

Medford Mail Tribune

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Flight of Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO June 10, 1945

(It was Sunday)

Harry L. Holmes and David H. Holmes of Bear creek orchards establish scholarship fund for Jackson county four year high school graduates.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: There is a special city election Tues. Voters are urged to line up at the polls first, and the golf lynx and river bank later.

20 YEARS AGO June 10, 1935

(It was Monday)

Special train to board National Guardsmen from Medford, Ashland, and other Southern Oregon cities for encampment in Ft. Lewis, Wash.

The Rogue Valley cherry crop anticipated to be light this year.

30 YEARS AGO June 10, 1925

(It was Wednesday)

Chamber of Commerce working to get Woodmen of the World convention here.

Jackson county to have two state traffic officers, whose headquarters will be Medford.

40 YEARS AGO June 10, 1915

(It was Thursday)

The Chinese Trade commission invited to stop in Medford, and includes merchants, diplomats and manufacturers who are studying markets and new methods of business.

Preparations being made to open Crater Lake Inn July 1.

What's the Answer?

(Can You Get 4 of the 7?)

1. Dwight D. Eisenhower was graduated from West Point 20, 30, 40, or 50 years ago?

2. Most auto makers are still offering what they call a club coupe; right or wrong?

3. The Supreme Court hasn't had a Chief Justice from the South since the Civil War; right or wrong?

4. Do more federal employees work in California or in the District of Columbia?

5. The late Booker T. Washington, outstanding Negro leader was or wasn't born a slave?

6. Russia recently sent an official delegation to a country not under its control: Argentina, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland or Yugoslavia?

7. Helen A. Keller can see but not hear or speak, speak but not hear nor see, hear but not see nor speak, or see nor speak nor hear?

The Answers: 1. 40. 2. Wrong. 3. Wrong. 4. Wrong. 5. Fred M. Vinson (1946-53) from Kentucky. 4. More in California. 5. Was. 6. Yugoslavia. 7. Speak (a little) but not see nor hear.

MOUSE SCARE REWARDED

Memphis, Tenn. —(U.P.)—The court of appeals affirmed a \$1,750 judgment for Corinne Reynolds in compensation for a leg injury caused by a mouse. She said she crashed against a desk in the paper company office where she worked when office manager Cecil W. Koffman waved a dead mouse at her.

An Unreasonable Order

When is a tree not a tree? The answer? When it is subject to taxation. Then it becomes an issue.

There is one such issue with at the moment, and it may take some time to get the problem clearly in mind.

THE taxing of trees became an issue recently when a member of the State Tax Commission discovered that orchard trees have, like other growing crops, not been figured in as part of the taxable value of the land on which they grow.

The commission began looking into the problem, and a hearing was held in Medford on the matter. The tax commission then went back to Salem and asked the opinion of the attorney general as to whether orchard trees are, or are not, subject to such taxes.

He replied, in effect, yes, they are, just the same as timber and shade trees.

WHEREUPON the tax commission issued an order, dated May 31, and mailed it to the county board of equalization (it didn't arrive until June 6) instructing it to "assess the value of orchard trees at the same percentage of true cash value as other real property and include same in the assessment of real property upon which such trees are located."

The order went further, instructing the board "to remain in session from day to day until there has been substantial compliance with this order, but in no event later than June 16, 1955, and that the assessor . . . shall thereafter make all necessary adjustments."

NOW on the face of it, it might appear logical that the law which defines real property and includes trees would mean all trees. It is here that a bit of additional background information is needed.

This original law specifies, among other things, that real property includes "all mines, minerals, quarries and trees in, under or upon the land."

The law was written nearly 100 years ago, and in these days there were few if any orchard trees in all of Oregon. To the local orchardists it appears clear that the law as quoted above referred only to trees as timber (which is the word used in subsequent references in the same law) and not to trees considered as farm crops.

THE solution of this problem, in the long haul, undoubtedly will lie with the courts, or, possibly, with the legislature. It is not the purpose here to argue the merits of the dispute.

The short term problem of the county board of equalization and of the county assessor, however, is something else again.

County Assessor Robert G. Fowler served as county agent here for many years, and is about as well informed a man as one can find on problems of local agriculture. He said this week that strict compliance with the tax commission order would be a physical impossibility.

