

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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
Sept. 23, 1945
(It was Sunday)

One of earliest heavy snowfalls blocks Crater Lake park entrances, about 18 to 20 inches on rim road Saturday.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Statistics show in the Oregon field of romance, the lawyers are busy dissolving what the preachers welded together.

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 23, 1925
(It was Monday)

Max Baer-Joe Louis to fight at 7 p.m. in New York, Yankee stadium, today.

Mail Tribune bargain days subscriptions up 25 per cent over last year.

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 23, 1925

Two local men granted \$2,500 permit to construct building on corner of 8th and Front.

From the Local and Personal column: A medicine show is holding forth at the corner of Sixth and Holly streets, giving free shows every night. Harold Fields is the leading man of the cast, who is said to have formerly been with the Keith's vaudeville circuit.

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 23, 1915

New \$60,000 Elks club house dedicated today.

County assessor, members of state fish and game commission leave for Butte Falls to inspect site for proposed fish hatchery on Big Butte.

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

1. Chrysler Corp. units made a larger or smaller proportion of all cars so far this year than in the same period last year, or about the same?

2. 750 Lafayette st. is the residence of ex-President Truman, ex-President Hoover, Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, or President Eisenhower's mother-in-law?

3. A typical U. S. city spends more every year on its streets, hospitals, police force, fire department, or schools?

4. About 50, 55, 60, 65 or 70,000,000 paying jobs are now filled in the U. S.?

5. Very few, about half, or almost all state legislatures met this year?

6. Home ownership has increased more or less than the number of families in the last seven years, or stayed the same?

7. "America" ("My country 'tis of thee") was composed by Stephen Foster or John Howard Payne or neither?

The Answers: 1. Larger proportion. 2. President Eisenhower's mother-in-law in Denver, 3. Schools. 4. About 65,000,000. 5. Almost all. 6. Increased more than families. 7. Neither, but by Samuel F. Smith.

DADS REBEL
Hartford, Vt.—(U.P.)—Fathers here charged that their wives had too big a voice in the affairs of the Parent Teachers association and decided to do something about it. At the last election they mustered enough votes to put males into all of the PTA offices.

One Man's Influence

On contemplation, it is astounding how the actions and thoughts and decisions of one man sometimes can change the way of life of an entire nation.

Most of us recognize this up to a point in acknowledging that the United States would be different than it is today were it not for the influence of such men as Abraham Lincoln, for instance, or Franklin Roosevelt. (Even FDR's detractors will admit that he did much to change the tenor of American life—whether for good or ill is still being debated.)

THIS week we have had our attention called to the fact that tomorrow is the 200th birthday anniversary of one such man—a man who had a profound influence on the life of America for generations to come.

His name was John Marshall. Ever hear of him? He was Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court during the years 1801 to 1835, when the young nation was slowly feeling its way along, testing its procedures of government and the theories on which they were based.

FOR an understanding of just how this man's opinions influence our lives today, it is necessary to keep in mind two things. The first is the system of checks and balances and separation of powers which holds the three great divisions of government—the legislative, the executive and the judicial—to be co-equal. The second is how law is formed.

As to the first, the constitution makes no precise declaration as to the co-equal status of the three divisions of government, and it was through the decisions of John Marshall that this concept, so vital to our way of ruling ourselves, grew up.

The story is told of how Marshall, in one of these early, crucial decisions, had occasion to rule on the action of another division of government—a decision which might have been protested, and which could have resulted in great confusion. He ruled, however, that the action in question had been proper UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. The decision was accepted, because it was favorable, and so the implied qualification, that the Supreme Court had the power to rule whether or not actions of government are constitutional, also was accepted. It was thus that a precedent was established, making future similar decisions easier.

THE second thing necessary to understanding, how law is formed, we checked with an attorney friend, who explained that there are three types of law. These are:

Statute, or written law. This ranges from city ordinances to enactments of state legislatures to federal laws enacted by Congress. This is "the law" with which laymen are most familiar.

Common, or unwritten law. This is "unwritten" only in the sense that it is not enacted by legislative authority. It embodies the decisions of courts, the precedents established in prior decisions, and there are thousands of volumes containing these and related legal background. It is a tremendous mass of material, ever changing, ever in flux as new decisions are made, new cases tried, new precedents established.

Administrative law. This is a relatively recent accretion on the body politic, and represents the rules, regulations and decisions of governmental boards, commissions and departments which, through delegation of powers, have the force of law.

