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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. 7, 1946. West Coast Airlines today announces appointment of Charles A. Whillock of Ashland as Medford station manager for the new airline.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The lack of rumors and scandals hereabouts astounds the natives, they report.

20 YEARS AGO: Sept. 7, 1936. An appeal to writers to place their work before the public is brought to local journalists Thursday, when Dr. Clara Ingham of Portland, state prexy of the League of Western Writers, addressed the Medford chapter Sunday.

With headquarters in the M. M. Department store a new sales agency for Philco radios will be opened Tuesday by Elhart Brothers of Ashland.

30 YEARS AGO: Sept. 7, 1926. J. Ed Russell, publicity man for the Athlete K. Kline shows was in Medford today arranging for the shows to open here next Monday.

The Sneider shop, 407 East Main st., is exhibiting a collection of Japanese prints, loaned by Miss Livingston.

40 YEARS AGO: Sept. 7, 1916. It was Thursday. It has been a prosperous year for fishermen at the mouth of Rogue River, according to George Putnam, who has returned from a trip to Gold Beach.

After more than 25 years' service as counsel for the Southern Pacific in Oregon, William D. Fenton retires.

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

- 1. Average total family income in the U. S. is over \$5,000 a year; right or wrong? 2. Col. Nasser of Egypt seemed to have the backing of all, most, or only a few other Arab states in nationalizing the Suez Canal? 3. The Supreme Court decision banning public school segregation is specifically "accepted" in the Republican or Democratic 1956 platform, both or neither? 4. The Donets Basin, great European industrial area, is in West Germany, East Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France or Russia. 5. Air coach plane travel has been in operation in the U. S. for (a) 4, (b) 8, (c) 12, or (d) 16 years? 6. Which of these was called "Seward's Folly" when the U. S. got it: Alaska, Hawaii, Panama Canal, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands? 7. Stuhldreher, Miller, Layden and Crowley were collectively known as what? The Answers: 1. Right; 2. All; 3. In the Republican platform; 4. Russia; 5. Eight years; 6. Alaska; 7. Four Horsemen Notre Dame footballers.

Search In The Skies

Most of us, at one time or another, have lain on the grass on a warm summer evening, gazing up at the stars. We have been amazed and perhaps a bit frightened at the immensity above us.

Mankind has been gazing at the stars for thousands of years. Gradually, bit by bit, piece by piece, he has learned a little about them, what they are, how they act. But his knowledge of the universe is still tiny and based on theories, assumptions and plain guesses.

NOT too many years ago man assumed the earth was the center of the universe. Then, as his studies progressed and his instruments became more exact, he believed the sun was the center. Still later it became known that the sun and its solar system, which is our home in space, is only a tiny fleck in a tremendous galaxy of stars, which itself is only a tiny fleck in the unimaginable vastness of space itself.

WHEN we say that space is "unimaginable," we mean just that. The human mind is incapable of visualizing it in accurate terms, and our familiar standards of measurement do not apply. So, instead of using miles as a standard (as when we say the sun is 93,000,000 miles away), the astronomer uses the term "light year" as a standard of measurement.

This makes it possible to use a symbol (which we can handle) to describe the actual distances (which we cannot).

A light year is the distance traveled by light in one year at a speed of 186,300 miles per second. The sun is about seven light minutes away.

The galaxy in which the sun is a minor star is a disc-shaped collection of stars, nebulae and gas of some 40,000 light years in radius.

Other galaxies, some much larger, are hundreds of millions, even billions, of light years away.

PROBING the secrets of the universe is known as the science of cosmology. Small wonder that the ancients were inclined to keep their cosmology limited to terms and distances they could comprehend.

The new science of cosmology is actually less than half a century old. It is a science which depends on hints, inferences, and interpretations, and on painstaking and laborious observations, as the bases for its theories and hypotheses.

It depends on optics, nuclear science and mathematics for additions to the bulk of man's knowledge so he can draw valid conclusions.

It is, perhaps, the most "if" of all physical sciences, for its theories cannot be proven or disproven in the test tube, and its hypotheses are often based on other hypotheses.

NEVERTHELESS, astronomers are on the verge of discoveries which may kill some theories, and substantiate others, with the result that a unified cosmology may soon be erected.

There are some dramatic new means of arriving at this break-through point.

