no return. Even if the will to do so existed on both sides, it is no longer possible to regulate or control the new weapons.

While Churchill spoke, American Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Russia's Andrei Gromyko, Britain's Anthony Nutting, and Canada's Norman Robertson were in London, engaged in supposedly secret discussions about atomic control. Churchill was too polite to say that these discussions, of which he took due note, were an exercise in futility. But this is clearly what he thought. And it is the simple truth.

The reasons are obvious. The old American-sponsored Baruch plan for international atomic control was based on certain assumptions: that the bombs had limited power; that very few existed; that they were extremely difficult to make; that atomic installations could thus be detected and controlled. American official policy on control of the atom is still largely based on the Baruch plan but all the plan's underlying assumptions are now demonstrably false.

The hydrogen bomb is amazingly easy to make, and very large numbers of bombs have already been made. But the vital difference is in the bomb's power. Nowadays, because of the special characteristic of fallout, only a handful of bombs delivered on target would be sufficient to destroy the war potential of even such continental powers as the United States and the Soviet Union.

THE number required to paralyze this country, for example, has been authoritatively estimated as low as 28. But call it 50, or even 100. The hydrogen bomb, like the atomic bomb, sends out no detectable radiation—there is no way of detecting its presence except by uncovering the actual object itself. So the problem of hiding 50 or 100 hydrogen bombs is no more difficult than that of hiding, say 50 or 100 ten-ton trucks.

This would be no problem at all in the vast reaches of the Soviet Union, or indeed in the United States. Thus there is no agreement imaginable that could assure one side of the divided world that the other side had not secretly retained the means of total annihilation.

No man has given more thought than Churchill to the search for a way out of "this situation both measureless and laden with doom"—indeed, he sometimes seems the only Western leader with the courage to face up to the meaning of the new weapons. A voluntary agreement to control the weapons clearly now no longer plays a serious part in his thinking.

There was a time when Churchill had the courage to think soberly about another way out. Soon after the first Soviet bomb, Churchill denounced as "silly" the doctrine that a democracy could never strike first; and called for a "resolute effort" to obtain a settlement "on the basis of American atomic strength."

This was a call for a preventive showdown, and the Truman administration may have committed a mortal error when it failed to respond. But the days of the American atomic monopoly are long since passed, and for simple geographical reasons, if for no others, there is no hint of showdown in Churchill's Tuesday speech. Instead, he brilliantly elaborates the theme of a "peace of mutual terror," which he first conceived when his call for a showdown was ignored.

But when Churchill talks of a "stage in this story when safety will be the sturdy child of terror," he makes it very clear that this stage will be reached, if at all, only on three conditions.

THE first condition is that an aggressor must be faced with the certainty of "crushing retaliation." The second condition is "substantial strength in conventional forces," in order to fight non-nuclear wars—"limited wars with limited objectives." The third condition is the closest possibility "unity . . . between the United Kingdom and the United States."

The first condition is being met, if official assurances mean anything—the magnificent American Strategic Air Command is stronger than ever. But the Anglo-American alliance has been weakened, while American conventional forces have been sharply cut back.

As Churchill likes to say, "I have not always been wrong." And surely his views deserve a most respectful hearing, even in the august National Security Council, now that the new weapons are so clearly "outside the scope of human control," in a statement prepared for the agriculture committee of the house of representatives, said studies show that each dollar of farm income will create six additional dollars of national income in the form of payrolls, profits, etc."

INTERESTING, isn't it? If farm prosperity is PROPERLY DEFINED— It is probably true enough.

BUT— This fellow Wilken was plugging for support of farm payrolls at 100 PER CENT OF PARITY, in contrast to the present maximum rate of 90 per cent. That's a horse of another color. Under 90 per cent of parity support of certain basic farm crops, we have piled up surpluses running into the billions of dollars. These surpluses—which have been paid for by the taxpayers—hang over the farmer like the greenish cloud that in the cyclone belt heralds the probable approach of a tornado.

If we throw these surpluses on the domestic market, they'll WRECK farm prices in the United States. If we try to throw them on the world market, we'll be accused of dumping and will have punitive tariffs levied against us all over the globe.

I CAN'T see his scheme. The kind of prosperity he's talking about is BOONDOGGLE prosperity. We've had too much of that in the past.

At this point, I'd like to present a picture that is roughly similar to the more sensible part of Wilken's proposal. It is a picture of what industrial payrolls can do for a community—or a state.

Competent authorities estimate that a new factory employing 150 people will bring to the area in which it locates—

- 1. 1000 to 1200 new people. 2. 300 new homes. 3. 320 new automobiles. 4. 33 additional retail stores. 5. 23 new professional people. 6. Local consumption of food from 6,000 acres of land.

AND— AN EXPANSION OF TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS IN THE COMMUNITY'S TAX BASE—which means that much MORE taxable property to help carry the tax load.

THE state of Oregon, in the past two decades, has had a considerable industrial growth.