IT WAS in the second division, the common or unwritten law, that John Marshall made his contribution—some 500 court decisions he wrote over a period of 34 years which formed the basis for decisions and interpretations in later years covering nearly every phase of the constitution.

He gave the Supreme Court an authority he believed the founding fathers intended it to have. He clarified the separation of powers, which had before never been clearly defined. He liberally interpreted the implied powers given the federal government in the constitution, and narrowly interpreted the powers given the states—permitting the growth of a strong nation.

CHIEF Justice Earl Warren said recently of Marshall: "Stone by stone, he built the foundation of our constitutional structure, and he constructed it sufficiently strong to support everything we have since built upon it."

It was Marshall who made firm and strong the right of any citizen of the nation to seek redress from the courts for any injury under the law, and whose leadership of the court established it as the most august and powerful in the history of civilized government.

THE other details of Marshall's career—his early years as a young lawyer handicapped by the lack of any great education; his growth to prominence as a Virginia lawyer; his service as an officer in the Revolutionary Army; his terms in the Virginia legislature and service in the state convention which ratified the Constitution he was later to strengthen and solidify; his service in Congress, and his missions abroad for the state department; his short term as secretary of state—these fade into relative unimportance in light of the great contributions he made to our form of government.

He was appointed to the high bench by President John Adams, who later said:

"My gift of John Marshall to the people of the United States was the proudest act of my life."—E.A.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Weather note:

Communities in eastern North Carolina are tackling the big task of rebuilding in the wake of Hurricane Irene, which left five dead in the area and damage estimated as high as \$100,000,000.

THE five dead can't be brought back to life.

The physical damage, however, will be repaired, and after the job is done physical facilities will be NEWER AND MORE MODERN than before.

That's AMERICA.

A WORD now about Hilda. A Mexico has counted at least 183 dead and 100 missing in the Gulf port of Tampico where rampaging Hilda wreaked her fury. Property damage was huge. I'm not sure about what will happen there. Mexico's economy is less stable than ours. A stable economy is a WONDERFUL thing to have.

FARM problem advice from a dirt farmer:

President George Wilson of the California Farm Bureau Federation told a Farm Bureau meeting in Fresno:

"The solution lies in DISPOSING of farm surpluses (getting them CONSUMED, he means), aggressive selling of all commodities and research leading to reducing crop production costs."

He added: "The farm problem must be approached as an ECONOMIC problem, rather than a political issue in the 1956 election. Agriculture will suffer if the farm income decline becomes a political issue."

FOR the first time (October 4 will be the starting date) a SOLAR BATTERY—which is a jigger to DRAW ENERGY FROM THE SUN—will be used to power a rural telephone system near Americus, Ga.

The vice president in charge of research at Bell Laboratories, Dr. James Fisk, says the solar battery compares in efficiency with the best steam plants generating electricity from coal or oil and to the power a gasoline engine derives from burning the highest octane fuel.

THE point:

Sunshine COMES FOR FREE—when the sun shines.

It doesn't even require uranium.

MORAL for Southern Oregon: We'd better get the power in our great rivers developed WHILE SOMEBODY STILL WANTS TO DEVELOP IT.

WHY?

Here's why: Southern California (meaning California south of the Tehachapi) has 42 per cent of the state's population and ONLY TWO PER CENT of the state's water.

Los Angeles expects within a decade or so to be the world's largest city. Already it is anticipating a solid city running from Santa Barbara on the north to San Diego on the south—that is to say, a city 200 MILES LONG.

Lack of enough water is regarded as the only obstacle standing in the way of realization of this fabulous dream—which isn't so fabulous, at that.

KEEP this in mind:

To support a city of the size Los Angeles envisions will require every LOOSE drop of water (meaning every drop of water that is uncommitted to beneficial use) in California and Southern Oregon.

A city of that size and importance will have ALL THE MONEY THAT IS NEEDED to move uncommitted water from where it is to where it is wanted.

WE'D better lose no time in committing ALL of our water to beneficial use—which includes agriculture, industry, power and recreation.

It's better to be safe than sorry.

Food Prices Down In Coast Cities

San Francisco—(U.P.)—Food prices in San Francisco and Portland declined more than one per cent from mid-July to mid-August, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Statistics announced today.

The department also said that retail prices in Seattle and Los Angeles had taken a slight dip in August with lower food costs heading the downturn.

The major reason for the drop in food prices, the department said, was seasonal with prices of fruits and vegetables declining as much as 10.8 per cent between July and August in San Francisco. Meats, poultry and fish were down .09 per cent in San Francisco, while dairy products showed no change. The average decline was 1.5 per cent.

