

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, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
Sept. 24, 1948 (Tuesday)
Lewis Ulrich, manager of the local United States Employment office, said today that workers are badly needed in local packing houses and orchards.

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 24, 1936 (Thursday)
George T. Frey, manager of the Medford branch of the U.S. National bank, is named by the county court as a member of the 1936 budget committee.

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 24, 1926 (Friday)
Two fires within 12 hours caused damage estimated to exceed \$28,000 in Jackson county last night and this morning.

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 24, 1916 (Sunday)
In order to aid the election of Woodrow Wilson, the Mail Tribune will receive contributions from the public in any amount from ten cents up.

50 YEARS AGO
Sept. 24, 1906 (Monday)
The closing services of the conference year were held at the M.E. church yesterday.

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

1. In 1952 most nation-wide election polls gave Eisenhower a wide or a narrow edge, or Stevenson a narrow edge, or found it about 50-50?

2. The Ford Motor Company is or isn't a member of the Automobile Manufacturers Association?

3. Minimum wage for work in interstate commerce is now by federal law 75 cents, 90 cents, \$1, \$1.10 or \$1.25 an hour?

4. Which one of these generals was once superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point: Robert E. Lee, U. S. Grant, J.J. Pershing, D. D. Eisenhower?

5. Did the Senate or the House sit for more hours this year, or was it about 50-50?

6. Which state of the U.S. contains a city of over 10,000 named Moscow?

7. In a famous poem there was no joy in Mudville because of the result of a football contest, horse race, prize fight, baseball game or quiz program?

The answers: 1. Most gave Eisenhower a narrow edge, 2. Is (joined recently), 3. \$1, 4. Lee, 5. The Senate sat longer (as usual), 6. Idaho, 7. Baseball game ("Casey at the Bat").

Deserves Thanks

State Sen. Phil Lowry is entitled to a vote of thanks from the people of southern Oregon.

It has largely been through his efforts that the Southern Pacific has had to defend publicly its action of last year in leaving all of southwestern Oregon without railroad passenger service.

With an assist from his state senate colleagues in Grants Pass and Roseburg—although the burden has fallen on him most heavily—he has forced them to bring their arguments out in the open where they can be scrutinized and seen for what they are.

THE SP alleges that a deficit in one small section of its overall, immensely profitable operation justifies it in forgetting about its moral (and perhaps legal) commitment to provide this fast-growing section with passenger service—and good service, at that.

Whether or not one agrees with this, we should be thankful that Senator Lowry got up and made the powerful SP attempt to justify it. (And it should be pointed out that he did it without recompense other than a feeling of obligation to the area, much of the time single-handedly and ranged against a high-powered battery of SP attorneys.)

AS to the SP's justification attempt, it may satisfy some people. But it won't satisfy those who believe that a public utility has some obligation to serve the public in ways other than making a lot of money.

The most amusing thing about the whole hearing last week, in our view, was the naive comment of the SP's chief attorney in Oregon, Frank C. McCulloch. He was quoted in the Mail Tribune as saying:

"One thing that seems to be forgotten in this case is that Southern Pacific is not the only railroad serving Klamath Falls."

That is the ONE thing that people in this area have NOT forgotten. For if Southern Pacific were "not the only railroad serving" Medford, how long would it take SP to get passengers back on the track? About the length of time it takes to say "competition."

ONE other comment may be appropriate. A number of people were interviewed by an SP official, who reported at the hearing that the "general reaction" was not adverse to the abandonment. This statement, quite properly, was stricken from the record.

Speaking as one of the individuals whose opinion was lumped in a "general reaction," we are moved to believe the SP man in question either has a bad memory or can't understand English.

Our "general reaction" is that Senator Lowry and his colleagues have done a great service in putting up a fight against the SP's action, win or lose.—E.A.

Cascade Highway Nearer

The road from Medford to Klamath Falls by way of Lake of the Woods—The No. 3 priority project for southern Oregon highways—is negotiable now, we discovered with interest last week.

