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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
 Aug. 31, 1946

(It was Saturday)
 Robert L. Lytle of the Valley-view district near Ahland has been named county commissioner by the county court.

From Arthur Perry's 'Ye Smudge Pot' column: The mornings have been crimping the past week, causing early risers to resume eating the well named flannel cakes.

20 YEARS AGO
 Aug. 31, 1936

(It was Tuesday)
 Building permits for this month leap to an all-time high for August, with a total of \$63,940.

Medford chapter of the Oregon Republican club will elect officers tomorrow evening at a meeting in the Hotel Medford. President Don Newbury, has announced.

30 YEARS AGO
 Aug. 31, 1926

(It was Thursday)
 School board votes to delay opening of high school one week, to enable growers and shippers to hold student labor involved in the peak of the season.

No killed deer can be transported through Crater Lake National park, according to an edict by Superintendent C. G. Thomson.

40 YEARS AGO
 Aug. 31, 1916

(It was Friday)
 Commercial club, Business Men's association and the Greater Medford club will hold a joint meeting Thursday, Aug. 31.

"We are working for a sawmill, box factory and railroad to the Blue ledge," S. S. Bullis said yesterday.

What's the Answer?
 Can You Get 4 of the 77 Cops. 1955 Editorial Research Report

1. The so-called Hall of Fame is associated with a large university: Columbia, Notre Dame, City College of N. Y., Harvard, Stanford or New York?

2. "Father of psychoanalysis" was Dr. Sigmund Freud; a Swiss, German, Austrian, Hungarian, Czech, Belgian or Russian?

3. Making the first Monday in September Labor Day was first proposed by a N. Y. carpenter, Chicago anarchist, Milwaukee Socialist, U. S. Labor Department official or Texas preacher?

4. Adlai E. Stevenson studied law at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Northwestern, Chicago, Columbia or Illinois University?

5. Which large U. S. city was originally named Yerba Buena?

6. Author of the Acts of the Apostles was John, Matthew, Luke, Paul or Mark?

7. What Shakespeare called a haughty boy found in restaurants, ball parks, orchestras, furniture stores or newspaper offices?

The answers: 1. New York University. 2. Austrian. 3. N. Y. carpenter. 4. Northwestern. 5. San Francisco. 6. Luke. 7. Orchestras (old name for oboe).

No Easy Way

People—as people—can be viewed in a number of different ways. To the politician they are votes; to the doctor they are patients; to the grocer they are customers; to the newsman they are readers.

To the sanitarian—alas—they can be viewed as producers of sewage.

The subject is not pleasant. But no one can deny that it is important to everyone's health and welfare.

WHAT to do with raw sewage, and how to do it, is a problem which can give city councilmen gray hairs, rile up taxpayers, and give pause to engineers. Sewage can destroy fish, make rivers unfit for swimming or boating, kill domestic animals, spread human diseases, and smell up the neighborhood.

Getting rid of it, treating it to kill germs and stop odors, is difficult and expensive, and particularly so in an area where population is shooting up and can be expected to continue doing so.

OREGON as a whole has made great strides in keeping up with this problem in recent decades.

This was recognized recently when Curtis M. Everts Jr., state sanitary engineer who has been a real factor in cleaning up stream pollution in Oregon, was summoned to Washington temporarily to head a new federal program of assistance to local areas in lessening pollution problems.

The Oregon sanitary authority has relied chiefly on persuasion in its efforts, although the law has some teeth in it—which have had to be bared occasionally to obtain compliance.

But on the whole, persuasion and gentle pressure, accompanied by an understanding of the difficulties faced by local authorities in cleaning up pollution conditions, has brought marked progress.

BUT as progress has been made, both population and industrial growth have increased. As a result, it would be fair to say that the overall picture regarding pollution and sewage and industrial waste disposal is in about the same relative situation that it was years ago.

We've kept up, but that's about all, even though the record is better than in some other states.

The federal program which Everts will initiate will doubtless bring more emphasis to possible solutions, as well as some financial help. Money aid will be limited, with a top allowance of \$250,000, and local participation will be required. But it will act as a stimulus.

HOW does Jackson county stack up in the pollution and sewage disposal field?

Neither too good nor too bad, according to County Sanitarian Bob Hart. Here's how it looks:

Medford and Central Point are in good shape, using the excellent facilities of the Camp White disposal plant. Phoenix and the South Bear Creek Sanitary district will soon join this system.