Why? Because there are some 12,000 acres of orchard trees in the county, with plantings varying from 48 to 110 trees per acre, some of them on good soil, some on bad soil; some irrigated, some unirrigated. The values, thus, would vary greatly from orchard to orchard, even from field to field.

It would take "two men, who knew what they were doing, six months" to comply with the order, Fowler explained—let alone within the week specified. He added that no one on his staff is a fruit orchard specialist. The tax commission has no orchard specialists to help out. And the deadline specified is next week.

IN the face of these facts, the commission order seems unreasonable, arbitrary and absurd.

Whatever the ultimate decision as to whether a tree is timber or a crop, the commission should, at the very least, back off long enough to permit the matter to be handled in an orderly and efficient manner, and not demand or expect what is physically impossible.—E.A.

Board of Education Loses Eight Teachers

Portland — (U.P.)—The State Board of Higher Education will acknowledge the retirement here Monday of eight faculty members with a total of 250 years service to the state.

Leaving the state's colleges and universities will be Dr. Edna Landros, assistant professor of classical languages, University of Oregon, 27 years service; C. May Workinger, assistant professor, teacher placement, 45 years; Vera H. Brandon, associate dean of home economics, 27 years; William E. Milne, head of the department of mathematics, 34 years; W. J. Chamberlin, associate professor of entomology, 33 years, all of Oregon State College.

Amanda L. Zabel, professor of English and literature, Eastern Oregon College, 26 years; Percy M. Collier, professor of English and literature, 25 years, and P. W. Janney, professor of business administration, 33 years, both of Portland State College.

TO SPEAK AT UO Eugene —(U.P.)—Dr. Stuart LeRoy Anderson, president of Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, Calif., will be commencement speaker at the graduation exercises of the University of Oregon Sunday afternoon.

Stockholm Explosions Said Youthful Pranks

Stockholm, Sweden —(U.P.)—Soviet buildings have been bombed twice in the past three days but authorities today said the explosions were only "teen-age pranks."

A bomb exploded in the yard of the Soviet Embassy last night, destroying a diplomat's car and shattering windows in neighboring buildings.

Last Tuesday another bomb was set off in the office of the Swedish-Soviet Society, a Moscow-backed organization. Police did not disclose this incident until last night's explosion.

No one was injured in either blast.

Shakespearean Actor Declared Improving

Hollywood — (U.P.)—Noted Shakespearean actor Walter Hampden was reported in "very satisfactory" condition at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital today after suffering a mild stroke.

Hampden was stricken while on his way to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio in nearby Culver City yesterday. Hospital doctors described his stroke as "very mild."

The stage star flew here from New York this week to appear in the movie "Diana." The 75-year-old actor has been on the stage for 44 years.

Formal Invitation To Soviets for Big 4 Meeting Tops News

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Foreign Analyst The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

THE GOOD 1. The United States, Great Britain and France formally invited Soviet Russia to a Big Four meeting "at the summit," to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, from July 18 to 21. President Eisenhower, who will represent the United States, made it clear that he will approach the meeting with caution and vigilance. He and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles were prepared to cooperate in any attempt to reduce world tension. But the President said in a speech at West Point that it might take a generation of effort to obtain the kind of peace the United States seeks.

2. A Soviet Russian invitation to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany to visit Moscow caused a diplomatic sensation. The first reaction in western capitals was nervous. It was obvious that the Kremlin sought to sabotage the rearmament of West Germany. But President Eisenhower quickly said that he has complete confidence in Adenauer as a man who will "stand by his allies and his friends." Adenauer himself, in a frank interview with Vice President Jack Bisco of the United Press in Bonn, said that if he does go to Moscow, "one thing is certain: We will faithfully observe the obligations taken up under the treaties with the West."

3. Italian Premier Mario Scelba of Italy won a victory for his Christian Democratic party in regional elections in Sicily. The victory materially strengthened the position of Scelba, who is a firm friend of the United States and a bitter foe of Communism. Scelba has been under attack by left and right wing rebels in his own party.

THE BAD 1. British industry was threatened by creeping paralysis because of a railroad strike, now in its 13th day, by 67,000 locomotive engineers and firemen. Five British and Canadian ocean liners also were tied up by striking dock workers at Southampton and Liverpool. There were indications that the railroad strike might be settled this week end. But it already had cost British industry millions of dollars, and cost millions of dollars in wages to workers laid off.