There is the new 200-inch telescope at Mt. Palomar, which has tremendously expanded the horizon of man's probing into space. There are new photographic films, which can "see" and record light which is invisible to the human eye, even through telescopes.

There are spectroscopes, to break up the light of far-distant objects, thereby telling their physical composition, and measuring the wave lengths, which give an indication (it is believed) of the speed with which distant galaxies are receding.

Perhaps most important of the new physical tools are radio telescopes, which receive impulses from space beyond the range of even the greatest of the optical telescopes.

THERE are the theoretical tools, too—the concepts born in the minds of physicists and mathematicians and astronomers—which are designed to provide possible solutions to the problems posed, solutions that may be proven or disproven as the new cosmology evolves.

These theories sometimes conflict, sometimes supplement each other. Each is an honest effort to provide an orderly explanation of how the universe works. They range from formulas and general concepts to a new, "non-Euclidian" geometry.

Because this "break-through" to greater knowledge is imminent, the Scientific American this month felt it worth while to devote its entire issue to the universe, to the varying theories of cosmology, to the methods being used, to the progress which has been made in recent years. To anyone interested, even vaguely, in the subject, the magazine is recommended.

ASTRONOMY, and more particularly cosmology, is approaching in the large the same basic knowledge of our environment which the nuclear physicists are approaching in the small.

The questions they seek to answer are big ones: Is the universe finite or infinite? Is it stable or expanding? Is space "flat" or "curved," and if curved, is the curve positive or negative? How are time and space related?

And, inevitably, the scientists must face up to the biggest question of all, cosmogony: How did it all begin? Was it created in one blinding flash, as one theorist holds? Is there constant and continual creation, as another believes? Is it an orderly and logical system? Or did it "just happen"?

WE DON'T have the answers yet. We may never have. But if we don't, it won't be for lack of brilliant minds probing and asking, and tireless and dedicated men observing and comparing and theorizing and attempting to prove or disprove their theories.

It takes courage, too, to face up to the fundamental questions—questions which have thus far been answered by mankind only in terms of faith. Who knows?—Perhaps religion stands to gain, too, by this search in the skies for truth and knowledge.—E.A.

Nixon's Name Fighting Word To Many; Controversy Traced

(Editor's Note: This is the last of a series dealing with the vice-presidential candidates.)

By LYLE C. WILSON, United Press Correspondent

Washington—(U.P.)—None can say precisely when the name Richard M. Nixon became fighting words.



But fighting words they are among Democrats generally and especially among the left wing of American politics. This mild-mannered young Quaker, with a quick smile which is sometimes shy because in the span of 10 years the most controversial figure in American politics...

Called Many Things: Nixon came out of the war a Navy lieutenant commander. He's been called a young man in a hurry, and less flattering things, too. You almost could say that Nixon is putting to severe test a statement by an earlier vice president...

The type of enemies Nixon makes don't shoot people, however strong the urge. Speaker Sam Rayburn gets red-faced like a lobster at the mention of Nixon's name and, often, is unable to find words adequate for his feelings. Former President Truman once balked at revisiting the Senate chamber until assured that the vice president was elsewhere...

But it is Nixon for whom the political opposition reserve their best anger. There's some anti-Nixon sentiment in the Republican party, but not much. Not a single vote was cast last month against Nixon's renomination...

Four years later—1950—Nixon compounded the felony by defeating another sweetheart of the left-of-center element. Her name was Helen Gahagan Douglas, the prettiest member of Congress, ever, who was serving with commander, said their forces were ready to aid any SEATO member which might be attacked.

The Bad: 1. Russia and Communist China steadily increased their influence in southern and eastern Asia. Afghanistan disclosed that it had made agreements for military aid with Russia and Czechoslovakia...

2. Violence broke out in Cyprus again after a brief truce. The Greek Cypriot underground organization had called the truce, hoping to win concessions. But British Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sir John Harding demanded that the extremists lay down their arms...

3. Japan was threatened with a cabinet crisis. Premier Ichiro Hatoyama and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu were under strong attack by members of their own Liberal-Democratic party because of the failure of peace treaty negotiations with Russia. Shigemitsu seemed nearly certain to lose his post...

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Nixon in the House when both decided to seek the Senate seat vacated voluntarily by Sheridan Downey.

Political Gold Mine: Midway between 1946 and 1950 Nixon got his pick into a political gold mine. The time was the first week of August, 1948.

