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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 August 15, 1945 (It was Wednesday) Cheney brothers Central Point mill destroyed by fire.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Due to the people not planting as many as they should, when the fish were reported biting last spring, a potato shortage looms next winter.

20 YEARS AGO August 15, 1935 (It was Thursday) Mann's new store to hold gala open house tonight.

Packing plants to begin operation this afternoon.

30 YEARS AGO August 15, 1925 (It was Saturday) Bids being received for new high school.

Seventh Day Adventists considering opening a valley boarding school.

40 YEARS AGO August 15, 1915 Firebugs in Butte Falls area set 25 fires.

Samples of sugar beets grown in valley sent for testing in contemplation of \$600,000 sugar beet plant construction here.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. The Government's deficit for fiscal year ending June 30 was \$1.4, \$4, \$14 or \$40 billion. 2. Which of these cars are made by American Motors Corp.: Hudson, Imperial, Nash, Packard, Studebaker? 3. This bull market in stocks has or hasn't lasted longer than any other in U. S. history? 4. Total 1955 farm production is expected to be highest on record, second highest, about the same as 1954, or lowest in five years? 5. The Hambletonian trotting race is run in Illinois, Kentucky, N.Y. state, New England, Ohio or Maryland? 6. Which baseball team was long managed by Miller Huggins? 7. Theodor Koerner is president of Austria, Czechoslovakia, National Broadcasting Corp., National Football League, Notre Dame Univ., or West German Republic?

The Answers: 1. A little over \$4 billion. 2. Hudson and Nash. 3. Has. 4. Second highest on record. 5. In southeastern N.Y. 6. N. Y. Yankees. 7. Austria.

TRACTOR SHOVEL STOLEN Jersey City, N. J. —(U.P.)—Victor De Santis, of Bayonne, N.J., complained to police that someone stole his eight-ton tractor shovel, valued at \$7,500. Police said the thieves apparently loaded the big piece of equipment on a truck and hauled it away.

FOUNTAIN SPOUTS BEER Lubbeck, Germany —(U.P.)—Lubbeck celebrated its second annual beer festival in a big way today with a beer-spouting fountain. The fountain, donated by a brewery, poured fourth some 6,600 quarts of beer Sunday to 37,000 celebrants.

Thirty-six states now have tree farm programs under way.

What's Ahead in Lumber? -- I

The lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest is on the verge of a new era. That is a large-sized statement which sums up a large-sized fact — a fact with considerable import to residents of Jackson county who are dependent on lumber and its processing for more than 50 cents in each dollar of over-all income.

WHETHER this new era will be good or bad is dependent on how wisely the industry reacts to changing economics, and on how it answers the question, "Is lumber a renewable resource—a crop—is it something that can be taken, and when it's gone, it's just too bad?"

The forest products industry is large and diversified. Each of many aspects has some bearing on the problem of whether or not the industry itself will survive. It cannot survive as we know it.

It is going to change. Whether that change will be beneficial, or will plunge the area into a period of depression, is yet unknown.

IT IS a fact that in Jackson county alone since World War II, lumber has been cut at a rate of several hundred million board feet each year. In two of the postwar years, the total has been more than 700,000,000 board feet.

It is another fact that if this rate of cutting were to be continued, it would not be many years until the crop would be gone.

When the rate of cutting is decreased (as it soon must be), some of the existing sawmills will have to go out of business. There simply will not be enough logs for them.

THESE facts, of themselves, are neither good nor bad. It is what is done to solve the problem they present that has potentialities for good or evil.

One potential answer lies in increased utilization of forest products—the bark, the limbs, the small buttends, the sawdust and other mill residues that now usually go up in smoke.

On this subject, the industry magazine, "The Timberman," has this to say:

The transition to multi-product integration is setting a more rapid pace than may be generally realized, and each operator has need to evaluate his present position in terms of long-life available resources. We can no longer open our forests as raw material for lumber alone. They are also material for plywood, pulp and paper, cellulose, fibroboard, bark products, hardboard, chipboard, chemicals and others yet to be developed.

Emerging patterns are clearly evident today. There is a strong trend toward multi-product, integrated centers. Whether it be built up from the basic sawmill or "backed into" from a pulp operation, the concept is economic, that of securing the most realization from every tree without substantially increasing the total harvest.