2. Indochina and French North Africa continued to be danger spots. In Indochina, there was fighting between the forces of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem, whom the United States supports, and the Hoa Hao sect in a small scale civil war. In North Africa, continued terrorism in Algeria forced the French government to plan major troop reinforcements.

3. Bad feeling between the Arabs and the Israelis threatened new violence in Palestine. Prime Minister Abdel Gamal Nasser of Egypt warned that if the Israelis attacked Egyptian positions in the so-called Gaza strip on the Palestine coast it would mean war. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., United States chief delegate to the United Nations, and U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold appealed to both Egyptians and Israelis to cooperate in reducing tension.

Babson and Family Income

By ROGER W. BABSON

Babson Park, Mass. (Special To Mail Tribune). I wonder if you realize that a far greater social and economic revolution is taking place right under your nose than has taken place in Russia. This is a revolution that should put Russia to shame.

Take a look at what has happened to you. As little as 10 years ago did you expect to own a home such as you probably have today? Did you ever expect to have the kind of car that is yours, to go to the places and do the things you've been doing lately? The household appliances that are yours? To be able to send your children to college?

A young Babson Institute senior who will graduate this June has had a number of job interviews and several offers. One company offered him an especially good opportunity and we supposed he had accepted their job offer. Upon inquiry, he hedged and said he had not because they were not paying enough. He wanted more than their \$300 per month to start because some of his classmates were getting offers of from \$325 up. It is nothing short of fantastic the number of technical and business administration college men who will start out this June not with just a diploma, but with a wife, perhaps a child, a car, and a \$4,000-a-year job!

Increase in Families With Incomes Over \$4000 Since 1947 there has been a 70 per cent increase in the number of families with incomes over \$4,000. Back in 1944 the average family earned \$4,027. Today, the average for the American family, including both farmers and those living in the cities, is \$5,330. And the average city family today earns over \$6,000 annually! But most startling of all is the fact that a whopping 44 per cent of all non-farm families earn between \$5,000 and \$10,000 a year. At the other end of the scale, only 30 per cent of all families, including the traditionally low farm-income group, earn less than \$3,000. Only 15 per cent of the city families are today found in this group. But keep in mind that these figures apply to families living under the same roof, not necessarily to individuals.

But this is not all of the story. The real eye opener is found in the great economic leveling process that has been at work these past dozen years. Fewer and fewer families are making over \$10,000. Only 9.8 per cent of our city families make over \$10,000.

In short, we have broadened our market base with a greatly increased number of potential buyers of goods and services. This expanded market base in itself should help to keep us prosperous. This, then is a revolution in earning power. It has already increased the middle-class group of wage earners so

that we today have nearly achieved a one-class, middle-class society, with little poverty and few extremely wealthy persons.

Consumer Confidence Keeps Business Rolling Certainly I would be one of the first to admit that pent-up war demand was responsible for the spurt in business right after the war. But that was over by 1950. What keeps us rolling, now in 1955? Consumer confidence! How people feel about their local, state and national governments, how they feel about the future, whether they have confidence in Washington — these psychological factors have had a great deal to do with our good business. Newspaper advertising has created a climate of confidence in which it has been possible for us to consume our way to prosperity.

Businessmen and manufacturers are optimistic, too. When they spend money for new stores, new plants, and new machinery, we know times are good. And, business plans to spend about 5 per cent more on these things in 1955 than it spent in 1954. When projecting plans into the future, most manufacturers feel that business will be sufficiently good to necessitate a further 10 per cent — 12 per cent addition to their productive capacity between 1956 and 1958. Yes, it is a tremendous revolution that we are part of a revolution that makes our standard of living almost unbelievable to most other parts of the world. Character, education and advertising are the basic forces needed to have prosperity continue.

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 40 words.

Is Against Bull Dosers To the Editor:

We agree with the statement in Mining Lore that most of the isolated mineralized sections of the southwest have only been scratched on the surface. But we disagree on the use of Bull-dozers to uncover prospects, veins, lodes or dykes until a thorough determination has been made first hand, as the tracing method is somewhat of an art among the most practical miners of the old school of hard knocks.

There is no short-cut method known as yet that can safely be applied to work like making a productive mine, unless surface indications as well as character of formations are present, if the virgin ground is disturbed too much by a mechanical process, that interferes with the regular means used by experienced methods.

