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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: Oct. 1, 1946 (Tuesday). October term of district federal court opens in Medford with Judge Claude McCulloch, Portland, presiding.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The valley autoists are improving. Quite a few no longer drive through the "stop" signs like they were from California.

20 YEARS AGO: Oct. 1, 1936 (Thursday). The executive board of the Community Chest holds first meeting at First National bank.

Several Jackson county voters registered yesterday at the county clerk's office in the courthouse for the Nov. 3 general elections.

30 YEARS AGO: Oct. 1, 1926 (Friday). J. D. Russell returns from Corvallis where he has been attending a committee meeting of the Oregon Retail Merchant's association.

The Greater Medford club will hold a rummage sale for the benefit of the proposed Community house next Thursday.

40 YEARS AGO: Oct. 1, 1916 (Sunday). Contributions to the Woodrow Wilson campaign fund continue to come in, total \$397.85.

City Engineer Arnsperger states that following advice of state health officer he has instructed the Rogue River Canal company to drain Fish Lake as quickly as possible.

50 YEARS AGO: Oct. 1, 1906 (Monday). An auction sale will be held Oct. 3, and the entire Hotel Medford equipment will be offered.

J. D. Heard, general manager of the Sterling Mining company, of Jackson county, in Medford today.

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

1. States electing Democratic governors in 1954-55 have many more or fewer electoral votes than states electing Republican ones, or about the same number?

2. Average mileage on cars and trucks being scrapped today is about 50,000, 75,000, 100,000 or well over 100,000?

3. Jews were elected to the U. S. Senate from the South before the Civil War; right or wrong?

4. Macedonia is or isn't a separate state in the Balkans?

5. A "horse mackerel" is a saifish, blue marlin, tarpon, cod, muskellunge, tuna or white whale?

6. Pres. Roosevelt died on Apr. 12, 1945 at Warm Springs, Hyde Park, Key West, the White House or elsewhere in Washington?

7. Norman Thomas is or isn't running for President this year on the Socialist ticket?

The answers: 1. Democratic governor states have many more electoral votes. 2. Well over 100,000 miles on the average. 3. Right (Florida and Louisiana). 4. Isn't (it's a region divided among several states). 5. Tuna. 6. Warm Springs. 7. Isn't.

Read and Use Classified Ads

Simple

If you aren't registered to vote, you can't vote. The last day you can register is next Saturday. If you don't vote, you have no right to complain about the outcome of the election. It's as simple as that.—E.A.

Don't Kill the Brat

"I'll kill the little brat!" Ever feel that way about some child? Probably—but the chances are that the exclamation was just an angry reaction and wasn't meant seriously. Actually, anyone in his right mind would be appalled if it were suggested, other than in jest. But the fact remains that it is much too easy to do so with the 20th century's second most deadly weapon—the automobile.

IT IS to combat this threat that the Medford police department and the city schools have entered into a significant program of training to teach school-age children some of the life-and-death facts of the dangers that face them.

These dangers all take human form. One is the danger of recklessly operated bicycles. Here the human factor involved is the student himself. Another is the danger of automobiles. The human equation is double, here, including both the student and the driver.

The third major danger is from the individual whose perverted impulses and desires are always dangerous, and the most so in the case of a defenseless child.

THE program, which we endorse heartily, is another sign of changing times. At one time safety instruction for youngsters was the responsibility of the home and family. To an extent it still is. But our civilization is changing, growing more complex, and in some ways more dangerous.

So, as in other ways, society (as represented in this case by the police and the schools) stepped in to fill the gap.

No one can count the number of lives which have been saved by the program, for one can't count a death that didn't happen. But it must be considerable.

Perhaps, if drivers could receive similar training, in similar groups, our overall accident record would not be the shameful thing it is.—E.A.

Do We WANT Safety?

In this same vein, "Truck Facts," the twice-a-month publication of the trucking industry, asks: "Does the public want traffic safety?"

Maybe not. There is evidence to show it doesn't. States which remove driving privileges from drivers have better accident prevention records than those which merely warn of the dangers, or which fine or jail serious violators.

Oregon is slowly getting around to this, and in August alone a total of 781 Oregon drivers had their licenses suspended. Six lost their driving rights because of involvement in fatal crashes; 317 because of driving while intoxicated; 66 for reckless driving; 51 for violation of the basic rule (speeding); 4 for hit-and-run violations; 83 for failure to report an accident; 44 for a spotty driving record, and 11 for failure to pass a driving test.

