

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
Nov. 4, 1945
(It was Sunday)

Frank Jenkins, managing editor
of Klamath Falls Herald and
News, to speak at Chamber
of Commerce at Holland hotel.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: Many
lawns are cluttered up with
acorns from mighty oaks that
were once the same kind of nut.

20 YEARS AGO
Nov. 4, 1935
(It was Monday)

Austin D. Corlies of Medford
recued after wandering snow-
covered mountains in Carberry
creek area in Applegate for day
and a half.

County Extension Agent Robert
G. Fowler says turkeys being
fed corn and mash to fatten
up for Thanksgiving.

30 YEARS AGO
Nov. 4, 1925
(It was Wednesday)

Rudolph Valentino, lover of
the screen, departs for London
and Italy so he can be "alone."

George Porter and Charles
Boyce appointed to replace O. C.
Boggs and Dr. R. Johnson on
Medford planning commission.

40 YEARS AGO
Nov. 4, 1915
(It was Thursday)

Greater Medford club dis-
cusses possibilities of establish-
ing park near the reservoir.

From Willow Springs news:
Last Friday Merritt Hoagland
while breaking one of his colts,
met with a very painful accident.
The horse fell upon and seriously
crushed Mrs. Hoagland's left
foot. The injury is not serious
but very painful.

What's the Answer?

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

1. The nation now has more or fewer depressed areas (much unemployment) than a year ago, or about the same number?
2. Chief Justice Warren is about as old as President Eisenhower, or much or somewhat younger, or much or somewhat older?
3. Most Negro church members are either Baptists or Methodists; right or wrong?
4. The 1956 winter Olympic Games will be held in the Austrian, Bavarian, French, Italian or Swiss Alps?
5. When the U.N. General Assembly voted over French protests to take up unrest in Algeria, the U.S. voted with or against France, or didn't vote?
6. More babies are born in the U.S. these days in hospitals or private homes, or is it about 50-50?
7. A man named Kubitschek was recently elected president of Austria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Poland or Switzerland?

The Answers: 1. Fewer. 2. About as old (five months younger). 3. Right. 4. Italian Alps. 5. Voted with France. 6. More in hospitals. 7. Brazil.

LANA RECUPERATING
Hollywood—(U.P.)—Actress Lana Turner was recuperating at home today from an operation for removal of a small tumor. Doctors said the tumor, removed Wednesday, was not malignant.

Adoption Problems

Henry Holt, of Creswell, Ore., is a big-hearted man. This year, despite miles of red tape, and with the help of an act of Congress, he adopted eight young orphans from Korea. They were the offspring of American servicemen who had been stationed there and Korean mothers.

The story of how he conquered all difficulties has been told in considerable and moving detail. It was a great human-interest story, and brought reactions from around the world.

SOME of the reactions have been adverse, although most of the critics give Mr. and Mrs. Holt credit for high and unquestioned motives. The problems which have arisen have to do with the propriety of going to Korea to adopt children. In the words of a letter to the Roseburg News-Review:

With thousands of fatherless and motherless children in orphan homes, and God only knows how many more thousands of unkept, undernourished and outright deprived children throughout these United States, why will some people spend an untold amount of money, time, and trouble going all the way to Asia, to adopt eight Korean children?

The answer to that question has many aspects.

ONE of them is dealt with by Pearl Buck in a recent widely-quoted article in the Woman's Home Companion, in which she accused many religious groups, social workers and lawmakers of keeping hundreds of thousands of children in orphanages and forcing adoptive parents into the black market for children.

She declared we have been led to believe, falsely, that there are not enough youngsters for adoption, and that in truth there are many children being deprived of real homes and loving care because of red tape and vested interests of some social agencies, misguided religious groups and orphanages, inhuman legal barriers and falsely righteous parents and relatives who keep children institutionalized rather than release them for adoption. She states:

Some orphanages are old and long established . . . existing on large sums of money left by generations of legacies and gifts. What would the trustees do with all that money if they closed the orphanages? And to close them would, of course, put many people out of work . . . A job, even a small one, can be as much a vested interest as a fortune.

DR. MARTHA M. Elliot, chief of the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has prepared a series of five articles for newspaper release about adoptions. The timing suggests they may have been distributed to counter Miss Buck's article.