Prospecting, like chemistry is a life long study, there is something new cropping up every day. In other words, the unexpected happens quite often. Burt Kissingner 520 Boardman st. Medford

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

The invitation to Adenauer The Soviet invitation has, we may suppose, come sooner than Dr. Adenauer expected or would have wished.

Presumably he would have preferred it if Moscow had waited until the autumn, that is until after the first cadres of the German army are in being.

Nevertheless, the Bonn government has expected and has been counting upon diplomatic recognition and an exchange of ambassadors. In fact there is some reason to think that there have already been unofficial soundings taken both ways about the acceptability of certain persons to head the missions.

There is little doubt, therefore, that Dr. Adenauer will accept in principle the Soviet proposal to "normalize" diplomatic relations, even though he may not wish to go himself to Moscow in, as the Soviet note says, "the near future."

The timing of the Soviet invitation shows light, I think, on how the Soviet rulers regard the forthcoming meeting at the summit, and the various Four Power and other conferences which are supposed to follow it. Quite evidently they do not believe that the three or four day meeting at Geneva is to be, or that it could be, another Yalta. That is to say that it could not be another conference by a few big powers who assign territory, fix boundaries, and authorize governments. The Soviets are expecting to transact their real business not in generalities and wholesale at the top level conference but directly, bilaterally, hand-tailored and at retail, with particular countries.

THEY did this with Austria. They are doing it with Japan. They have tried to do it with Yugoslavia. They have set about doing it with Germany.

This latest note to the Bonn government marks the end of the period during which the fate of Germany was to be decided by the Big Four. At the British conference in the winter of 1954 it was already clear that neither the Western powers nor the Soviet Union believed that they could agree upon a German settlement. All of them, though in different ways, had come to the same conclusion—that the Germans themselves will be the principals in the negotiation of a German settlement.

And as three-quarters of the German nation live in the West German Federal Republic, the Soviets have taken the first step toward negotiations with the Germans.

This does not mean, so I would guess, that the Kremlin intends to make an offer on the basis of "take it or leave it" — let us say, reunification for resignation from NATO, withdrawal of the Red Army for the withdrawal of the American forces from Europe.

The tone and substance of the Soviet note looks, it seems to me, to a long courtship of the Germans rather than to some sudden and spectacular coup. If the men who are responsible for this note remain in control of Soviet policy, we must expect the Soviets to follow a gradual policy on reunification, on frontiers, on liquidation of the East German government, withdrawal of troops, and alliances.

THUS the Soviet note is not an invitation to Dr. Adenauer to come to Moscow and agree on a German settlement. It is an invitation to establish diplomatic relations, to lift somewhat the Iron Curtain, and to expand trade, leaving the hard questions of a settlement to be dealt with later on when the relations between Bonn and Moscow have become better.

The authors of this note are well informed about West German policies. Quite plainly they mean business. For Dr. Adenauer too believes in the gradualist approach to a German settlement, being convinced that when Germany is rearmament, when Germany has achieved a leading place within the NATO alliance, he will be talking with the Soviets from a position of great

strength. There is nothing in the Soviet note which raises obstacles or objections to the general policy of the Adenauer government. The offer to establish diplomatic relations and to extend trade—is in the text of the note—unconditional.

Mr. Dulles can now shed at least two of his worries. He can put aside for a while the wet blankets he always keeps available. One of his fears has been that the people of the United States will expect too much of the meeting at the summit. Another that the President will be asked to make too many big decisions at the summit. The Soviet government may have grandiose projects to offer at the summit. But the fact of the matter is that the Soviet government is now transacting its real business below and apart from the top level conference. We may soon be worrying about something else. We may soon be asking ourselves whether we know all that we need to know about what is going on down there below the summit.

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Senator Praises Work of C of C Legislative Group

The work done by the legislative committee of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce during the past few months was praised here yesterday by State Sen. Philip Lowry.

Senator Lowry, speaking before the chamber's board of directors, declared that the committee has brought statewide recognition to Medford through its activities in connection with its legislative session.

He urged continued studies of tax matters, water codes, and public finance, and suggested that the committee work with legislative interim groups. The chamber's legislative committee is under the chairmanship of Frank J. Van Dyke.

Another matter brought to the attention of the board at yesterday's meeting was the parking of downtown merchants parking their cars in metered areas and "feeding the meters," thus limiting the amount of parking space available to customers. It was noted that these merchants are harming themselves by forcing customers to go elsewhere.

