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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 19, 1945
County millage rate set at \$6 mills.

20 YEARS AGO
August 19, 1935
Nearly 3,000 people gather at airport to see 31 large bombers of 31st squadron land here.

30 YEARS AGO
August 19, 1925
There will be a horseshoe tournament the last two days of the county fair coming up.

40 YEARS AGO
August 19, 1915
Fire destroys 10 acres of barley in Applegate area.

What's the Answer?
Can You Get 4 of the 7?
Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

1. The U.S. is one of the countries subscribing to the international treaty banning gas and germ warfare; right or wrong?
2. Which prominent Washington hostess has "Geneva" for a middle name?

3. The Lewis and Clark expedition explored the U.S. Southwest, South Polar regions, U.S. Northwest, interior of Africa, or Upper Amazon?
4. "The California Comet" was an outstanding golf, baseball, football, horse-racing, bowling, or tennis star?

5. Kabul is the capital of which country in the Middle East?
6. The Casey Jones immortalized by a famous ballad was or wasn't a baseball player?
7. Is the word (1) "predilection," (2) "pridilection," (3) "pre-dilection," (4) "prediliction," or (5) "pridiliction"?

The Answers: 1. Wrong. 2. Mrs. Eisenhower. 3. U.S. Northwest. 4. Tennis (M. McLoughlin). 5. Afghanistan. 6. Wasn't. 7. (1) Predilection.

Oregon May Escape Real Property Levy
Portland (U.P.)—State Sen. Rudie Wilhelms says Oregon may be able to escape a state levy on real property next year even though the three-cent per pack tax on cigarettes was referred and may be defeated in the next general election.

The reason, Wilhelms told the Oregon Building Congress yesterday, is that income tax revenues are coming in much better than had been expected. In July, he said, income tax receipts were \$5,000,000 above the year before, and in the six months to June 30 they were up more than \$2,000,000.

Why Not Get the Facts?

Excursions for newspaper men—and women—to Europe have become quite fashionable of late, and according to reports have been successful both for the promoters and the patrons.

But why go so far away and at such great expense? Why not have a newspaper excursion nearer home—say to Knoxville, Tennessee and the Tennessee Valley authority?

Perhaps if there were a few of these staged, there would be less fiction published in the newspapers about TVA and its alleged demonstration of un-American "creeping socialism."

WE NOTE in the Oregonian of the 18th inst, for example, a communication from D. F. Taft of Portland who says he has "over the years" read the recurring audits of the Comptroller General of the United States and they all clearly indicate, quote:

"The Tennessee Valley set-up does not pay its own way, that claims of benefits of flood control, navigation, etc., etc., are without basis of fact, and that the overall operation is heavily subsidized by the general taxpayers."

IF MR. TAFT—no relation of William Howard Taft—would visit the TVA and consult the records, while he talked to some of the inhabitants of the valley, he would, we believe, not credit such nonsense further.

For regardless of what the reports of the U.S. Comptroller General may "INDICATE," the TVA HAS paid its way, and does today: it HAS eliminated floods in the Tennessee Valley, and it HAS not only transformed water transportation along the Tennessee river, but thereby has reduced railroad freight rates in the state.

TVA has not only lowered electric light and power rates also but has paid back to the government \$100,000,000 to date, and eventually will pay the government loan all back, the average annual payments into the US Treasury will, it is believed, soon exceed \$50,000,000 a year!

IT IS true the "Authority" pays no federal income tax and for a very simple reason, to-wit: its net income goes back to the government, it makes no profit. But it does make payments in lieu of taxes to state and local governments in Tennessee, many millions of dollars throughout the years in fact.

As a TVA official report declared a year or two ago, quote:

"If you want a measure of what the consumer of TVA electricity pays toward the cost of running the US government—that is a tax-equivalent—ponder this fact:
In the past 12 years (since TVA started large scale operations) each consumer on the average has paid for the cost of producing the electricity and enough more to cover the government cost of money and in addition has paid about \$13 each year through TVA to the Federal government; this is to be compared with an average of about \$10 per consumer paid to the federal government through private power companies in the form of income taxes."

PERHAPS the most illuminating and instructive by-product of such an excursion however would result from conversations with people in Knoxville and vicinity that an excursionist would naturally meet in the course of a necessarily brief visit.