"TRUCK FACTS" recommends much tougher driving laws in Oregon. It recommends abolition of the law which itself abolished the old-time "speed trap," which the publication says was eliminated for the protection of the speeder.

"The basic idea . . . was that catching a speed demon was a sporting matter . . ." it says, but points out that speed is no longer a sporting proposition—it is an invitation to injury and death.

The truckers' paper also advises that the department of motor vehicles be given greater authority in its handling of "accident repeaters," so they could be called in, examined, and if necessary, be prevented from further driving.

THIS suggestion gains greater stature each time one observes any of the fool tricks that some drivers perform. One such was described to us recently, about as follows:

Two loaded log trucks were zooming toward Medford on the Crater Lake Highway just this side of Eagle Point. They were so close it looked as though one was towing the other. The second one kept trying to pass the first one, but each time had to pull back because of heavy oncoming traffic (and effectively blocking anyone behind that wanted to pass). Finally, the second one roared out and managed to pass the first, which in turn started trying to pass. This game of "highway tag" continued for some distance.

Log truck drivers, to their credit, usually are extremely careful. Not only their lives but their livelihoods ride on those big loads. It is the monkeyshines of the others, such as those described, which should be ended by putting them off the highway permanently.—E.A.

Ten Defendants Take Stand in Poznan Trial

Poznan, Poland — (U.P.) — Ten more defendants went on trial today in the Poznan trial trials that have led to the dismissal of two high Polish officials for their part in the June 28 uprising.

The initial trials of 12 defendants in the rioting that caused the death of 53 persons already have aired charges of police brutality in the riot investigations.

Sunday, Premier Josef Cieranek announced the removal of Roman Fidelski, deputy minister of basic industry, and Ed-

German Chancellor Blames U.S. For Hitch in Rearmament Plan

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent



Charles M. McCann

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has put the blame on the United States for a serious setback in his plan to rearm Western Germany.

After a long fight against opposition parties and some members of his own party, Adenauer has been compelled to reduce the draft term for the infant West German armed forces, from 18 months to one year.

In doing so, he let it be known that he could not hope to get parliamentary approval for the

18-month term because the United States planned a cutback in its own military strength.

Adenauer's attitude on his draft defeat implies plainly that he feels the United States has let him down on rearmament.

There is evidence that as things are working out, Britain, France and West Germany are likely to cooperate more closely with each other in months to come at the expense of close unity with the United States.

There are hints that Eden and Mollet think of reviving the British-French "entente cordiale" of 50 years ago.

This entente or agreement, strangely enough, started out as an understanding on Egypt and Morocco.

The new Anglo-French cooperation also is chiefly concerned with the interest of the two countries in the Suez canal dispute and France's interests in northwest Africa.

Adenauer, in a speech that he made during a visit to Belgium last week, proposed the creation of a European federation which would be open to all European countries and to Great Britain.

The federation would be built up from existing European cooperative organizations — the Schuman coal and steel plan, the Council of Europe, the West European Union and the European plan for cooperation in peaceful use of atomic energy.

Britain has been hesitant to join plans like this. It thinks a lot of that 22-mile Dover strait which separates it from the European continent and it does not want to be thought of as a European power.

But there are indications that Britain is thinking seriously of closer cooperation with France and Western Germany, especially whether in a European federation or not.

Adenauer in proposing his federation cited as one of his points the impossibility of Europe living indefinitely on patronage from the United States.

What he meant is that it is time countries like West Germany, Britain and France cut themselves loose from American diplomatic apron strings and based their policies on their interests as European countries.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE NEW GENERATION As compared with early August, before the two national conventions, there is something quite different and new in the political situation.



Walter Lippmann

Then, it would have been a surprise to find a seasoned correspondent or a professional politician in either party who did not think that Eisenhower was, unless another illness overtook him, unbeatable.

Now, there are few who doubt that the election is a contest in which the Democrats stand to make important gains in Congress, and have a fighting chance for the Presidency.

The main cause of this change of mood is, I believe, the increasing evidence that the Democratic Party is unexpectedly strong—that it is in one of its periods of revival, as in the early days of Wilson and again of Roosevelt.

The Democratic victories in the mid-term election of 1954 registered the beginning of that revival. They showed that the Democrats who had voted for Eisenhower in 1952 were still Democrats; they showed also that in the new political generation which is taking over, the Democrats have by far the best of it.

At the Chicago convention last month, the control of the Democratic party passed, after Truman's rear-guard action, into the hands of Stevenson and the new political generation. It is this rejuvenated party which is showing so much bounce and buoyancy.