Food prices in Portland declined 1.2 per cent with fruits and vegetables taking the biggest drop—6.7 per cent. Meats, poultry and fish were down 1.8 per cent, while dairy products dipped one half per cent.

Seattle food prices declined .9 per cent from May to August, but a 1.2 per cent increase in the



AN APPLE A DAY—Might keep the doc away but you wouldn't want to stay away from Pat Carter as she offers this apple along with an invitation to attend the Fair and Apple Show at Boonville, Cal., Sept. 23-25.

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.

By Magic Carpet?

To the Editor: It would seem the man from Moline, Ill., transported himself to our fair state by magic carpet to have not met any log trucks en route; his information about the loggers was possibly passed on to him by some tourist who was awed by the log trucks that are no more dangerous than the tankers, lumber or freight trucks met on any highway in the U.S.

Possibly he doesn't know where the logs come from; I wonder if he was told of the logging roads so twisting and narrow that an empty truck going up the mountain must back down to a wide spot when meeting a loaded truck coming down, of the grades of say 37 per cent, in some places. Does he think a wild and reckless driver would last long there?

Does he realize many of these men own their trucks, and are very particular about them, keeping them in top condition; also that each truck is heavily insured? Does he think these men are so money-mad they will run down anything on the highway just to make an extra load, and run the risk of having their insurance canceled?

Mr. Wilkings should have checked the District Court records published in our paper daily to see how alert our patrol officers are. He paints a word picture of wild men behind the wheel of log trucks running down motorists and pedestrians as though that were a favorite pastime here. He should have checked statistics, on the percentage of log truck accidents against motor car accidents, before writing that biased letter condemning the logger who holds a very important place in Oregon's greatest industry.

If it were not for the alertness of the logger there would probably be less tourists here, when they insist on traveling at a very slow speed to see the scenery, parking too close to the highway or coming to an abrupt stop to look at some beauty spot, seldom checking to see what might be behind them, but loggers expect that year after year, taking it in their stride as they do muddy roads, wandering stock and tickets.

All we can say is that some one, perhaps, from Moline will visit our fair city, and undo the wrong this man has done in his ignorance of the situation.

Mrs. E. D. Mayberry, (A Logger's Wife)
2070 Kings Highway,
Medford, Oregon.

Babson... Education

By ROGER W. BABSON

Babson Park, Mass.—(Special to Mail Tribune)—The first White House Conference on Education has been called by President Eisenhower to meet in Washington Nov. 28 through Dec. 1. Why will this be such an important meeting?

The first reason is because there is an acute shortage of teachers. Hence, we must find a way to attract many more good people into the teaching profession. There is a shocking inadequacy of school housing. Cities and towns already overburdened by heavy tax loads must also find a way to build many more school buildings much more cheaply than they have in the past.

Just 24 months ago our population totaled 160,000,000. Today it has passed 165,000,000, and is increasing at a rate of about 2,700,000 a year. This means that for every 100 students now in classrooms there will be 121 by 1960, and 136 by 1965. There will be 476,000 new classrooms needed by 1960, plus the teachers to fill them. It has been estimated that our schools will need \$10,000,000,000 more annually to operate in 1965 than they do today. It is to cope with this crisis that the White House Conference has been called.

Local Preparations Needed

At least 40 state school board associations have already had regional planning meetings. Local citizens' meetings by the thousands will get into full swing this month. At a National School Boards Association meeting scheduled for Sept. 29 to Oct. 1 in Kansas City, Mo., the question will be discussed as to how business, industry, and the professions can contribute techniques and ideas that will be useful in the field of education. May I urge readers to get into these discussions at the grass roots?

How many school children must Medford, Ore., accommodate during the next decade? How much of the problem can be solved by remodeling old buildings and how much new building will be needed? Is Medford paying high enough salaries to

keep its good teachers and to attract new teachers? How much will the annual operating budget have to be increased by 1965? How will this affect the tax rate? How can we get the most judicious use of school dollars? These are questions to which, as an intelligent citizen, you should have objective, unprejudiced answers. I hope the White House Conference will move in this direction.

Solution to Shortage

One of my readers, William C. Wooten of Greensboro, N.C., has come up with a suggestion for relieving the teacher shortage. I hope my readers will give this idea some consideration. He proposes a free college education with a bachelors degree for all qualified students of State Universities who will agree to become teachers for a certain number of years in our public schools upon graduation from such a State University. He says that since most states now have publicly operated universities, it would be a relatively simple matter to arrange for a paid up education.