IN yesterday's Mail Tribune a feature story on the White City industrial area told of a development resembling greatly the concept described by "The Timberman." There is no paper mill there, nor is there a hardboard plant, nor is there a chemical-production factory.

But the idea is there — remanufacture of forest products, greater utilization of what we have. For a manufacturing center not yet 10 years old, the list is already fairly impressive, and there is good reason to believe that it will be increased.

Forest products technology is not exactly a new science, and has made considerable strides in the development of such things as hardboards and fibroboards. Waxes of superior quality can be made from tree bark. The laboratories are at work on other advances, including the reduction of costs.

Up to this point, some of these things have not been susceptible to manufacture on a scale which would allow producers to make a profit—or even avoid a loss—on them. But the time is coming when they will, particularly in the complex, integrated forest products manufacturing units of the future, where a larger gross product will result from the same amount of raw material.

BUT what of markets? The Stanford Research Institute has made an extensive study of demand for forest products and has projected it to 1975, based on present demands, on technological developments, on trends in woods products use, and on population forecasts.

It comes to several conclusions, among which are the following:

- Despite higher lumber prices, there should be a market for all the lumber produced in the United States, plus increased imports and increased re-use of salvaged lumber. Major increases are expected in the domestic production and consumption of pulp, paper and paperboard products, plywood and veneer, and hardboard and insulating board. A major decline is probable in fuel wood consumption. Only moderate changes are forecast in consumption and production of other forest products. The major increases in timber use in the West will be for softwood lumber and plywood production, with mill residuals providing material for increased pulp and hardboard production.

A continuing market for forest products seems assured. It also seems evident that the industry must place greater emphasis on higher utilization of what are now waste products, and on a greater degree of processing.

Still unanswered is the question of supply, which is, perhaps, the most vital one of all. This will be discussed in this space Wednesday.—E.A.

BANK TO BUILD

Portland — (U.P.)—First National Bank of Portland has announced plans to construct a \$1,000,000 building on Portland's west side. The proposed bank structure would be three stories tall. Its facilities include a 30-car underground parking area, and drive-in banking facilities.

DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

Portland — (U.P.)—The second annual Western area development conference to be held here Sept. 8 and 9 will feature discussions of atomic power, industrial development, markets and financing.

Dead line for Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday.



Now in August, many people head for the cooler northern states, knowing full well that the average temperature for August in Maine will be about 20 degrees cooler than in Louisiana; Western Oregon about 25 degrees cooler than Southern Texas.

But it ain't necessarily so. For brief periods the northern states can be hotter: Maine can be hotter than Florida; parts of Alaska can be warmer than Portland, Me.

If you find that difficult to believe, let's look at the record: During the past 40 years, the hottest recorded day for Miami, Fla., is 96. For Millinocket, Me., the record stands 10 degrees higher, 106. Same for interior states: the hottest recorded in Birmingham is 107—which is exactly seven degrees lower than that recorded for Bismarck, N.D.

West of the Mississippi there is little to choose among the 120



degrees recorded for Texas, the 116 for New Mexico, the 119 for Oregon, and the 118 for Washington.

For that matter, temperatures exceeding 100 degrees have been reported for every one of the states and provinces. In Fort Yukon, Alaska, north of the Arctic circle, the summer months of July and August are regularly warmer than those in Portland, Me., and considerably hotter than in San Francisco. In fact, 50 of the 62 days during these months will register 70 and higher. That "higher" includes 100 in the shade.

As for the hottest spot in North America, that dubious distinction goes to California — Death Valley, where at Greenland Ranch on July 10, the air temperature soared to 134 which is within three degrees of the hottest ever officially recorded on the face of this earth. That scorcher, incidentally, occurred in Tripoli, with a searing 137.

Not Whole Story The mere official temperature reading however doesn't tell the whole story. This 137 was recorded at a height of four feet above the ground—official readings call for this. On the ground itself, the temperature was hotter, much hotter. In fact, at the very spot where this world's record was established, the desert floor was an additional 43 degrees hotter, making 180!—a mere 32 degrees below the ordinary boiling point of water.