The occasion was the appearance of Alger Hiss before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Nixon was among the few in that big hearing room who doubted Hiss' testimony that he was no Communist and never had heard of a man named Whittaker Chambers. That doubt made Nixon a national figure.

To say that to doubt Hiss then was unpopular puts it too mildly. Doubling Hiss bordered on slander or libel. It offended good manners, like dirty finger nails. The nation's eggheads, formerly known as the intelligentsia, leaped as though bee-stung to the defense and so did thousands or millions of others.

Mr. Truman took a hip shot at the situation and probably regrets it. Mr. T. said the Hiss hullabaloo was just a Republican red herring in a political year. He said it twice. Eighteen months and two trials passed before the impeccable Hiss was convicted for perjury for denying activities which had the color of treason.

After Chambers, the man who fingered Hiss, Nixon probably was most responsible for putting him in jail. There are persons about who do not condone treason but who have never forgiven Nixon for jailing Hiss nor for his other services on the House Committee. It is whispered against Nixon that he is a Fascist. He is accused of maligning the

leaders of the Democratic party. The precise language in which Nixon is accused of making personal attacks on Mr. Truman, for example, is not cited. It is the over-all implication of his charge that the Truman and Roosevelt administrations were soft on Communism.

Nixon went into the 1952 national campaign with a background which included the political demise of Voorhis and Mrs. Douglas, the jailing of Hiss, service on the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He chose the soft-on-Communism issue as a major 1952 theme. He stayed with it in the congressional elections of 1954.

Tough Man to Fight: Nixon is a tough man in a fight. His House and Senate triumphs in California were lopsided—majorities way over 500-000. The Eisenhower-Nixon ticket was a spectacular winner. The 1954 campaign did not pay off so well. What 1956 will bring remains to be seen.

Nixon is hated. It is true. He also is loved by millions for the enemies he has made. His worst enemies usually will concede that he has undertaken large responsibilities as vice president and that he has discharged them well. The odds are long that Richard M. Nixon, new 43, will be the leader of the Republican party when President Eisenhower steps down. There is none in sight to challenge him except Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, whose plans are unknown.

Mr. Eisenhower admires and respects Nixon. He approves of his campaign tactics. For the first time a vice president has been put in training to succeed to the presidency—just in case.

Government Bonds: Do not count on long-term government bonds showing any sustained strength. After the elections the money managers may have to fight higher prices by again slightly tightening credit terms and raising money rates. I assume that bankers—who are mostly Republicans—do not object to higher money rates.

I would caution the average investor against buying long-term government bonds with any thought of profits. As with other bond groups, I urge investors to confine the major portion of their purchases to intermediate and short-term government issues. Only for death-tax purposes should one build a backlog of those long-term Treasury issues which are always worth par for payment of estate taxes. This means one should not pay more than par for them. Remember, however, that the interest received from government bonds is subject to federal income taxes.

The difference in yields between high-grade corporate and government bonds in a given maturity is now relatively small. However, I question whether even insurance companies should buy so heavily into the corporate field as into governments. Unlike the individual investor who maintains a balanced fund of bonds and stocks, insurance companies, particularly life companies, must spread maturities and include some long-term bonds, including AAA utilities and rails. Colleges, hospitals, and funds not subject to taxation can well consider good corporate bonds. However, I think such buyers should put more of their bond funds into utilities and industrials than into rails.

The average investor to whom yield is important would be justified in putting a small part of his bond funds into medium-grade utility and industrial issues. On long-term issues of such bonds, he can now obtain a yield of about 3.75 per cent on rails, 3.59 per cent on industrials, and

Rightly believing that because of the unique Oregon system the Republican-controlled Senate in Washington, D. C., with \$70,000 cash and the promise of seven federal offices for seven state senators, provided they would go back on their pledge to the people of Oregon to vote in the state senate for the people's choice for U. S. Senator. McHarg was notified that unless he left Oregon within 24 hours he would be strung up on a telegraph pole, and he promptly returned east with his \$70,000 and no promise from any state senator-elect to go back on the "Statement No. 1" pledge.

Mr. Chamberlain took his seat in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat and served with great distinction for 12 years. This writer served as his assistant secretary for nine years. It was an honor to cooperate with the man chosen by the people of Oregon to be twice attorney general, twice governor of the state, and twice U. S. senator, and who made an amazing record of service to the state and nation, and also in international affairs.