If the TVA is really as great a threat to American democracy as the Private Power proponents claim, no one in Tennessee seems to be as yet aware of it. These citizens moreover certainly can't be dismissed as Communists or Fellow Travelers, they have no more use for "socialism," creeping or galloping, than the Secretary of the US Treasury.

But they do have the deepest devotion imaginable to TVA, won't even listen to any candidate for political office who opposes it, and almost unanimously maintain it has transformed their town and state from a "Tobacco Road" area to "Easy Street," from where a large percentage were on relief to where most of them pay an income tax, and take a real delight in doing so.

IN OTHER words, the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. Such a visit to Tennessee would certainly remove all doubt, as far as the representatives of the US press are concerned, that no matter what the public power project may be called for political purposes; as a practical matter, in the state of Tennessee it is there to stay, and woe be to the political candidate, local, state or national, who runs on any platform to destroy it. The people of Tennessee want it because it has helped them in a big way and when such help was particularly needed.

AS Gordon R. Clapp, chairman of the TVA remarked in a speech before the Kiwanis Club of Memphis, Tennessee, quote:

"The world is searching for better and more efficient ways to use natural resources without loss of individual freedom or the destruction of real competitive private enterprise. We are demonstrating in the Tennessee Valley that this can be done; that the people—farmers, workers, business-men and citizens in general—can mobilize their energies around the use of a great river and the more productive development of the forests, minerals and the soil? The people of the Tennessee Valley have proved that they do these things, agriculture and industry thrive and diversity and the individual finds greater opportunity for his talents. We are successfully demonstrating that this development helps the whole country; it is paying off in a big way."

No one can deny the US government made this multiple project possible. And no one willing to study the problem would deny either that had the government not so acted—or if in the future it should refuse so to act—the good fortune that came to Tennessee will come to no other state. For what is known as "Private Power" will never be willing—or able—to do in this particular field what the nation can do, and has done in the direction of securing multiple benefits to the people by utilizing the maximum potentialities of our great river systems.—R.R.R.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
A new code of conduct for American servicemen who become prisoners of war became effective when President Eisenhower signed an executive order putting the new program into effect. The new code grows out of the cases of Americans charged with collaborating with the enemy in Korean prison camps. Its details have not been made public but it is known to represent a compromise between the stern attitude of the army and a somewhat more lenient viewpoint taken by the air force as to men subjected to enemy pressure.

THE OLD code had its origins in the age of chivalry—when war was regarded as GENTLEMAN'S business. The Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention of 1929 formalized into international law agreements for humane treatment of prisoners of war. The nations signing these conventions agreed, for example, that prisoners could be put to work if they were WILLING, but must be paid for their labor. Prisoners could send and receive mail—subject, of course, to reasonable censorship. Torture of prisoners—for any reason, but specifically torture to force them to reveal military information—was rigidly forbidden by international agreement. And so on.

THAT DAY is past. We're now back to barbarism—thanks largely to Communism. The Communist countries wage war as savages wage war. They use ANY method—including torture of prisoners, both physically and mentally—to gain their ends. We need a new code of conduct for the members of our armed forces. It is no longer fair or decent to send them into battle (which includes the risk of capture as well as the risk of death) under a code that subjects them to TRIAL FOR TREASON if under inhuman tortures, mental as well as physical, they reveal military information.

THE LATEST prison ruckus is at Lincoln, Neb., where the Nebraska state penitentiary is located. To quell a 12-hour convict rebellion, national guardsmen had to be called in with orders to shoot or kill, if necessary. The guardsmen were called in after about 225 rebels had set fire to six prison shops and smashed equipment and furniture in their cell blocks. Fortunately, the show of force ended the uprising and it was not necessary to do any shooting. Facing the rifles of the soldiers, the prisoners returned to their cells.

WHAT SHALL we do about these prison rebellions—which are becoming almost ROUTINE in the news? CONSTRUCTIVE work is all I can think of as a remedy. Keep our convicts busy. At CREATIVE work. Pay them wages. Put their wages away, to be PAID TO THEM if and when they have paid their debt to society and have been released. Someway—Let's give them HOPE. When hope is taken away from a man, there isn't much left to build on.