I believe that we have scores of intelligent persons of excellent character not entirely financially able to attend college, who would accept such an arrangement. This plan offers a way to attract and hold within the teaching profession a number of bright young people. Furthermore, it offers to these prospective teachers a post-college training in human nature and executive experience such as an intern has at a hospital before getting his M.D. Any such teacher after successfully completing such additional years of teaching should perhaps be awarded an M.A. degree.

Help in Other Work
If any teacher should desire thereafter to change from teaching into some other work, these years of post-training would help in getting a good position, or in case of an unmarried woman—a good husband! Of course, some details would have to be worked out for men becoming eligible for military service. I hope the White House Conference will not allow itself to get bogged down in educational gobbledygook, but will discuss the above serious problems with dispatch, and in a democratic realistic manner.

Editorial Comment

RED HAT DAY TODAY

Deer hunting season opens Oct. 1 and, if past experience is a guide, a headline about Oct. 3 will call attention to a story that says one or two hunters were killed by other hunters. Last year, 13 hunters were killed by misplaced bullets. Scores more were injured. This is serious. It is also darned unnecessary. And it's preventable. So comes the Isaak Walton League, Gov. Paul Patterson, and a host of others who have at least a partial solution.

An appeal—for driver safety, hunter safety, etc.—must have a gimmick. This gimmick for better use of firearms and better sportsmanship among hunters is "Red Hat Day." Everybody—the butcher, the baker, the teevie repairman, even the housewife—is asked to wear a red hat Friday, and to remember to take it along if he goes into the woods.

Goal of the campaign is promotion of better sportsmanship, respect for the rights and property of others, firearms safety, observance of game laws, and prevention of range and forest fires.

Safety in the use of firearms is the most important phase of the program. But of only slightly secondary value are the other phases—sportsmanship and respect of rights, property of others.

Sportsmen throughout the Northwest are becoming more and more concerned about the decreasing amount of land open to hunting. Everywhere in the land we see "No Trespassing—No Hunting" signs. The hunter just isn't welcome on many private lands.

And well he deserves it. Too many times the farmer has found an unpleasant aftermath to hunting season, locks shot off gates, cows killed, signs used for target practice. And too many farmhouse windows are broken by stray shotgun pellets. As is the case in so many phases of the social scene, a careless mi-

nority has punished a careful majority.

Let something be done, sportsmen groups believe, hunting will become "clubbish" and "socialized." Throughout the East, a hunter must buy a special permit and hunt under strict regulation or join a sportsman's club, paying a large amount for his fun.

This regimentation should be prevented. It's a traditional right of Americans to bear arms. It's also a part of the west's freedom. To have this privilege taken away or qualified would be regrettable.

So, hunters, we must do as best we can to keep our hunting privilege. But every privilege carries a responsibility. Be careful, be a good sport, respect the landowners position, be cautious with fires. Be a respectable and responsible sportsman.

We take our red hats off (or should we may put them on?) to the governor's committee. It's a big step on the right track.

—Eugene Register-Guard.

Chicago—(U.P.)—Gilda Berkman, 19, of Havana, Cuba, started classes at the Illinois College of Optometry and discovered she was the only girl among a freshman body of 115.

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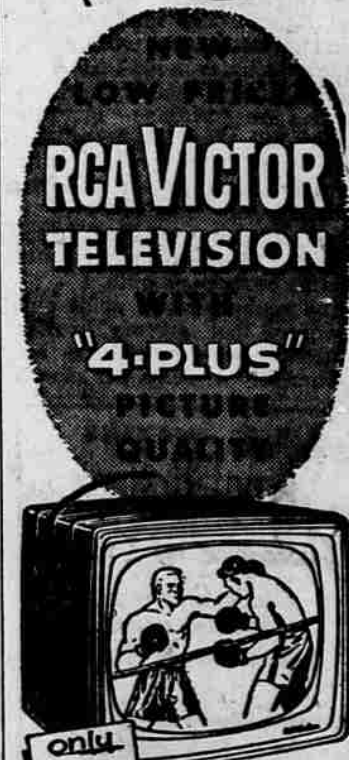
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Boxcar Lack to Force Coquille Mill Closure

Coquille—(U.P.)—The boxcar shortage on Southern Pacific lines will force closure of the Coquille Plywood Co. tonight, according to President George Ulett.

The firm's head, who is also an Oregon state senator, said Coquille Plywood had received less than half of its boxcar needs during the past week or 10 days and that available storage space was exhausted. The company employs more than 300 men.

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