This writer has been retired by the government for the past nine years. When the territories of New Mexico and Arizona came up for admission to the Union, the Republican-controlled Senate at Washington sought to keep Arizona out, because it had progressive legislation in line with that of Oregon. Senator Chamberlain at that time declared that Arizona should be admitted to the union with New Mexico, or both would stay out, and he was successful in his fight, both being admitted early in 1912.

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Bond Investment and Interest Rate Talked

By ROGER W. BABSON, Babson Park, Mass.—Recently, monetary authorities have tightened their controls again, bringing about a further decline in bond prices.



I forecast that these authorities—so long as business remains good—will maintain a firm rein on credit. The trend for bond prices has been down for 20 months. That is the primary reason why I have advised and still advise the average investor to buy only short-maturity bonds.

Investor interest in bonds has increased somewhat in recent weeks as uncertainties have crept into the outlook for common stock prices and as yields from the most popular common stocks have become quite low. These stocks could be particularly vulnerable in any important market correction. I predict that investor interest in bonds will grow.

As I view the monetary and business situation this fall, I foresee a continued weak bond market. The monetary authorities will have to contend with possible upward price pressure arising out of the steel wage settlement, but nothing radical will be done until after the elections in November. Certainly, nothing will be done before then to harm business.

Government Bonds: Do not count on long-term government bonds showing any sustained strength. After the elections the money managers may have to fight higher prices by again slightly tightening credit terms and raising money rates. I assume that bankers—who are mostly Republicans—do not object to higher money rates.

I would caution the average investor against buying long-term government bonds with any thought of profits. As with other bond groups, I urge investors to confine the major portion of their purchases to intermediate and short-term government issues. Only for death-tax purposes should one build a backlog of those long-term Treasury issues which are always worth par for payment of estate taxes. This means one should not pay more than par for them. Remember, however, that the interest received from government bonds is subject to federal income taxes.

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3.62 per cent on utilities. But at these yields, I prefer nontaxable bonds, such as municipals and high-grade revenue issues for those who are in the high tax brackets and who do not worry about marketability.

Confine Purchases: I would recommend that purchases of medium-grade corporate bonds be confined to first-mortgage issues. Medium-grade bonds are influenced in price movement by what happens in the stock market. In no case should the average investor place any of his funds intended as a nest egg for later purchase of stocks in other than short-term high-grade issues, even though he may have to make some sacrifice of yield.

Ordinarily, I like to recommend convertible bonds to my readers; but in view of uncertainties in the stock market it is questionable whether very many purchases in this field should be made now. Again I recommend to individuals good short-term tax-exempt bonds.

At any rate, Britain's Prime Minister Eden has called an emergency session of parliament to hear a report on the Cairo situation. Emergency sessions of parliament are called only to consider grave problems.

THERE is another interesting development in Britain. The eight-million-member Trade Union Congress has adopted resolutions demanding that the Suez problem be put before the United Nations if the present Cairo talks fail. The powerful TUC has taken a firm stand AGAINST USE OF FORCE IN THE SUEZ DISPUTE.

WHY talk first about far-away Suez? This is the answer: It is the handling of the Suez problem is wise and thoughtful and intelligent, WAR MAY BE AVOIDED.

If it isn't wisely and thoughtfully and intelligently handled, the world can blunder into another war.

NOW for the daily dose of politics. Addressing the International Association of Machinists in San Francisco today, Adlai Stevenson says: "The Republicans offer you PROMISES. The Democrats offer you PERFORMANCE."

I'M afraid he got it backwards. Sixty-six million workers employed at the highest wages in the history of the world is performance.

The Democrats PROMISE labor control of the government.

LET'S put it this way: If you were a worker's WIFE, which would you rather have—a job at good wages, or CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT?

NOW for a crack at the farm problem. From Chicago comes the news that prime steers hit a new high at the Union stockyards yesterday. Three loads sold for \$32 a hundredweight. The steers were top quality and had been fed on grain in Midwest feed lots.

The \$32 price compared with a top of \$26.25 last year. It was the best price since April 19, 1955, when the top was also \$32.

WHY? Listen: A SHRINKING SUPPLY of this type of cattle has caused prices to move up over recent months.

That is to say: It wasn't POLITICS that caused prices of prime steers to move up sharply on the Chicago market.

It was SUPPLY AND DEMAND.