OUR MODERN prisons too nearly approximate the picture of hell, as given to us by Dante Alighieri in his Divine Comedy. Over the gates of hell, as he pictures it in his visionary journey through "Hell, Purgatory and Paradise" was this legend: "All hope abandon, ye who enter here." Our prisons are too much like that.

Timber Creek Access Road To Be Constructed
Grants Pass—A timber access road up Timber creek, scheduled to be built here soon, will open for logging approximately 25,000 acres containing an estimated 525,000,000 board feet of U. S. forest timber, it was announced recently.

Festival Praised
People who like good entertainment are waking up to what devotees of William Shakespeare have known for years. The best legitimate theatre produced in Oregon is being seen every August at the Shakespearean Festival in Ashland. Although it will mark its 21st year next season, the festival has long since come "of age." It has been a financial success and it shows it. The once-hard benches have been replaced with more comfortable auditorium-type seats. The costumes are splendid, rich in color and done with imagination. The pace of the plays is fast—with no intermissions and with scenes blending into one another as they can with the near-absence of scenery on a Shakespearean stage. Let those who say they can't understand Elizabethan Shakespeare go and hear for themselves that diction and expression put the full meanings of the words into the ears of even the untutored listener. Many people are afraid of The Bard. They shun "culture," fearing boredom. They forget that human emotions haven't changed in the over-300 years since Shakespeare's time. He wrote of human frailties and strengths such as no one has before or since.—Salem Statesman.

Helping the Power Trust
Sen. Wayne Morse has put his finger on something that was given little notice during the lengthy hearings on development in the Hells Canyon stretch of the Snake river. Sen. Morse has pointed out that during the proceedings before the Federal Power commission, Idaho Power Co. claimed that its proposed three dams would not cost the United States any money. But on August of 1953 the company had filed with the Office of Defense Mobilization accelerated amortization applications for two of three dams for which licenses have since been issued. Sen. Morse recalls that Washington Water Co. was allowed certificates for 65 per cent of its request for accelerated amortization on Cabinet Gorge dam. And on that basis Idaho Power would realize a federal tax savings in the amount of \$31,357,000 during the first five years of its operation of Brownlee and Oxbow dams. Uncle Sam been giving you any big write-offs lately?—East Oregonian

IS THAT SO!

The day's mail. "From time to time I've heard about it raining frogs, fish and earthworms. Is there anything to this?" asks D.R.B. "My scout son wants to know how the sea becomes salty?" writes C.B. When the earth was first formed, apparently it was surrounded by a vast and almost impenetrable cloud of fog. Then as the earth's heat lessened, the great mass of vapor surrounding it condensed and fell as rain—



and must have fallen for centuries and centuries. This original rain water which now covers about three-fourths of our earth's surface, was practically distilled and free of salt. But some of the rain fell on land, first composed mostly of rock. Nearly all of these rocks contained salt and some of the salt leached out and was drained off to the sea (even today, all freshwater streams contain traces of salt which they carry to the sea). By constant evaporation and precipitation through the millions and billions of years, more and more of this salt washed into the sea. In time, the once pure water became saltier and saltier as it is today.

Even so, in the tropics where both evaporation and rainfall are much greater than in the arid polar regions, the seas too are much saltier. About raining fish: Yes, it can "rain" them—both frogs, and earthworms are another matter. Most of these "frogs" are toads. There are many species of small toads which burrow into the earth where they remain inactive and unseen during dry spells. Then, when it rains they emerge from their burrows and become conspicuous by their sudden activity. The same goes for earthworms, which are flooded out of their burrows. If they were to remain in the ground they might well drown. As for the fish, they can be lifted from large bodies of water by waterspouts. In certain areas, waterspouts are not uncommon. In fact, when I was a war correspondent during World War II, I saw three waterspouts in one afternoon from aboard a navy search plane off the Aircraft Carrier Enterprise. Many authenticated cases of "fish" falling from the skies have been reported—mostly small ocean fish, but in one instance, in Belfast, Ireland, a seven-inch fish was reported. These fish are lifted from the ocean as tornadoes lift roofs from buildings and deposit them miles away. Cattle, too, for that matter. (Released by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