But— Industrial growth in Oregon has lagged behind industrial growth in both California and Washington. There are sound reasons for believing that Oregon's tax climate is less favorable for large new payroll industries than the tax climate of our neighbor states to the north

and the south. I think everyone who has had experience in trying to locate new industries in Oregon will agree that this has been true.

By failing—for whatever reason—to locate more new industries within its borders, Oregon has denied itself the very considerable advantages that come with a more rapidly expanding tax base.

AT any rate, I'd like to see the 1955 Oregon legislature name an interim committee to study the possibilities of providing Oregon—a tax climate that will be at least as favorable for large new payroll industries as the tax climate of our neighboring states.

If we could do that, we would ALL benefit from the expansion of our tax base that would result.

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.

Help In Floods To the Editor: As a supplement to my proposal to put the new freeway through Medford along the bed of Bear creek, with the creek itself contained in a concrete culvert, the question has come up regarding an overflow of water, such as the flood of 1927, when the canal might not be adequate to carry such an unusual flow of water.

One lane of the freeway could be constructed to act as a spillway, or even the second, third and fourth lanes, should there be a real waterspout or cloudburst. Cities and towns have been washed away from such disasters. However, the freeway would offer 100 per cent protection in such a case, provided, however, it is constructed for such a purpose, which should cost very little more, and we should have this added protection.

E. M. Tucker, President Tucker Sno-Cat Corporation, South Pacific Highway, Medford.

Thanks To PAL Club To the Editor: Thanks to the PAL club the Medford "Prop-Nuts" now have a place in which to hold their bi-monthly business meetings. In response to my previous letter to the editor, Lyle Perkins, Detective Sergeant of the Medford City Police, made arrangements for the necessary space at the PAL club. He also stated that the PAL club is open to all young men of the community who are ten years or older, and that there was room for new members in the PAL. We of this community are fortunate indeed to have a police department and others who are interested in the welfare of the youth.

The Medford "Prop Nuts," a model airplane club, hold their business meetings the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the PAL club at 7 p.m. Anyone interested in free flight, U-control, or radio control model airplanes is invited to attend. Weather permitting, we hold Sunday flying sessions 1/2 mile west of the White City Park. A contest will be held March 20. Prizes will be awarded to Junior class and Open class winners.

Thanks again to the PAL club, they are performing a much needed service in our community.

Robert Ottoman, Rt. 2, Box 358, Medford, Oregon.

He Is "Resigned" To the Editor: Once more the nation is saved, all's right with the world, and we can all go back to our knitting. Eisenhower and the national commander of the American Legion have come out for God. This somewhat belated approval of the Deity is reassuring. Year or so ago they were crying for "a return to religion," but since they have got around to giving God a pat on the back, the height of hypocrisy is almost achieved.

But brother, we ain't really safe yet. I'm still shaking in my boots. Ike and his Klan commanders are running too true to form. I don't know just what to expect but I do know this: When these exemplars of the political sell-out finally complete the cycle and start sobbing about "home and mother," I shall have a stout stomach these days, that's true, yet there are some things even the strongest can't take.

"Indispensable man?" Well, the guy with the world's silliest smirk is a vote-getter, which may make him indispensable to the Republican party and all that. Who else have they got? Likewise the Democrats? But let's be sensible. After all, what is so easily expendable as the politician—be the office high or low? Anybody can do it. We prove that at every election. Ho hum.

Yours resignedly, Dan Morrison, Siskiyou, Oregon.

REACH AGREEMENT Walla Walla (U.P.)—Walla Walla county, Wash., and Umatilla county, Ore., have reached an agreement on construction of a 20-mile highway between Walla Walla, Wash., and Helix, Ore., as an alternate to the Lake Wallula route, officials of the two counties said Saturday.

and the south. I think everyone who has had experience in trying to locate new industries in Oregon will agree that this has been true.

By failing—for whatever reason—to locate more new industries within its borders, Oregon has denied itself the very considerable advantages that come with a more rapidly expanding tax base.

AT any rate, I'd like to see the 1955 Oregon legislature name an interim committee to study the possibilities of providing Oregon—a tax climate that will be at least as favorable for large new payroll industries as the tax climate of our neighboring states.

If we could do that, we would ALL benefit from the expansion of our tax base that would result.

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

Sid Hollingsworth, The Mail Tribune's Camp White correspondent, must have set some sort of speed record in reporting Friday.

A staff member made a talk at a meeting at the domiciliary that afternoon, then he had a cup of coffee with those in charge of the meeting, chatted for a few moments, and drove back to town.

He arrived at the office, and found on his desk a complete story about the meeting, together with quotations of what he'd said.

He still doesn't know how Sid managed it.

Wednesday, at about 2 p.m., a fire was reported and the warning siren at the intersection of Main and Front sts. was sounded.

As the siren continued to wail, a man rushed out of a front st. tavern, where he apparently had been for some time. He listened to the siren a moment, then stopped a passer-by to ask, "My gosh, is it noon ALREADY?"

County Agent Glenn Klein last week announced plans for

for a "4-H Club Rabbit School," to be held at Grants Pass.

To which County Agent Eula Wintermote replied, "Why send them to school? They already know how to multiply."