Considerably more than half the route is now paved and in good condition. The rest of it—about 20 miles—is forest road. But as forest roads go, it isn't bad at all. We can't recommend it to the average driver, however, because it is now heavily traveled by logging trucks, which are not exactly pleasant to see coming at one around a curve on a narrow road.

THE route has a number of advantages. It would be all-weather, and could be kept free of snow more easily than the Green Springs highway. The grades are considerably less than on Highway 66, and the total distance traveled through snow is far less.

Here's how it goes: From Medford to Eagle Point via Highway 62; east from Eagle point through Brownsboro and Lake Creek almost to McAllister Soda springs (it is about here the pavement ends); then up Little Butte Creek to a point just west of Fish Lake, where it joins the road coming south from the Butte Falls area; then along existing forest roads to Lake of the Woods, around the north side of the lake, joining with the Klamath county road (paved almost to Lake of the Woods) which goes to Klamath Falls along the west side of Upper Klamath Lake.

FOR years the stretch between McAllister Soda springs and the junction near Fish Lake was impassable, although before the war the state had started construction of a good road along the route. Resumption of construction depends on a number of things—agreement between the Jackson and Klamath county courts and the highway commission, and the availability of federal bureau of public roads funds.

Discussions are now under way toward this end, and the optimists involved think that work can begin not later than next spring.

Such a highway would open up more than a billion feet of ripe timber; it would make a trip to Klamath Falls little more than a hop and a skip; and the recreational facilities of the mountain country would be much more readily available.

We hope the optimists are right.—E.A.

Potato Growers Due To Receive Subsidy
Washington—(AP)—The Agriculture Department will offer a subsidy this fall to potato growers who agree to hold low quality spuds off the market.

The subsidy will be 50 cents per 100 pounds for better grade potatoes sent to starch factories, flour mills and livestock feed lots through Dec. 31. The aim is to bolster retail prices by reducing supplies of potatoes for food.

The subsidy will drop to 40 cents per hundred pounds from Jan. 1 through next March 31. It will be 30 cents from that date until the program closes. This will be not later than next June 30.

Sinkiang Build-Up May Result In Future Sino-Russ Conflict

By CARLES M. MCCANN United Press Correspondent

A vast development program which some day may threaten the Russian Far East has been almost ignored at the Chinese Communist party congress.

The threat is the build-up of Sinkiang Province. That Russia is aware of it can hardly be doubted.

Sinkiang forms the northwest corner of China. It is China's largest province. It is bordered by Outer Mongolia, now a Russian satellite, and the Soviet republics of Kazakh, Kirghiz and Tadzhik.

Not many years ago Russia had a strong foothold in Sinkiang. It was for years a dream of both the Czarist and Bolshevik regimes to take over the area.

Now the Chinese Communists are pouring men and money into the Sinkiang on an amazing scale. The territory is completely under the authority of the Chinese Red government.

Also, Red China is now getting a foothold in Outer Mongolia. China for centuries exerted formal, if loose, control over Outer Mongolia. Abandonment of this claim, and recognition of Outer Mongolia's "independence," came finally only in 1945.

It is quite possible, if not probable, that China may not be able to maintain its power in Outer Mongolia.

Considering that China, with 600 million people, needs more territory, it is quite possible also that some Chinese, including the Reds, may dream of taking over some of Russia's under-

populated Far East in the years to come.

Russia began penetrating Sinkiang Province long before World War II. In fact, for some years there was joint Chinese-Russian control over the province. The Chinese Nationalist government got control of it during the war. Russia still had hopes of domination. Both the Chinese Reds stopped Russian penetration.

Sinkiang covers 66,500 square miles of territory. Until recently its population was only 4 millions.

Now the Reds are planning to move millions of people into Sinkiang.

About 200,000 men who fought for the Nationalists in the Chinese Civil War and later went over to the Reds are acting as pioneers in the development program.

Railroads Built
The Chinese Reds are constructing a railroad through Sinkiang to the Soviet Union border. They also have completed, in cooperation with Russia, a railroad which runs from Peiping through Outer Mongolia into Siberia.