Ashland has a treatment plant (using a treatment tank, a filter, and sludge beds) which was designed to serve a population of about 6,000. It is now serving more than 7,000 persons, and needs expansion to remain effective and safe.

Talent has a similar type of treatment plant, which is adequate at present.

Jacksonville and Eagle Point have no treatment facilities, and depend on septic tanks. Both cities, however, are in the process of working out plans for sewage treatment plants, which will have to be presented to their voters before long. Sewage problems in both communities are serious, and will remain so until the plants are completed.

GOLD Hill has an effective treatment plant.

All other communities in the county, incorporated or not, have no treatment facilities, and depend wholly on septic tanks or similar arrangements. These include Rogue River, Butte Falls, Prospect, Ruch and Applegate. By and large, and so far, the problems presented are not serious. With increased populations, they will however increase.

Probably the worst situation is in the unincorporated area around Medford not served by sanitation districts. It is here that the number of people, coupled in some instances with adverse soil conditions, result in dangerous contamination problems.

Future annexation to Medford may aid solution in some of the areas, but as the "fringe area" grows, so will the problem.

THERE'S no "easy way out" in this situation.

The state will help, with research and guidance and the authority of the state law which can require a clean-up, particularly in the field of river pollution and industrial waste disposal.

The federal government, too, has a role which congress has acknowledged, but this is largely confined to limited financial help and moral suasion.

The primary responsibility remains with the local community, and its leaders and citizens and taxpayers. —E.A.

Risky Diets

The American Medical Association confirms what we have suspected—that these "quick and easy" diet fads are risky, and should be used with caution.

The AMA council on foods and nutrition warns that the so-called low-protein diets are below minimums for maintaining body structure and function.

THE warning is not new. Doctors for years have warned that any program of weight reduction should be done under the guidance of a physician who knows the individual and his nutritional needs.

We have a feeling, though, that the best way to reduce is to practice the exercise described as firmly pushing oneself away from the table at the proper time three times a day. —E.A.

Toll Roads, Freeways Discussed by Babson

By ROGER W. BABSON
 Babson Park, Mass. — The recent passage of the Federal Highway bill has centered a great deal of attention on toll roads and the numerous problems they face.

During the debate on the Federal Highway program, weakness of the debate on the toll roads and the numerous problems they face. During the debate on the Federal Highway program, weakness of the debate on the toll roads and the numerous problems they face.

Now that the federal government has agreed to furnish up to 90 per cent of the cost of the construction of approved freeways, it is less likely that state legislators would promise to even partially support a new toll road. No doubt bid bond houses will try to put pressure on state legislators to guarantee a portion of the cost of toll roads. But I predict that little state support will be forthcoming, except in cases where such roads can very clearly be shown to be self-supporting.

Cost A Stumbling Block
 Rising interest rates and a tight money supply have also caused a price decline for outstanding toll road bonds. Furthermore, these factors add heavily to the cost of building. Existing toll roads were favored a few years ago with rising bond prices and easy money.

Besides higher interest rates, materials and wage costs have risen 70 per cent within the past few years. In 1953 and 1954 the average cost was \$80,000 a mile. Now it is claimed that the cost for most toll roads is about \$1,670,000 a mile. Logically this means that much higher toll rates must be charged, adding greatly to the competitive position of freeways.

Estimates in Question
 The continued failure of West Virginia Turnpike revenues to come up to the estimates made when the bonds were first offered causes buyers to hesitate before committing themselves to such issues. But this and other experiences no doubt should lead to much more conservative estimates of traffic and revenues.

However, recent traffic experiences in West Virginia and Ohio, and with extensions of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, will certainly put a damper on new issues for some time. But in the long run, where existing toll roads serve a real economic need at a fair level of charges, there need be no fear of bonds based on them. In the meantime, I predict that some bargains are likely to develop in existing toll road tax-exempt revenue bonds.

(These opinions of Roger W. Babson are published in this paper every Friday.)

In The Day's News By Frank Jenkins
 When handsome gray-haired President Fisher of Johns-Manville and equally handsome curly-haired Governor Smith of Oregon, pilot and co-pilot on a big bulldozer, broke ground for the new J-M plant up on the Williams river yesterday, it marked the beginning of a new era in the Klamath Basin.