Now, perhaps, you are ready to go somewhere where summer heat never, ever bothers. Come along. In the Canadian Arctic, north of the slot made by McClure Strait, Melville Sound, Barrow Strait, and Lancaster Sound, the air temperature is likely to hover only eight degrees above freezing in July and August. And snowfalls are common the year around. (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 true-life nature adventure, the best nature observation, or the best question on nature and wildlife, a complete 30-volume set of this world-famous reference work in a handsome leathercraft binding. Each week new submissions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your letter to: IS THAT SO? c/o Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

Top Air Force Leader Praises Harold Talbott

San Francisco — (U.P.) — A top Air Force official Saturday described resigned Air Secretary Harold E. Talbott as a person who "is honest, forthright, and acted always as he thought entirely proper."

Talbott resigned after a Senate subcommittee questioned whether he was violating the conflict of interest law. Until a short time before his resignation, Talbott had retained his interest in a business management partnership which did business with firms seeking government contracts.

Roger Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force under Talbott, praised the resigned official as an "outstanding secretary" in a speech before the Air Force Association convention.

London — (U.P.) — Lieutenant General A. E. Percival, who surrendered Singapore to the Japanese in 1942, said Saturday the western powers should beware of the danger of an alliance between Japan and Communist China.

Catchy Phrase Seen Immediate Need for Republican Campaign

By LYLE WILSON United Press Correspondent Washington — (U.P.) — What the Republican Party needs right now is an inspired crack by a skilled phrasemaker, something to match FDR's socko invention: A New Deal.



Such a phrase brightly identifying the scope and objectives of the administration would help 1956 candidates in the field to stick aboard the President's coat tails. That is, of course, assuming that he runs again, which is being about equally assumed and prayed against by Republicans and Democrats, respectively.

Keep cool with Collidge, Harding's normalcy, McKinley's full dinner pail, Wilson's hekept-us-out-of-war may have been corny or, even, phony. But they all had political sock which paid off at the polls.

Mr. Eisenhower has come up with some catchword descriptions of his own administration. They didn't take. For an early "dynamic conservatism" he substituted last Jan. 20 "progressive moderation" as the basic description of his objectives and principles. Beginning his third year in office, the President said his administration sought to be: "Liberal in its human concerns, conservative in its economic proposals, constructively dynamic and optimistic in its appraisal of the future."

Middle of Road Man That resounding statement, likewise, failed to find a place in the common language of the people. The President sharply protested earlier when others

sought to tag his administration as new deal. Not so, he said.

Best description to date, perhaps, is that Mr. Eisenhower is a middle of the road man, and is busily widening the same. He's been over to the left, or Democratic side, of the road with his foreign program, taking most of his party with him. The old isolationist wing is now but a fistful of feathers. But, for example, in carrying on the New Deal reciprocal trade policies, Mr. Eisenhower accepted some of the safeguarding compromises demanded by the protectionists.

Mr. Eisenhower's effort to see restrictions of the Refugee Act was a left-of-center maneuver. But he went to the right with his hydro-electric power program, on tidelands, taxes, and wage-price controls. He was down the middle on public housing—asked for 35,000 units annually for two years, settled, finally, for 45,000 units in one year. The Democratic opposition wanted 135,000 units annually for four years.

The President was a bit left of the old Republican Party line with a health reinsurance plan for financing catastrophic illness. But he was far to the right of former President Tuman's payroll tax plan of compulsory health insurance which was borrowed largely from the recent Socialist government of Britain. Widens Middle Road

He widened the middle road a bit with a request that minimum wages be boosted to 90 cents from 75 cents an hour. The Democrats struck for one buck, 25 cents short of the \$1.25 sought by organized labor.

Mr. Eisenhower has fostered expanded Social Security but successfully opposed Democratic efforts to expand further this year. The Eisenhower administration school construction program is more a leave-it-up-to-

local communities than it is a federal program.

The President's recommendations on the Taft-Hartley Act pleased neither side. His approach to public road building was new, as were the approaches to public power development, health reinsurance and the building of schools.

There remains within the Republican Party a core of opposition to Mr. Eisenhower and there are those who spurn him as a New Dealer. He may get some comfort from the fact that many a builder and real estate operator called the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, most effective sponsor of public housing, a Socialist.

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.