The railroads are accepted as evidence of Chinese-Russian Communist friendship. In the Communist Congress in Peiping, Red Chinese leaders swore everlasting friendship to the Soviet Union. But China and Russia are natural rivals in the Sinkiang-Outer Mongolia-Manchuria-Siberia area.

Speakers at the Communist Congress mentioned almost casually that Sinkiang was included in the big program of agricultural and industrial development under the new five-year economic plan which starts in 1958.

It is somewhat doubtful that two high-ranking Communists ever trusted each other completely. It is exceedingly doubt-

ful that the Russian and Chinese Red leaders completely trust each other.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

During the week just past, the White House announced four specific actions by the government's home financing agencies which are designed, the announcement indicated, to stimulate the low-cost housing field.

The federal housing administration cut from 7 to 5 per cent the minimum down payment on houses appraised at \$9,000 or less. At 7 per cent, the minimum down payment on a new house costing \$9,000 or less has been \$630. At 5 per cent the down payment will be \$450. That is, the minimum down payment has been lowered by \$180.

The federal home loan bank boosted from 10 to 12 1/2 per cent of their share capital the limitation on borrowing of member institutions. That means that if the savings and loan institutions FEEL IT IS SAFE they can loan a little more money for building new houses.

The federal national mortgage association, in effect, raised the price it will pay for mortgage by 1 per cent. It did this by decreasing the discount at which it has been buying mortgages. The result of that is to increase the interest rate—which, presumably, will bring more mortgage money into the market.

The FNMA also agreed to issue advance commitments to buy home mortgages at prices more favorable to the seller.

WHY was this done? Let's be brutally frank about it. Home construction has been slipping off in recent months. This reduction in home building has been affecting unfavorably the market for building materials, home furnishings, etc. There is strong pressure to make more credit available, so that more new houses will be built.

This is an election year. In election years it is highly desirable to the administration in power to keep business booming. SHOULD it have been done? That is a debatable question. Home ownership on the part of our people is undoubtedly desirable. American families should be encouraged to build all the new homes they can pay for—and so far the payment record has been good. On the other hand, if more homes are built than are needed, or can and will be paid for, the resulting situation will be bad.

While new home construction since the end of the war has bordered on the fabulous the demand for new homes is amazing. There are indications that this demand will continue for some time to come. The census bureau, for example, estimates that between 1955 and 1957 TWENTY MILLION more households may be added in the United States due to the present rapid rate of increase in our population.

That would require a lot more houses.

NOW for the \$64,000 question. Will what has been done work? There is a lot of talk about "tight" money. That suggests a realistic question: Why is money tight?

THIS seems to be the answer: The demand for new money—to build new houses, to build new factories, to purchase new mechanical equipment, to build new highways, etc.—IS INCREASING FASTER THAN SAVINGS.

This fact is fundamental: Before a HARD dollar can be loaned, a dollar must be saved up by somebody. So—If more money is to be available for investment more money must be saved by the people. That is the only sound way in which money for investments can be provided. At this point, the realistic-minded people of Oregon deserve a pat on the back. In August of this year they bought more E and H government bonds than in an August since the 1945 war days.

That is a good sign. Italy has a coastline of 2,270 miles. On the peninsula no place is more than 60 miles distant from the sea.

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 a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Back to George Chamberlain

To the Editor: A recent article, on attempted \$70,000 bribery to defeat Oregon's Senator George Chamberlain in 1908, so coincides with what I've just reread in Introductory to Looting of the Public Domain library book that I'm offering it as a sequel. Among other piercing statements Mr. Stevens says:

"Practically all arrangements for this immense plunder originated among unscrupulous residents of distant parts . . . in the ranks of the devout moneyed aristocracy, and it has remained for the honest manhood of Oregon to redeem the commonwealth from the stigma of dishonor . . . by the polluted hands of Eastern commercial greed."