Hitherto we have had a BOARD economy. When this plant is finished — and is followed, as it will be, by others — we will have a FIBER-and-board economy. The significance of this is that in the past we have looked forward with vague uneasiness to the time when our timber would all be cut and our sawmills would move on somewhere else — if there was a somewhere else to move on to.

Now, thanks to this new development, our timber products industry will be as permanent as our agriculture because it will be using a raw material that RENEWS ITSELF PERPETUALLY FOR THE SOIL.

THIS new J-M plant will use lodgepole-jackpine we call it here. Jackpine is the Cinderella of the woods. To the northern Indians it had value. They used its slim trunks as the framework for their buffalo-hide lodges. Hence the name lodgepole.

The early cattlemen found it moderately useful for corral fences and to some extent bark in those days when barbed wire was unobtainable it could be used for drift fences. Cabins of a sort could be built of it, and so it came in handy for permanent line camps. But in the main, it has been regarded for a century as a weed tree, a pest. We've looked at it and said wishfully: "If the darned stuff could just be burned off GRASS WOULD GROW THERE!"

The very name jackpine was a scornful term, in the sense that we refer to a clumsy person whose fingers are all thumbs as a "jack-leg" workman.

Now it is a resource of the first order of importance—as witnessed by this new multi-million-dollar manufacturing plant that will rise as rapidly as men and tools can put it together.

So much for today.

What of tomorrow?
 What will this new resource do for us over the years to come?

FOR an answer to these questions, let us look at the South.

In the South, they have a similar species. They call it "loblolly" pine. Loblolly, like jackpine, GROWS FAST. It produces a crop every 35 years or so. Its FIBER is long and useful. This fast-growing loblolly pine has brought to the South nearly half the pulp and paper industry of the United States.

What loblolly pine has done for the South jackpine can do

for us of Southern Oregon and Far Northern California.

NOT only will this Cinderella of the Western woods provide us with new payrolls in factories such as the one for which Johns-Manville broke ground yesterday. The harvesting of it will provide year-around employment.

The word "harvesting" is used advisedly. Because of the nature of it, jackpine will be "harvested" rather than "felled." Already new machines for the harvesting of this crop are taking shape in men's minds. One of them is a gargantuan pair of shears actuated by engines mounted on crawler tractors. These huge scissors will move up to a jackpine tree and shear it off, like clipping a twig with a pruning tool.

Machinery are being imagined that will clear the trunk of branches, debark it and lop off the top. The branches, the bark and the top will possibly be shucked up and blown out on the ground to serve as humus to speed the growing of a NEW crop.

Jackpine will be harvested like a field of barley—clear-cut in relatively long and narrow strips and a new crop seeded on the ground where the old crop has been removed. It is anticipated that by the time the planned rotation is completed the fields first harvested will be ready for another harvest.

TO Johns-Manville, pioneering this new resource, goes the credit that is due to all pioneers. Back of the plant for which ground was broken yesterday are more than two years of research and investigation and a whale of a lot of money.

We welcome these modern pioneers to our area.

Explosion Rocks British Steamship
 London—(U.P.)—An explosion rocked the British liner Himalaya in the Western Mediterranean today.

The headquarters of the Peninsular and Oriental Line here said one person was killed and about a dozen injured.

The 27,955-ton passenger liner had just passed the Straits of Gibraltar on a voyage from Tilbury at London to Sydney.

The shipping line said the explosion occurred in the hold near the main storage room.

The Himalaya will make an unscheduled stop at Malta late tonight or early Saturday to unload casualties in need of hospital treatment, the company said.

The liner was on a regular passenger cruise on the Australian run via the Suez Canal.

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 initial 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.

Modes in Clothes
 To the Editor: Hurrying along West Main, the thought came to me that some sort of Mexican bull-fight was scheduled. But it wasn't a matador coming toward me, just a youngish female with a top-heavy type of fashion on her trim form, kinda cute. Fact is, the streets of Medford often take on a masquerade-fiesta like air. It's OK by me as it has always been my uninhibited philosophy, "specially of late years, to accept any manner of dress so long as it suits the occasion."

Little wonder there was a stern and more or less mirthless way of life in Victorian days, with their inhibitions on this and that and most everything, even to a man kissing his wife on Sunday. And the female form hid from chin to heel. Sure must have been a dreary view.