There are, Dr. Elliot states, "a number of public misunderstandings about adoptions." For instance, she reports, "there is no basis in fact for the myth that the great majority of children in institutions could be adopted. Most have living parents; some have physical or mental handicaps; many are older children."

We have no way of knowing who is right in this emotion-charged subject. But we suspect that both sides are telling the truth—to a degree.

IN MAKING inquiries about the subject from people who are in a position to know, we are told that, in Oregon, the child placement agencies generally are doing an excellent job, with the objective in mind of doing what is best for the child. There simply are not enough children referred to these agencies to supply the demand for adoptive children, we are told.

There is, however, another way in which adoptions can be made, and it is probably more frequently used than the regular adoptive agencies. This is for doctors or lawyers who are in touch with families wishing to make an adoption to "arrange" for them to receive the child of some woman who is in no position to care for it.

It is this type of "black market" adoptive procedure which, we are told, is at least partly responsible for the fact that child-placing agencies often do not have children in need of homes.

THE phrase "black market" in this case is not strictly and accurately descriptive, for the procedure is entirely legal, under the provision of Oregon law which provides that the mother has the authority to place a child for adoption.

But welfare agencies point out that often the process results in tragedy—legal complications, mismatched parents and children, disappointment and heartbreak. The lack of advance planning, of a full understanding of rights and responsibilities which go with legal parenthood, of an understanding of all that parenthood implies (from wiping runny noses to planning for a college education); these can spell tragic consequences to the best-intentioned couple.

IN SUCH cases, too, the natural mother of the child in question is frequently in a distressed condition, and is particularly susceptible to the pressure which can be brought to bear on her. She, as well as the prospective adoptive parents, and most particularly the child, is fully entitled to a reasoned and careful approach to an action which intimately affects the lives of all of them.

Dr. Elliot comments:

Because the object in these transactions is to get a baby, all other considerations are immaterial—including the well-being of the baby's mother. With a particular adoptive couple in mind, these intermediaries put pressure on a mother to give up her child and rush the new baby into an adoptive home. Heartbreak comes later if the couple discovers that the child is not normal or that he is not legally theirs.

THESE and many other factors must be considered in any rational approach to what is often an emotional problem. We must, on the one hand, acknowledge that the desire for parenthood is a noble and unselfish one, and should, in as many cases as possible, be satisfied to benefit parents and children alike. On the other hand, society cannot permit indiscriminate and hasty decisions in such a vital area.—E.A.

**Confidence Shown in
Faure Headlines News**

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

THE GOOD

1. Quiet, determined Premier Edgar Faure of France won his fourth confidence vote in four weeks in the National Assembly. This time the issue was Faure's demand for a national parliamentary election next month, instead of next June when the life of the present Parliament normally would have ended. Faure won his vote on the plea that a new Parliament, with a five-year mandate, was essential to take decisions on the "grave and important" issues which faced the country. The French political situation remained confused. But there was hope that out of the confusion might come an electoral reform law which would stabilize the French political situation.

2. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had a cordial conference with Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain in Madrid. They discussed problems affecting peace and security and found themselves in agreement. Dulles' visit was expected to increase cooperation between the United States and Spain.

3. France's troubles in its protectorate of Morocco were eased when the way was prepared for the restoration of Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef as sultan. France ousted Youssef two years ago. But he is now ready to cooperate in a limited program of home rule.

THE BAD

1. A few hours after Israeli Premier-designate David Ben Gurion offered to talk peace with Arab leaders, Israeli forces made a big night attack on Egyptian positions in the border.

2. The American, British and French foreign ministers reached a deadlock with Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov in the Big Four conference in Geneva. The issues were German reunification and European security. The Western Allies adopted an attitude of determined hopefulness that something might be salvaged and that another foreign ministers meeting might be held next year. It was certain, however, that the division of Germany must continue indefinitely due to Russian obstruction.

3. Premier U Nu of Burma, visiting Moscow, suggested that the Soviet Union ought to be invited to the next meeting of the Asian-African bloc of nations. This would give Russia a fine opportunity to increase its meddling in the affairs of the Middle East and Southeast Asia. Nu, who is a fellow "neutralist" with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, also invited Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist Party boss Nikita S. Khrushchev to visit him in Burma. They promptly accepted.