THE arrival of the new generation accounts also, I believe, for the subsiding of the great factional quarrels of the post-war years under Truman. The quarrels over civil rights and over labor's rights and privileges have died down. It is not because they have been settled. It is not because they have been smartly evaded. It is because there is a new generation in the North and the South, in the corporations and in the labor unions, which does not respond

to the old war cries. Stevenson, who himself belongs to this new generation, speaks for it. That is why he can go into a Southern state, can take an unequivocal stand on the school problem, and yet not precipitate an irreconcilable quarrel.

The vigor and unity of the Democratic party come from the influx of young and vigorous men who have been working in their communities on the problems of the present and the future. They do not know and they do not care about the quarrels between Truman and his enemies.

THERE is little evidence of a corresponding revival, due to the rise of a new generation, within the Republican party. That is the real reason I believe for the curious listlessness of the Republican party. In his acceptance speech at the San Francisco convention, the President spoke sincerely and eloquently in the hope that he might be the leader of such a revival.

He called upon the new generation to form behind him in making over the party. There is no evidence of such a rally. If his hope was being realized, it is evident that the prime exponent of the new Republicanism would be Nixon, who is a young man and Eisenhower's heir apparent.

But nobody supposes that Nixon would or could or that he wished to remake the old Republican party into Eisenhower's new Republican party.

The Republican party lacks vigor because the new political generation has not yet obtained control of the party. The party is in the control of men who are not vigorous.

The President's insight here, as in so many elemental issues, was sound when he offered to lead the new generation in the remaking of the party. But the reality of the matter may well be that as he himself does not belong to the new generation, he can advise it, he can inspire it, but he cannot lead it.

Almost surely that will have to be done by men who themselves belong to the new generation.

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Ike's Campaign Again Stepped Up; Visit To Portland Slated

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent

Washington — (U.P.) — It was just four days ago that President Eisenhower was telling his news conference that he was not listening to a lot of people who wanted him to make a more active campaign. He put it this way: "I'm not doing one-tenth of what a lot of people want me to do."



Lyle C. Wilson

But Sunday night the White House revealed that Mr. Eisenhower had decided to campaign more actively. Specifically, Press Secretary James C. Hagerty announced that the President would make an airplane-automobile campaign through hot spots in the Northwest and Midwest. There may be further such announcements as the campaign develops.

Trouble-shooter Eisenhower will leave Washington by airplane at 9 a.m. (EDT) Oct. 17 and arrive in Minneapolis at 1 p.m. (EDT). During the next 135 minutes, Mr. Eisenhower will speak before the city halls of both St. Paul and Minneapolis, departing thereafter for Seattle, Wash.

Trouble in Minnesota The President is going to Minnesota because he and the Republican party are in trouble there. Part of their trouble is the fact that Minnesota farmers think might well of Sen. Estes Kefauver, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee.

Mr. Eisenhower will spend the night in Seattle, joining at 9 p.m. October 17 in a statewide radio and television appearance with Gov. Arthur Langlie. Langlie has one of the tougher political assignments this year — to lick Democratic Sen. Warren R. Magnuson, who seeks reelection.

The President will proceed on Oct. 18 by automobile to Tacoma, Wash., to visit his lawyer-brother, Edgar. He's booked for a lunch speech there. Thence by car to McCord Air Base to enplane for Portland, Ore., where there is more trouble.

McKay vs Morse Former Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay in Oregon opposes Sen. Wayne Morse's reelection effort. Morse was a Republican and an Ike-man until he bolted the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket mid-way in the 1952 presidential campaign. Next to Democratic presidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson, Mr. Eisenhower probably would prefer the defeat of Morse above all others.

The President will attend a Portland Republican reception in the afternoon and speak on the evening of Oct. 18 at the Civic auditorium. He will be due back

Future Headlines Forecast; Tito's Russ Trip Mystery

United Press correspondents around the world look ahead at the news that will make the headlines.

Mr. T. and Mr. K. That Tito-Khrushchev conference is still mysterious. But some smart European diplomats see this as the big development: Tito is working actively with the Kremlin, as a fellow Communist, for the first time since 1948. It doesn't mean that Yugoslavia will become a satellite again. In fact, Tito's prestige probably will be strengthened. But as these experts see it, the thing to remember is that he's always been a Communist. His feud was with Stalin, not Communism.