It was quite a shock to me one day when just a lad, my sister and a couple of cousins were seen skulking through the cow pasture for a swim in the creek.

They had on some old pants and shirts of my pa and older brother and shook their fist at me for gapping at 'em.

Of course, it was obvious to me that there had to be some sort of connecting link between women's feet, that showed under the earth-sweeping skirt, and her body. But the girls seemed to have legs much the same as we boys. The name "limb," said with primly pursed lips, of the female form, had pictured in my mind something belonging to a tree.

But these young males, and some not so young, wearing their pink pajama-like street clothes are hard for an old timer to adjust to. And often with their shirt tails out or all out.

That was about the most awful thing that could happen to a lad in my youthful days, 'specially at school or a party. The height of that was one time in old Baptist church, a neighbor boy all rigged in his white shirt Sunday best, saw something white sticking out under his coat. Horror stricken, he hastily started stuffing it into his pants top. But it happened to be a part of a frilly white dress on a young female sitting next to him. She objected most fiercely. It's claimed the young fellow had to be carried out and revived at the pump.

F. J. Clifford
 1211 West Main st.
 Medford, Ore.

Editorial Comment
PUNISHMENT IN REVERSE
 Ted Williams, the great Boston Red Sox baseball star, recently was fined \$5,000 for spitting at baseball writers and fans.

Reprehensible as the incident was, Williams might wind up making money out of the fine. A tax-figuring friend has it doped this way:

Williams as a professional baseball player, and fines are one of the hazards of that business. So the fine is a business expense, and tax-deductible.

Williams is in the \$100,000 per year bracket, so the fine will cost him only \$800 out of his own pocket. The remainder will come from Uncle Sam's hide, in that Williams' income tax will be cut by about \$4,200 this year.

A group of Williams' fans feel sorry for him. They are raising \$5,000 to give him to replace the amount of the fine. This income would be a gift, and Williams' would pay no tax on it.

Deduct from this last \$5,000 the amount Williams actually would lose from the original fine, and Williams comes up making a clear \$4,200 on the whole deal.

The Red Sox management probably didn't have that aspect of the situation in mind when they slapped the original fine on Boston's bad boy. — Bend Bulletin.

Multnomah To Ballot On Bridge Bond Issue
 Portland—(U.P.)—Multnomah county voters will be asked in the November general election to pass on a \$1,500,000 bond issue for revamping of the west side approaches to the Hawthorne bridge.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

MORSE SAID FIGHTER
 Portland, Ore.—The inevitability is already happening. Among the Republican leaders here in

the Northwest the word is already spreading that President Eisenhower will take the stump after all, at least to the extent of coming to this section in order to help the two Republican senatorial candidates, Douglas McKay here in Oregon and Governor Arthur Langlie in Washington.

Behind this tentative plan, in turn, there is the usual story of pleas from the politicians on the spot for the aid of the Great White Father in Washington. McKay denies having entered any such plea, but it seems likely that other Oregon Republicans have pleaded for him, and it is pretty well known that there have been pleas from Washington. But besides these common cries of anguish and alarm from the men on the spot there also is something more.

EVEN before the Republican national convention, trouble in the Northwest had been revealed to the White House by the poll patronized by the Republican high command. The President himself stood high in popularity. But the Oregon and Washington senate candidates, who almost have to win if the Republicans are to organize the senate next year, were shown to be much less well off.

A really amazing measure of ticket-splitting was indicated in Washington, favoring the Democratic incumbent senator, Warren Magnuson. And here in Oregon, Wayne Morse, the Republican-turned-Democrat whom the White House is most eager to defeat, looked to be well in the lead for the moment.

No one can tell whether Morse will retain this seeming lead, in the face of the massive effort of the newly galvanized Oregon Republican organization plus the personal intervention of the President. (Although Eisenhower also intervened here, with dismal failure, in the senate race between Guy Cordon and Richard Neuberger in 1954.)

But if you have seen Wayne Morse in action on his home grounds, as this reporter recently did, you cannot escape the conviction that he is a formidable fighter who will be hard to down.

THE occasion was a picnic of the Democratic faithful of Clackamas county, in the green shade of a fir grove by rushing Milk creek, outside the little village of Mulino. The scene was charming. Nature had favored the place, and man had not spoiled it. Under the big trees, farm wives spread the picnic tables with a bewildering variety of jellies and pickles, breads and heartier foods. Democratic elders gossiped. Children played, got too near the creek and were shouted for. County Chairman Richard Groener passed the happy word that Clackamas, once a solidly Republican county, would have a registered majority of 2,000 Democrats at the next voting.