A Motel Diogenes

To the Editor: Recently my family and I had a quick trip through Medford on our way to the Oregon Caves, and I must say that the courtesy, and friendliness of the Oregonians really impressed us. I would especially like to publicly express my appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Rauber at whose motel (Cave Park Motel, Cave Junction) we stayed, and for this reason. After spending a comfortable night at Cave Park Motel we left (about 10:30 a.m.) for the caves. However, we found (to our dismay) on arriving at the caves that my husband had left his wallet under his pillow. In the wallet were our total cash, (to get back home), credit cards, identification, and other important items, so you can see the importance of retrieving the wallet. We had no choice but to return to the motel at once (without seeing the caves). Upon our arrival there Mr. Rauber smilingly told us he was expecting us, and handed my husband his wallet with everything intact. He even declined a token of my husband's appreciation. (Diogenes please note!)

Mrs. William P. Falvey 3523 20th St. S. F., Calif.

P.S. I will still see the Caves if I have to wait years.

GRANGE

Butte Falls Grange met in regular session with Master Ted Fredenburg presiding. It was visitation night and there were 50 visiting Grange members representing nine Granges present.

The Phoenix Grange lecturer, Mrs. A. Floyd, had charge of the program, and the officers of that Grange closed the meeting. Honored guests were Roscoe Roberts, Medford; and Herb Carlton, Prospect.

The H.E.C. will meet at the home of Mrs. Roy Green, Wednesday, Aug. 17 at 8 p.m.

The next Grange meeting will be Sept. 5. The serving committee will be Mr. and Mrs. Roy Green and Mr. and Mrs. Les Casey.

The social night will be Aug. 19.

EGYPT, RUSSIA TO TRADE

Cairo, Egypt — (U.P.)—Finance Minister Abdel Moneim Elkaissouni announced today that Egypt has reached trade agreements with Russia and Romania to exchange oil for Egyptian cotton. He said the pacts were renewals and extensions of present trade accords.

FAIR RECORDS BROKEN

Gresham — (U.P.)—Multnomah county fair officials said yesterday afternoon that the 1955 fair had been attended by 171,789 persons, breaking all previous attendance records.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

JOHNSON'S COMEBACK Washington—One of the really significant current political developments is primarily medical in nature.

In brief, Lyndon Johnson's recovery is proceeding so well and so rapidly that he is now planning to resume his post as Senate Democratic leader next January.

A setback may of course change his plans. But the Texas Senator's large array of doctors do not expect a setback. On the contrary, they are now forecasting effective healing of his damaged heart, which will permit him to lead an entirely normal life.

In a myocardial attack, such as Johnson had a few weeks ago, effective healing is possible and not uncommon. The attack takes the form of failure of a blood vessel serving the heart, which in turn damages the heart tissue. The healing process is double. The wound in the heart heals, and other blood vessels increase their work to restore the heart to normal functioning.

Myocardial cases are on record in which healing has been so complete that the victims have lived, worked hard and even exercised within reason for 30 years and more after the attack.

His doctors think that Johnson, who is barely middle-aged and has the constitution of an ox, is going to turn out to be one of these cases. Johnson thinks so too.

Even a complete recovery will not absolutely eliminate the element of risk in resuming the leadership burden. Being Senate Majority Leader is not without risk even to a man who had never suffered a myocardial attack, for the burden is a heavy one. But Johnson is sure he can carry the burden if his recovery progresses satisfactorily, and if he moderates a little the killing pace that brought on his attack. And he is perfectly ready to accept the slight risk in order to get on with his work.

THE strong probability is, therefore, that Johnson will be back at the old stand when the Senate reconvenes just after the new year. Until now, although the rapidity of his recovery has been widely commented on, this likelihood of a full Johnsonian comeback has not been grasped. If the likelihood comes reality, it will alter all kinds of political calculations, both Democratic and Republican.

It is a bad augury, for instance, for the extreme right-wing of the Republican party, and by the same token it is a good augury for President Eisenhower, who can count on the continuation of bipartisanship in foreign policy with Lyndon Johnson at the helm.

Very few people realize how much Johnson's shrewdness and determination have contributed to the progressive isolation and erosion of the Republican extremist group, that has been one of the really dramatic features of

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

this session of Congress. His first slight intimation of his heart attack came, in fact, during a bitter argument with Sen. William Knowland, in the Foreign Relations Committee, when Johnson was insisting that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's anti-Eisenhower pre-Geneva resolution should be reported unfavorably to the Senate floor.

The resolution was reported as Johnson desired. The complete lack of support for McCarthy, and by implication the all-but-unanimous support for the President, was publicly demonstrated as Johnson planned. The humiliating defeat brought the anti-Eisenhower group in the Republican party to its low point to date.