**Missing Elk Hunters
Make Way to Camp**

Reedsport—(U.P.)—Two Eugene youths missing on an elk-hunting trip since Wednesday walked into a camp at Allegheny, near Cougar Pass, last night. State police said Glenn A. Lague and Donald Miller, both 16, found the Allegheny camp at about 6:30 p.m. yesterday. Both were apparently in good physical condition.

The youths left on the elk hunt Oct. 28, and search was started when they failed to return home as scheduled Wednesday.

Editorial Comment

COUNTY FOREST NURSERY

The District O&C Advisory board at a recent meeting discussed at some length the proposal to establish a local forest nursery. The plan is expected to get further consideration. It is a proposal containing much merit. It should be put into operation, but difficulty in setting up the mechanics may be expected.

The recent report by the Douglas County Planning Commission places much emphasis upon the need for maintaining a sustained yield timber harvest. Douglas county, the report states, has opportunity for a perpetually strong timber economy, but only if the sustained yield practice is observed on private as well as federal lands. The economy can be bolstered, the report declares, by getting into wood production many thousands of acres of land more suited for growing trees than other crops.

If these thousands of acres are to be added to our forest farms, and if logged over lands are to be put back into production promptly, a forest nursery could be a valuable adjunct to the industry.

Natural Seeding Lags

An economic loss is suffered when cut-over lands are left to seed naturally, unless a good seed year follows immediately after logging.

Peculiarly, we get a good seed year on an average of about once each six years. In fact, it now has been eight years, the committee reports, since we have had an abundant seed year in Douglas county. Thus we have lost eight years in getting some logged off lands back into production.

Because of the time lapse between good seed production years, existing nurseries are exceedingly short on stock. Not enough seedlings now are available to take care of existing demand.

The local committee proposes that we have a nursery in Douglas county, that seed be collected during periods of abundance and stored for use in slack years, and that sufficient seedlings be grown to replant acreage denuded each year.

Should the project be financed by the county, by industry, or as a private enterprise? How can interest in the project be created when crops started by the nursery will not be harvested for 75 or 100 years? These are some of the questions which must be answered satisfactorily before the project can be set up.

The committee is concerned because many large logging operations have not been followed by replanting. The eventual economic loss through delay can amount to many thousands of dollars.

South Sets Pattern
By the very nature of things, the operator, other than a continuing corporation, has no interest in replanting. Replanting is expensive. The individual operator knows he will not live to

see the second crop harvested, so he has no incentive to assume the replanting cost. But the economy of the community, 75 or 100 years in the future, will be adversely affected because of his failure.

Southern states have set a pattern for speeding reproduction. Railroad companies, banks and other business institutions assist in financing new crops. The situation, however, is different than in the Pacific Northwest, inasmuch as southern pine reproductives in about 25-year cycles instead of 100 years as is the case with Douglas fir.

However, if we are to maintain a timber economy for future generations in Douglas county, it is important to plant logged-off land as quickly as possible and to start new crops on lands not now being profitably utilized. Current stumpage prices are such that every lost year represents a material economic loss. There is little prospect of decreasing stumpage prices, as we observe the future demand for saw timber and the growing chemical utilization of wood fiber.

Thus the establishment of a county forest nursery has much to recommend it, particularly if coupled with some scheme to provide incentive for replanting.—Roseburg News-Review.

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.

About Taxes

To the Editor: I hereby submit a confession in confusion. Have lived in Medford for the past 30 years, operating a shop in the same location, and always been a voter, most of the time voting for improvements. During this time there have been many improvements and this town has grown to become a small city, the cleanest and nicest I know of. During its growth the community expenses have greatly increased, also the dollar value has decreased, but also by the increase in population, the City, County and State income has or must have increased in proportion.

It seems that of late Oregon has received more and with kiddish management spent much more. Or have they?

I now wonder why so many of us voted for some of the things we did vote for. I own a small business building which I built 30 years past. The depreciation value wrote it mostly off 10 years ago. The taxes on it were higher last year than ever before. That wasn't too bad. But this year they are double of last year.

Can a Philadelphia lawyer tell me what they will be next year?

H. O. Mitchell
608 South Riverside Ave.
Medford, Ore.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Princess Margaret, young and gay and full of life, turns her back on the primrose path of inclination and chooses the stern path of duty. The dispatches report that a surge of admiration and sympathy for her is welling up through the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The premier of New Zealand (one of the British dominions) says she set a shining example to all people.