"Careful analysis . . . indicates most of these stupendous schemes of plunder were concocted in the cunning minds of those who had made a life study of the subject." . . . From Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan came the offsprings which produced a Jim Hill, a Weyerhaeuser, a Thomas B. Walker, a C. A. Smith, "and a host of others responsible for present conditions."

"It is noteworthy . . . that this volume furnishes an object lesson in support of the idea that there is a remarkable similarity in all fraudulent enterprises and that the scheme of looting the public domain is merely a by-product of the general scheme of plunder running riot throughout the country. The same tools are used upon all occasions where it is found expedient to rob the people. The same courts are tampered with, the same members of both branches of Congress, and the same heads of departments in Washington are polluted each time, until it has come to be regarded as certain that vast interests have fattened on the life-blood of the nation by process of having a veteran force at their command, . . . and they have developed a vein of activity . . . that has its parallel in the history of the downfall of the Roman Empire."

"No nation can long survive the reign of corruption that has characterized the speculative craze existing in America the past decade. It has permeated all branches of public service, and the history of the land frauds of the West is the history of corruption tactics in other directions. Corruption is a hydra-headed monster of hideous mien, and the fact that it has been exposed wholesale . . . in Oregon and San Francisco . . . and retail in other states and cities,

should never be accepted that it is dead beyond all power of resurrection."

John E. Gribble, 139 Kenwood ave., Medford, Ore.

She Resents TV
To the Editor: Well, I know one sure thing, if I wanted an excuse to leave Medford I'd sure have it, trying to get some fun out of your TV station is enough to drive a person nuts. Does KBES-TV think we are absolutely crazy over steel, tin cans and repeat programs? Your station acts like they are all dead down there. As long as you people sit there and take those programs they will push it on you. After all you're the ones that buy the things they are trying to sell.

I've lived in several towns and I've never seen so many steel pictures, poor singing shorts, or have I seen so many breakdowns. Every day "trouble here," it's on the screen now, on a steel picture too. They are gradually getting rid of all the good shows. If they don't want to run a decent station why don't they sell it and let somebody else run it that knows how and will buy some decent equipment.

Don't anybody bother to write in and say they are doing a swell job, because they aren't. If you think so find out how many hundreds of good programs there are. They will tell you they have to take what they get. I don't believe it. They will sit there and make you believe they are doing their best. Oh, yes, with that smile. And now football every night. Once a week is enough.

Everybody you mention this station to says, "Oh, that station." Well come on, do something about it. You're the only ones that can do it. And you sponsors wake up. Women won't buy your products when you sponsor a dull, boring program. They just leave the room. Don't you forget it, KBES-TV. You need the public's money for you to pile it up. Wake up! The kids are even disgusted, the same Disneyland over and over and over. If they ever get that cable this far that gives you all the Portland stations you'll wake up.

Mrs. H. E. Johnson, Route 1, Box 648, Medford, Ore.

The Al Sarena Puzzle
To the Editor: Would you and the people of Jackson county like to have the facts about the Al Sarena mine business? Then listen to this:

One Martin Applegate discovered mineral not far off Elk Creek. He located thereon, and named the mine the "Bazzard", a name it carried for many years. He did this about the year 1900.

Applegate worked this mine until in the year 1912, when he closed it down as "worked out." Nothing further worth while could be found.

During the time he had it he found two leads going out from the original shaft. One was a very small vein of almost pure silver. It was at its largest about two fingers in width. And was varying in size throughout its entire length, but was worth working until the vein "petered out." This drift was about one-quarter of a mile in length.

The other was gold in a crystallized state with the gold running in rough cubical shape and with some joined in a curious angle form, which was exceedingly rare in this metal.

This vein ran in the opposite direction from the silver vein and in a semi-circle, as did the silver vein. The gold vein paid very well for Mr. Applegate.

During the time it was in operation a full crew was employed.

Then Applegate abandoned the mine as not further worth while, and after a lapse of a number of years, the McDonald brothers either dealt Applegate out or filed on it as abandoned, which is legal. One of the brothers became disgusted and quit the whole affair.