It was suggested that offstreet parking would be an aid in solving the problem, and a progress report on offstreet parking was presented.

It was announced that the Greeters committee of the chamber will go to Crater Lake lodge June 16 for a 7:30 a.m. breakfast meeting. A purpose of the meeting will be to extend a welcome to Harry Smith Jr. and Harry Smith Sr., the new owners of the lodge.

P. K. Nelson Herd Tops Month's List

The P. K. Nelson dairy herd of 22 animals topped the herd summary for May prepared by the Jackson County Dairy Herd Improvement association. The herd produced an average of 926 pounds of milk and 49.8 pounds of butterfat.

Owners of other herds in the top five included Richard Westberg, 38 animals averaging 1,058 pounds of milk and 48.7 pounds of butterfat; W. C. Higgenbotham, 49 animals averaging 1,329 pounds of milk and 44.1 pounds of butterfat; R. L. and Blanche Wyant, 31 animals averaging 799 pounds of milk and 43.9 pounds of butterfat, and W. J. and Dolores Eary, 10 animals averaging 1,199 pounds of milk and 42.6 pounds of butterfat.

Top individual cow was Roga, owned by Clarence and Sadie Williams. The animal produced 2,294 pounds of milk and 96.3 pounds of butterfat.

Roseburg — (U.P.)—Howard Doak, a 32-year-old logger, was killed near Drew southeast of here yesterday when struck by a falling tree. Coroner L. L. Powers reported. Doak recently moved here from Weiser, Ida.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS President Eisenhower, addressing the graduating class at West Point, tells its members:

"Your enduring contribution to America may well be at a COUNCIL TABLE far removed from war . . . Your entire lives may AND SHOULD BE as seriously devoted to leading toward peace as to preparing yourselves for the tasks of war."

THAT'S good advice from the top soldier of the world of today to the young men who are preparing themselves to be America's top soldiers of the world of the future.

THE projected Four-Power conference "at the highest level" is only a BEGINNING of new efforts toward the goal of enduring peace . . . It may be a generation before an enduring peace is achieved.

He warned against what he calls "fatuous expectations that a world, sick with ignorance, mutual fears and hates can be miraculously cured at a single meeting."

HE'S telling us: Hope for the best. Be ready for the worst. Keep our shirts on. That's good advice for ALL of us.

ALGER HISS bobs into the news again. As follows: "Alger Hiss, former state department who served a prison sentence for perjury, pleaded guilty in New York to PLAYING BALL IN A PROHIBITED AREA. He paid a \$3 fine as the alternative to two days in jail.

"Hiss received a summons on June 2, which alleged he was playing ball with his 13-year-old son in a section of Washington Square park where ball playing is forbidden."

I THINK very little of Hiss. He sold his American birthright for a mess of Communist potage. But it's far better for him to be out playing ball in a public park with his kid than to be out with a bunch of Commies cooking up trouble.

Instead of summoning him into court, it would have been wiser in this instance to have explained to him courteously that for reasons that it considers good the City of New York doesn't permit people to play ball in that particular spot but provides other places where ball playing is encouraged.

The way the situation was handled smacks of persecution—which seldom pays off.

A BILL to create a San Francisco bay area smog control district is on Governor Knight's desk in Sacramento. If he signs it, it will create a district to be governed by a ten-member board which will have the authority to levy a ten-mill tax on each \$100 of assessed valuation, the purpose of the tax being to finance measures to abate the smog nuisance.

THE San Francisco bay area has always been supposed to have a foolproof NATURAL air-conditioning system provided by the fog and the cool breezes that blow in at night from the ocean. But even in the Bay area the problem of smog control is sticking up its ugly head.

WHAT to do? There are two ways to handle the smog problem. One of them is to spend fabulous sums of tax money to remove the pollutants that cause smog. The other is to DISPERSE industry among the smaller cities instead of concentrating it in a comparatively small number of Bigtowns.

INVESTIGATE whether you are squandering your savings to provide security for later life, extra cash income now, or are just starting to accumulate an emergency fund, it will pay you to investigate here.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASS'N of Medford 27 North Holly An Institution Dedicated To Those Who Save

The MEAT CENTER 231 EAST SIXTH ST. PORK LIVER 19' Lb. MUTTON ROAST 19' Lb. JOWL BACON 25' Lb. BEEF ROAST 29' Lb.