Oh.

Editorial from the Roberts Road Weekly, which is fast growing to be the favorite weekly newspaper of the M-T staff:

"Birds help in many ways. They help get harmful bugs out of gardens. You can attract birds by putting out food and not letting the cat out to eat the birds."

Editor & Publisher, the trade magazine of the newspaper business, sometimes speculates and ponders on problems common to all newspapers. In a recent issue there was a tongue-in-cheek discussion of headline writing.

One problem was to shorten a headline to the effect that President Eisenhower and members of the Republican party had been reelected. The agile-minded writer proposed this one:

Ike, ilk in. Well, it would fit, anyway.

Is That So?

By Eugene Burns Range-Naturalist

Which is more intelligent, horse or grizzly? Mountain goat or beaver? Red fox or lion?

Just for fun, why don't you take out a pencil and line up these representative animals from bright to dull—gorilla, Indian elephant, lion, domestic dog, beaver, orangutan, rhinoceros, tiger, wolverine, chimpanzee, giraffe, white-tailed deer, grizzly bear, coyote, red fox, big-horn sheep, mountain goat, domestic horse, brown bear (European), gray wolf.

Now then, compare your list with one made up by William Temple Hornaday, for many years director of the New York Zoological park and a great

outdoorsman. Attempting to be objective, Hornaday took into consideration ten factors: hereditary knowledge of the animal, perceptive faculties, original nervous energy, keenness of the senses, use of the voice.

Assigning 100 points maximum for each point—a possible 1,000 for each animal—Hornaday gave the chimpanzee the highest score, 925 points. Further he claimed that it was the most intelligent of mammals, below man. The chimp's greatest shortcoming is the use of his voice. In this the domestic dog excels.

Scoring equally below the chimp are the orangutan, Indian elephant, domestic horse and domestic dog, with 850 points.

By purely personal opinion, he assigns the orangutan, the No. 2 spot and adds that the Indian elephant is perhaps the third from man in mental capacity.

Due To Association As for the domestic horse and dog, their high rating is due to their age-long association with man and education by him. To prove his point, Hornaday says the wild horse is a very different animal from the domestic horse—ranking perhaps with the deer. A high-class dog, he adds, is mentally in closest touch with man's mind, feelings, and impulses. In fact, the dog is the only animal that can read a man's feelings from his facial expression says Hornaday.

That takes care of 2, 3, 4 and 5. Just below these Hornaday scores the lion, grizzly bear and beaver with 725. In explanation he adds: in managing his domestic economy the beaver manifests more intelligence, mechanical skill and reasoning power than any other wild animal. As for the lion, he is endowed with keen perceptive faculties, reasoning ability, and judgment of a high order and his mind is surprisingly receptive. The grizzly he claims is very keen of nose, eye, ear and brain.

The wolverine—bane of the northland trapper—rates 9th, with 700. It is the most cunning of North mammals, states Hornaday—a large order surpassing both gray wolf and grizzly. Its skill in avoiding the jaws of a trap while destroying a trapline is legendary.

The European brown bear and the red fox, with 650, come 10th and 11th; the brown bear scoring low in memory and use of voice; the red fox scoring high in receptivity in training and efficiency in execution.

Wonderful Minds The mountain goat and gray wolf, 12 and 13, are a standoff at 625—although these animals have "wonderful minds," in-

cluding original thought and reasoning but their memory is none too good and their use of voice poor.

The white-tailed deer, which Hornaday rates much brighter than the mule deer, and the tiger are 14 and 15, paired at 575.

Comes now the big horn sheep 16th with 525; the gorilla, 17th with 500, and paired with the coyote (although I would place the coyote higher than the gray wolf in the No. 13 spot). The giraffe follows at 300; and the prize dunce, coming in 20th, is the rhinoceros, woefully deficient in all departments, and scoring a possible 175.

Any resemblance to your list? (Copyright, 1955 by Eugene Burns)

(Released by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

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.



labor Council Here Passes Resolution For Legislators

The Medford Central Labor Council, at a regular meeting last week, adopted a resolution asking members of the legislature to do all in their power to seek the repeal of last session's Bill 663, and to prevent "the enactment of any other type of anti-labor bills which may come before the legislature," it was reported by Pauline La Plane, secretary to the council.

The council also voted to make a donation to the Oregon State Federation of Labor for 1955 scholarship awards. Three scholarships of \$500 each, and three of \$100 each for runners-up, are awarded to students making the highest scores in a competitive examination on labor and industrial problems, and who also have good scholastic records.

Ask Program Support It was reported that the council also resolved to write to the Standard Oil company in San Francisco, asking that it continue sponsorship of the Standard Hour, which has been broadcast on the west coast for the past 28 years. Members said the loss of the Standard Hour would remove one of the most important of the fine music programs.

The council urged that all lovers of the fine program also write the Standard Oil company, 225 Bush st., San Francisco, asking that the program be continued.

Southern Pacific Man Named Chief Clerk

Gordon H. Klope, who was transferred from the Southern Pacific's general freight office in Portland to a