WHY is her decision a shining example to all people and an especially shining example of the people of Britain and the British dominions? It's a long story. Margaret is a member of the British royal family. The British royal family is a peculiar institution. It has little ACTUAL power. But it has tremendous power of example. It exercises this power by conforming to the traditions that in any given set of circumstances its members do the RIGHT thing.

Margaret did that. She conformed. Her decision, hard as it may have been for her, plants in the mind of every Englishman the thought that in every situation, no matter how difficult the personal circumstances may be, the RIGHT thing is the thing that must be done.

ONE can't help wondering what her uncle, the Duke of Windsor, thinks of it.

Just 20 years ago, in circumstances similar to Margaret's, he made a decision. His decision was the opposite of Margaret's. He chose the path of personal inclination. When he made his choice, the cloud of World War II, although then no larger than a man's hand, was already visible on the horizon. Every Englishman knew that World War II, if it came, might be the end of Britain.

The present Duke of Windsor was then Edward VIII, "by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

He was the leader of his people. But, with the hour of grave trial approaching for his country, he considered his own inclinations and abdicated his responsibilities.

HIS young niece is made of sterner stuff.

By the power of her example, she says to her people that no matter what comes she can TAKE IT.

HER country, although on the mend, is still not out of danger. England, being a small country with a large population, must import a large part of the food it consumes and the greater part of the raw materials needed to feed its factories. In order to obtain the foreign currencies with which to pay for her vital necessities, England must export her manufactured products in a BIG way.

In order to export in a big way, she must keep her costs down. To keep her costs down, she must keep wages down. If her costs get out of line, her export markets will vanish. Among her manufactured products are automobiles. Her people WANT AUTOMOBILES for their own use and enjoyment. But if they buy as many as they want, there won't be enough left for export.

And so on.

MANY privations and sacrifices lie ahead of the English people. By her decision Margaret says to them that she too can make sacrifices. She too can give up things that she wants. No matter how difficult it may be.

Thus she creates between herself, as a member of the royal family, and her people a warm bond of sympathy, a feeling of privations mutually shared for the common good.

**Fire at Chemult
Being Investigated**

Klamath Falls—(U.P.)—Fire department officials today were investigating the cause of a \$50,000 fire at a Standard Oil Company station at Chemult Wednesday night.

Smoke was spotted from the station shortly after it was closed by two employees at 10 p.m. Wednesday. Firemen were unable to halt the blaze, but kept it from spreading to a new station being built nearby to replace the one destroyed.

Babson . . . Real Estate

By ROGER W. BABSON
Babson Park, Mass. (Special to Mail Tribune)—As I look out at the trees, from where I am writing, I am amazed at their balanced shapes.

How do the limbs know when to stop growing in order to keep the tree so symmetrical? I am told that, if several limbs should be cut

off one side, the tree will partially replace these limbs before growing in height. I know that if you pull off one of the two big claws of a lobster so as to throw it out of balance, it will grow another claw to get back into balance.

We are surrounded by miracles; but the greatest miracle of all is seen when we look into a mirror. Among many other wonders is the fact that our two legs grow equally so as to balance in length, weight, and girth. The same applies to the arms, hands, and feet. As food, drink and air enters our bodies our wonderful automatic factory divides the proteins, fats, and minerals so that the same quantity goes to both sides of our bodies to keep them in perfect balance.

But our brains do get out of balance. The insane and senile people are the commonest illustration of this; but every one of us gets hipped on some one subject. Furthermore, some persons get enthusiastic over every new fad and are always optimists; while others are like my friend, Mr. Humphrey B. Neil of Saxon River, Vt., who has been successfully taking the "contrary side" of every question. I believe very few investors have made and kept a fortune by always being either bullish or bearish. The big fortunes in stocks, commodities, and real estate have been made by recognizing that nature is constantly working for a balanced situation. Hence, base your investments on Newton's Law of Action and Reaction!

Applying Newton's Law

Some communities today are booming. Others are standing still. It is safe to forecast that this situation will be changed some day. Therefore, those who are pessimistic or uncertain as to the future should not now move to some busy city like Detroit. Some day Detroit may suffer from great unemployment, while your city may then have no jobs. Most graduates from colleges are now crazy to get into "electronics"; but before many years, electronic jobs may be selling at "a dime a dozen." Furthermore, I have learned that someone somewhere is always making millions in every industry.