It truly would be a fine way to acquire a fine stand of timber—if it worked. And at practically no expense. Uncle Sam being the fine gullible old man he is—as McKay very nearly proved, and maybe has proved.

A. L. Unger, 634 Pennsylvania Ave., Medford, Ore.

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A. L. Unger, 634 Pennsylvania Ave., Medford, Ore.

Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop

THE STEVENSON FORMULA
Washington—Adlai Stevenson and his vast entourage have been in and out of Washington during this past week, exuding confidence at every pore. Politicians, especially underdog politicians, exude confidence as instinctively as cows give milk.

But in this case the confidence seems genuine—at least to the extent that Stevenson and his advisers really do believe that he has a chance to beat Dwight D. Eisenhower, and a pretty good chance at that.

Moreover, they have a shrewdly fashioned formula for achieving this David-and-Goliath miracle. The first part of the formula calls for Stevenson to stage as a historian in his entourage put it, the most energetic campaign in the history of the American presidency.

From here on out, Stevenson will be here, there, and everywhere, following a staggering schedule of speech-making, hand-shaking, and fence-making. These days, moreover, Stevenson seems actually to enjoy the man-killing task of campaigning. Whereas in 1952, he was much given to asking plaintively "do I really have to do that?", he is now a bear for punishment, according to his aides.

The purpose of this fierce expenditure of energy is not only to get Stevenson's views to the people. It is also to present a contrast between the vigorous Stevenson and the relatively sedentary Eisenhower, thus subtly underlining the health issue. And another purpose is to identify Stevenson to the maximum extent with local Democratic candidates, and thus with the Democratic party.

FOR the Stevenson strategists, citing the three-year Democratic trend culminating in the Maine victory, are certain that, on a straight party basis, the Democrats have the Republicans on the run. "We'll take both houses, I'm dead sure of that," one top Democrat remarked. "The only question is whether Ike can survive his party's defeat."

By the same token, every effort will also be made by Stevenson and the astute Stevenson propagandists to identify the President with the Republican party. Another part of the Stevenson formula as applied to Eisenhower is to bear down hard on the "part-time President" line, and, of course, to center the attack on Vice President Nixon as the President's potential successor.

The Stevenson formula also calls for making full use of the Democratic party's ambassadors to special voting groups, in which the Democrats are rich,

and the Republicans notably poor. The chief ambassador to the farmers is, of course, Estes Kefauver, whose popularity among farmers is a striking if somewhat mysterious phenomenon. Before the campaign ends, Kefauver will have displayed his special brand of folksiness in just about every important farm county in the country.

THE chief ambassador to the Catholics, who have in recent years shown a strong tendency to shift their allegiance to the Republicans, is Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts. Kennedy's speaking schedule is almost as staggering as Stevenson's. He will get an assist, of course, from such other important Catholic Democrats as Mayor Robert Wagner of New York and Democratic leader Pat Brown of California.

Chief ambassador to the minority groups will be Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose popularity among Negroes and other minorities is another remarkable phenomenon. Mrs. Roosevelt already has accepted engagements to speak for Stevenson in a whole series of key areas.

To counter the immense political advantage which any incumbent Republican enjoys, Stevenson also has had the support of a whole series of new Democratic governors—an asset he lacked in 1952. His chief prevention rival, New York's Gov. Averell Harriman, is pitching in manfully, and even Ohio's Frank Lausche, who has held himself carefully aloof in the past, is working hard for Stevenson.

STEVENSOn also has far more enthusiastic and energetic labor support than he had in 1952. Finally, Stevenson himself will key his whole campaign to presenting himself as the "champion of the people." He is well aware, as he was not in 1952, that incomparably the greatest asset of the Democrats is the image of the party, among important voting groups, as the party of the "little guys against the big shots." If being the champion of the people requires a mite more demagoguing than in 1952, so be it.

Add the inherent advantages which any Democrat enjoys, notably the Southern vote, and the Stevenson victory formula looks rather formidable. The popular President is still unquestionably the front runner, but not to the point where the Republicans can afford to sit back happily on their haunches.

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