Person Said Better Off To Buy for Income
One big day when the thirty stocks were jumping, of the 1231 stocks traded, 636 closed higher, while only 361 closed lower, and 234 closed unchanged. Many of these last 234 were "investment stocks" which people buy to hold for dividends. Some of these have paid dividends for 50 years. I forecast that you would be better off to forget speculating for profit, and to have an estate of sound dividend payers of honestly operated companies. Remember that money earning 6 per cent will double in 12 years. Hence, when you ask me if this is a time to sell or buy stocks, I reply that now is the time to do both; in other words, this is a time to switch. Take your profits on the popular "blue chips," which are yielding only four per cent. Invest one half of your money in some of the 234 (mostly dividend payers)

Indians in 'Peaceful Invasion' of Goa
Bombay, India (U.P.)—Seventy Indians crossed the border into Goa today in the second round of the "peaceful invasion of the Portuguese enclave by Nationalist groups bent on its "peaceful liberation."

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Investigate
Whenever you are earmarking 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.

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The MEAT CENTER
231 EAST SIXTH ST.
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BEEF ROAST 29c lb.
PORK ROAST 39c lb.
SLICED BACON 39c lb.

Babson and Stock Market

New York City (Special to Mail Tribune) What is the truth about the stock market? Is it very high or is it not? Should stocks be sold now? Should investments be made now? These are a few questions which this column will try to answer this week.

Unfortunately, the stock market is judged by the average daily price of thirty industrial stocks. It is true that this list, after adjustments for "splits," mergers, etc., is near its all-time high. To be specific, these 30 stocks are now at about 450 compared with 350 a year ago, 381 in the Fall of 1929; and 41 at their all-time low of 1932. But when averaging all 1500 stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, I find that all are not too high, based upon earnings.

I especially want readers to remember the above, when this Industrial Average begins to slide off as it surely will someday. Don't then think that business is going on the rocks and that our prosperous days are over. Just as a high Industrial Stock Average does not now give you more customers and profits, so your business can continue good later when these thirty stocks slump. Protect your inventories, keep your people employed, and continue your advertising, whatever these thirty stocks do.

Few Stocks Useless As True Measure
Not only are these thirty stocks an unfair measure of the entire market, but an analysis of even these "thirty" is important. For instance, one day recently this thirty stock average went up (the newspapers broadcast "Highest Prices Ever Known"), when actually more stocks made new "lows" for the year than made new "highs." The concentrated buying, by pension funds and investment trusts, of a few stocks like General Motors, Du Pont, and Eastman Kodak, ran this average up so it was useless as a true measure of the stock market or of business.

The average of 265 common stocks issued weekly by the S. E. C. is a far better barometer. Besides, the S.E.C. divides its list into six divisions, viz: (1) Durable Products, (2) Non-durable Products, (3) Transportation, (4) Public Utilities, (5) Trade, Finance, and Service, and (6) Mining. An analysis of these 265 shows also that while the high-priced stocks were gaining in price an average of eight per cent, the low-priced stocks lost one per cent. Probably many readers of this column will say: "All other stocks have gone up but mine." But I reply, "What of it? You seldom take profits when your stocks do go up. Like a 'hog,' you always wait for higher prices before selling, and then you wait too long and your profit is lost."

108,000 Employed
"More than 108,000 loggers, millworkers, machinists, truckers and other skilled persons were employed to produce the forest products," Spaur added, stating that harvesting and processing of wood was Oregon's top ranking industry. He pointed out that the wood industries garner an annual income of approximately \$1,000,000,000.

His report was compiled from data obtained from inspectors of the state forestry department and field inspections and reports from the U.S. Forest Service and Indian Service.

Dead line Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday; 10 a.m. Monday for Monday; other days 5:30 previous day.

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SLICED BACON 39c lb.

mentioned above. Deposit the other half in your local savings bank and wait for the big decline which will come someday. Merchandising Stocks Investment Favorite
One can get 6 percent today by buying good chain-store stocks. Every week I invest some money in the Variety Chains (5 and 10 cent stores), at whatever price the stocks are selling. If you want to know the reason "why," just go into one of these "dime" stores and note the 10,000 useful items which they have at sale for "cash and carry." They have no credit accounts, no delivery costs, and they sell good merchandise at low prices. The stores fear neither inflation nor depression and have the security of geographical distribution. When they do more advertising, they will make even more money. They set local merchants an example of efficiency.