Head We Win, Tails You Lose The Eisenhower administration feels it has a sure thing in its decision to invite Russian and satellite observers to take a look at the presidential election. If the Reds say "no thanks" to the invitation, the United States wins an inning in the West and East propaganda game. If they accept, the observers will see how a really "free and unfettered" election is run — a manifestation of democracy in action which the government has been trying for years to get through the Iron Curtain.

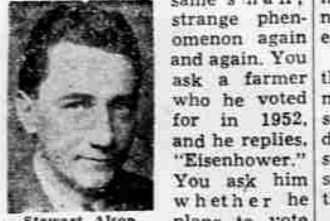
Grand Alliance The Suez Canal dispute has brought a revival of projects for a commonwealth-type partnership between Britain and France. Private advisers say a new, more intimate relationship was the chief topic for discussion when Prime Minister Anthony Eden and Premier Guy Mollet met in

the White House early the following morning.

Right now the President and Mrs. Eisenhower are campaigning Ohio and Kentucky with presidential speeches booked today in Cleveland and Lexington. All of the foregoing shapes a campaign pattern which does not much resemble the original plans.

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

By Stewart Alsop THE FARMER'S INNER STRUGGLE



Stewart Alsop

Davenport — Interviewing farmers in the corn-hog country near here, you run into the same small, strange phenomenon again and again. You ask him who he voted for in 1952, and he replies, "Eisenhower." You ask him whether he plans to vote for Eisenhower or Stevenson this year, and he replies, "Democratic."

The phenomenon is a symptom of a striking fact. A surprisingly high proportion of the farmers who gave President Eisenhower his landslide victory here in 1952 intend to switch this year—or so they say. But a great many of these farmers also still like and admire the President, and very few of them express any genuine enthusiasm Adlai Stevenson.

They do not see themselves switching from Eisenhower to Stevenson, but rather from the Republican to the Democratic party.

"Eisenhower is a good honest man," said one farmer, who spoke for many others, "but he's got too many big people pushing him around. Stevenson talks too slick, but I guess I'll vote Democratic anyway."

YOU PUT such a man down as an Eisenhower-to-Stevenson switcher. But is he? Will he really vote for a man he does not admire, against a man he does admire? That is one of the key questions in the current campaign.

Some of the switchers are certainly genuine. They can hardly wait to vote Democratic. For beneath the smiling, guileless surface of this rich and rolling land there is a surprising bitterness, especially among the younger farmers.

If you used your eyes only, for example in Keokuk County, which this reporter has now twice visited, you would conclude that it was a prosperous, conservative, amazingly egalitarian community. Most of the farms look very much alike—the plain, clapboard houses, the shutterless windows, the big barn near the house, the red-painted farm machinery in the yard. No one, it seems, is rich—there are none of the big mansions you find in any European countryside. But no one is poor either.

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Estes Kefauver, who is immensely popular in these parts, is unquestionably a major Stevenson asset. Yet Stevenson cannot possibly hope to equal the personal popularity of the President, who is admired as a man and as a symbol of peace. Thus many farmers are being pulled in one direction by their liking for the President, and in another direction by their economic dissatisfaction. Much will depend on the outcome of this inner struggle.

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Medford Firm Gets Contract for Paving

Salem — (U.P.) — The State Highway Department Saturday awarded a \$147,050 contract to F. L. Somers, Medford, for 2.5 miles of grading and paving on the river bends farm section of the Rogue River Loop highway eight miles southeast of Grants Pass. There were three higher bids.

Paris last week. Back in 1940 Winston Churchill offered tottering France joint citizenship in a desperate attempt to prevent its collapse. Now Britain and France, striving to save what is left of their empires, set together on Suez and other world problems. A partnership between them would mean less intimate cooperation with the United States.

Japanese Premier Ichiro Hatoyama would like an invitation from President Eisenhower to visit the United States on his way home from Moscow. He's going to Russia to fix up an agreement for normal diplomatic relations. But so far the Americans have been cool to Hatoyama's feelers. He appears to be on his way out, anyway.

Man Born Again

GEO. N. TAYLOR

God seems to have kept Old Rags awake that night for he as a rule slept through until the Coffee and And was announced.

But this night, Dr. Lewis Sperry Chaffer was telling how God makes himself rich by giving eternal life to all who will have it. At the close, Old Rags went to Dr. Chaffer with the story of what to drink one more glass. Dr. Chaffer counseled with the man and out of it, came faith, hope and new birth into eternal life with new days for here and now. Three months later you see a business man in a natty suit telling the men of how he had wife, family and business back. Yes—"If any man be in Christ he is a new creation. Old things have passed away; Behold, all things have become new." 2nd Cor. 5:17—BIBLE.

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