INTO this amiable confusion plunged Morse, in a hurry as usual, and looking as usual rather gaunt and professional. He was greeted with warm enthusiasm, but the temperature rose by several further degrees when Chairman Groener opened the meeting. Groener and others presented close to \$1,000 collected by the Clackamas Democrats for the Morse campaign fund.

Morse replied with glowing thanks, but instantly returned the fund to Chairman Groener, instructing him to "spend it as he thinks best, for the benefit of the entire—and mind you, I say entire—Democratic ticket in Clackamas county."

Then he launched into a fighting speech for the whole party ticket, noting every local candidate almost down to dog catcher. And then, when he had sufficiently proved his fidelity to his new party, he got down to real business.

PORK CHOPS were his business. The pork chop issues were all he talked about. It was

not a prepared speech, but it was fiery and effective.

"Republican reactionaries" had denied the aged the liberalizations of the social security act which were their just due. "Republican reactionaries" had blocked the housing program so desperately needed by the poor, and so fortunately calculated, as well to improve the condition of the depressed and locally vital lumber business.

"Republican reactionaries" had denied the farmers the just reward of their long hours of toil. And against these "Republican reactionaries," these deep-dyed enemies of the welfare of the masses, Wayne Morse promised to wage ferocious battle once again, as he had in the past. It went over big.

SUCH is the Morse line, just as the line of Morse's opponent, Douglas McKay, is to charge that he is the victim of "leftist" slanders, and to accuse Morse of most of the crimes in the calendar, including disrespect for President Eisenhower. McKay says he has "an uphill fight" on his hands. Morse breathes confidence and so do all those around him. Both men begin campaigning before dawn — their schedules usually start with a 5 a.m. call to make a bleakly early breakfast meeting — and both continue their campaigning until long after dark.

As to which man is really ahead at the moment, this reporter offers no estimate, pending an experiment with intensive polling on the scene. But certainly if Wayne Morse chances to be the victor here in Oregon, it will prove that President Eisenhower's new Republicanism has not reached the grass roots.

Congressional Quiz
 (Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—Current basic labor law is the Taft-Hartley Act passed in 1947. Which of the following is not a provision of that law: (a) a ban on the "closed shop" or compulsory hiring of union members; (b) requirement of a 60-day "cooling-off period" after termination of labor contracts before strikes; (c) requirement that union officials sign non-Communist affidavits; (d) a ban on industry-wide collective bargaining?

A—(d) a ban on industry-wide collective bargaining.

Q—In December, 1955, the two largest labor organizations of the United States merged into a single unit. How many members do the newly affiliated American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations claim: (a) over 10 million; (b) over 14 million; (c) over 20 million?

A—(b) 14.5 million, close to one-fourth the nation's working force.

Q—True or False: All 48 states have enacted workers' compensation laws.

A—True. Mississippi became the 48th state to do so in 1948.

Q—Can you pair some names famous in labor with the organizations they head? (a) George Meany (b) Walter P. Reuther (c) John L. Lewis (d) David J. MacDonald (e) Dave Beck (f) United Steelworkers of America (g) International Brotherhood of Teamsters (h) United Auto Workers (i) AFL-CIO (j) United Mine Workers.

A—(a)-(4); (b)-(3); (c)-(5); (d)-(1); (e)-(2).

Q—A chief target of organized labor have been so-called "right-to-work" laws in force in 17 states. The laws' general purpose is to: (a) outlaw strikes; (b) bar enforcement of the requirement of union membership as part of labor contracts; (c) permit non-striking workers to pass through picket lines during strikes.

A—Differently framed, in general the laws are aimed at breaking the requirement of union membership.

Q—Since what year has Labor Day been an annual federal holiday: (a) 1848; (b) 1894; (c) 1932?

A—(b) 1894, when Congress passed a law making the first Monday in September an annual federal holiday. All the states have followed suit.

The MEAT CENTER
 231 EAST SIXTH ST.
 PORK SAUSAGE 29c lb.
 PURE LARD, 2 lbs. 29c lb.
 SLICED BACON 39c lb.
 PICNIC HAMS 39c lb.