So far as domestic politics are concerned, however, Johnson's comeback will probably not be a very happy event for the White House. Quarrels among Democrats are what Republicans most enjoy in an election year, and preventing quarrels among Democrats is Johnson's great specialty. He has been busy during his leadership building a bridge between the liberal North and the conservative South. Without Johnson to keep it in repair, the bridge might break; but with Johnson in the leadership again, the Democrats ought to go to their convention as near a band of brothers as they are ever likely to be.

FURTHERMORE, Johnson quite frankly does not intend to be so uniformly amiable in his dealings with the Administration in the next session as he was in the last. He has built a record of political moderation and decency. The magic of the Administration is beginning to wear markedly thin in certain areas—in the area of the Defense Department, for instance, where Johnson's close friend, former Under Secretary Robert Anderson, is no longer on the job to protect Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson from the Congress.

In these areas, where Johnson now judges that the time is ripe for the Democrats to take the offensive, a strong offensive will be taken. The effort will be made, by committee investigations and other means, to highlight the "big business" label that the Democrats think is hurting the Administration politically.

Meanwhile, Johnson proposes to stick to his rule of "constructive opposition" on the big policy questions and however he handles matters, it will be exciting for students of the legislative process to see the ablest leader the Senate has had in many decades back on the job again. (Copyright, 1955, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

KLAMATH SURVEY DUE

Klamath Falls — (U.P.)—John Nelson, a Stanford Research Institute field man, will begin the first phase of a survey of Klamath Indian reservation this week. Nelson will study the human resources of the reservation. Both human and economic resources will be surveyed at the request of reservation management specialists to prepare a preliminary plan for federal control of the reservation.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS Connie still dominates the news at the hour this is put to gether.

There are signs that the lady is getting older and a bit more feeble. But her tantrum isn't over. Meanwhile her younger sister Diane is growing up and getting wickeder.

Personally, I'm glad they both play in somebody else's yard.

SPEAKING of play, I saw an interesting sight as I was coming to work the other morning. Three children were having a whale of a time with the discarded inner tube of an old truck tire.

It was about half inflated, and they were jumping up and down on it in high glee, laughing and shouting. Every now and then one would jump a little too high and come a mild cropper. Every time that happened, it would set the three of them into new gales of laughter.

It was a pleasant sight.

IT TAKES so LITTLE to amuse 'em at that age.

When they GROW UP it will be different. In their grown-up life, the necessities will cost them little, in comparison with their earning power, but THEIR AMUSEMENTS WILL BE FANTASTICALLY EXPENSIVE.

Instead of the discarded inner tube of an old truck tire, they'll then require a shining new automobile before they can even GO TO THE PLACES where the kind of amusement they will insist upon can be had.

WHAT recalls a good smart crack back in the Gay Nineties:

"It isn't so much the high cost of living that bankrupts us as the COST OF HIGH LIVING." I reckon that always has been true.

AS has often been remarked, this is a queer world, and the people who live in it are queerer still. One never can tell where they will find pleasure.

There's the case of George Shepherd, who is now a prosperous lumber dealer in the British crown colony of Sarawak. He has just made a 10,000-mile trip to London for ONE sole purpose—to drop a one-pound note (presently worth \$2.80) on the sidewalk in Bayswater square.

Why?

Well, he hopes it will be found by some down-and-outer. He explains that when he was broke back during the Great Depression, he found a pound note in Bayswater square and it changed his luck. From that moment, he ceased to go from bad to worse and began to go from good to better.

Now he's sitting pretty. So he's going half around the world to drop a pound note on the sidewalk in the hope that somebody else can do likewise.

IT'S A pious impulse, and I hope he isn't kidding himself about his reasons for making his long trek from Sarawak (which is a little bit of Old England that still stretches along the coast of the big and still wild island of Borneo in the East Indian archipelago) to London.

But I can't help wondering. The excuses that people can dream up for TAKING A TRIP are fabulous.

Ike Gives Go-Ahead On Reserve Program

Washington — (U.P.) — President Eisenhower Saturday gave the Army and Marines the go-ahead to enlist reserves under the new reserve program, and urged young Americans to respond to their country's call. "No time should be lost in moving toward the goal of stronger reserves as rapidly as the law permits," the president said.

"It is my sincere hope that young Americans will respond to this volunteer program in such a measure as to insure its success."

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