Don't be like the cow that always wanted to jump the fence to get into the next pasture. A distant field may look green, but when you get there you are often disappointed. Stick to the city and church where you were born and have friends. Make good in the industry in which you have trained. Keep in balance. Farming or dairying, which now is not prosperous, will come back. You can depend upon the Good Lord to keep your body, below your neck, in perfect balance; but for some reason, He leaves the brain to you to keep in balance.

Real Estate Values

Many letters come to me from readers asking advice about selling their real estate. I cannot answer these, not knowing the conditions in different sections of the city. This, however, I say: If your property is in a poor section of the city which has "run down," I probably would advise against selling now, but if it is in a booming section, I might advise you to sell. All real estate prices will tend to balance, as years go on. Probably some outlying property, now selling cheap, is a better buy than downtown property in the heart of the business district.

A final illustration of the way prices balance up (if we let God run them) is the record of the automobile. This has brought country people into the business centers to buy. As a result, business real estate has gone up in price. Now automobiles have increased so, and parking cars has become such a nuisance, that "Main Street" property may be reaching its peak. I forecast that many vacant lots, formerly having no buyers, will sell at a premium for parking purposes.

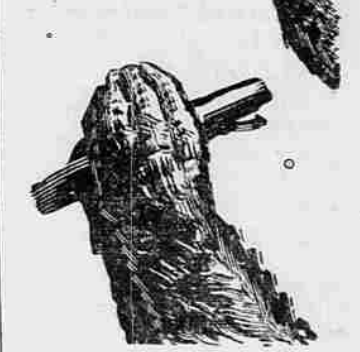
So it goes! The real estate wheel of fortune is always slowly revolving. Those few who have the courage to buy low and sell high, make money. Those optimists who buy when everyone else is buying, usually lose money, but the few who help balance the wheel through good times and bad make a fair profit with serenity.

Is That So?

By Eugene Burns
Ranger-Naturalist

Who am I?
By human standards, I am a low-down, roly-poly solitary critter and sleep most of my life away. My young are born blind, naked, pink, wrinkled and weigh about an ounce each. Although I can swim and climb trees, I don't make a practice of it. I'm a fastidious housekeeper.

Despite my love of warmth and dread of cold I do not live in tropical climates and none of my kind has ever crossed the



equator. You'll find me from Hudson Bay to Alabama and from the east coast to the Rockies, and northwest through Canada to Alaska. A near relative is on the west coast.

My head is broad, my body chubby, my ears low, my legs short, my tail flattened. An efficient miner, my claws are sharp and I pack a mouthful of sharp, strong, chisel-like teeth. My brown fur, sometimes greyish or reddish and occasionally frosted with white, is moderately long and coarse—being replaced each summer, hair by hair, commencing at the tail to my nose tip. Reared to my full height, sitting bolt upright, I look like a bear—a foot-tall one.

My burrow is an engineering masterpiece, and strictly a personal possession. The main door entrance is about a foot across; the tunnels are narrower—perhaps five inches—and may be 40 feet long. I always provide for several exits—and at these, well-concealed, not a crumb of earth shows.

In midsummer I get fat and sassy—even up to 14 pounds in weight—and long before blizzards rage, I'm curled into a tight ball in my underground castle and dead to the world. This close-to-death life suspension may last from four to nine months depending on outside weather.

I am almost a pure vegetarian—eating mostly tender leaves, flowers, soft stems of green forage plants, grasses, alfalfa, clover, and just about everything in man's garden including cantaloupes and melons.

After a short spring courtship, from two to eight tiny young are born within a month. Until they are housebroken the mother is kept busy changing the bedding—repeatedly bringing in soft dry grass and throwing out the soiled material. By three months, the youngsters leave home to seek their own fortune and dig a den.

A day in the calendar has been set aside for me—on this day I am supposed to come out of my burrow and take a look-see at the sun. This is nonsense. I am: A. bear; B. Ground squirrel; C. Mongoose; D. Raccoon; E. Woodchuck.

I am E. Woodchuck.
(Released by McClure Newspaper Syn.)

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