

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 Oct. 8, 1946 (Tuesday) F. S. Long, orchestra director, announces that there are openings in his junior orchestra for young musicians.

20 YEARS AGO Oct. 8, 1936 (Thursday) The retail merchants committee of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce decide to conduct a Dollar Day sale Friday and Saturday.

30 YEARS AGO Oct. 8, 1926 (Friday) Through efforts of the Medford and Ashland chambers of commerce, an air mail landing field is located one mile south of Ashland, high above low hanging valley fog.

40 YEARS AGO Oct. 8, 1916 (Sunday) County Commissioner Frank H. Madden returns from Seattle where he wound up the business for the Hanley-Madden canneries for the season.

50 YEARS AGO Oct. 8, 1906 (Monday) The county board of equalization, in session during the past week, will finish its labors and adjourn tonight.

From Local and Personal column: Henry Callahan, manager of the St. Albans mine, arrived in Medford yesterday and will remain here a few days.

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

1. General Eisenhower served in Europe in both World Wars, neither, or World War II and not World War I?

Answers: 1. World War II and not World War I. 2. Voluntarily by oil companies. 3. Relatively little. 4. More in drug stores. 5. More than one (15 in 10). 6. Coin. 7. Mary Pickford?

City Election Important

The election on Nov. 6 will be one of the most important in many years for Medford voters. What they do on that day may well set the pattern of city development for many years to come.

This importance is entirely aside from county, state or national election races, which have their own significance.

The city must decide on six measures, four of them comprising a major capital development program for traffic, drainage and sanitary sewers.

One of the others is a proposal to add fluorides to the municipal water supply as a dental health measure to combat decay in children's teeth (which the Mail Tribune is on record as favoring). The sixth is a minor annexation decision, involving a few blocks on the east side, now entirely surrounded by the city but not part of it. This the Mail Tribune also approves.

WE consider the four capital improvement proposals to be of considerably more importance than the other two.

Starting yesterday, the Mail Tribune is publishing a series of four feature articles, one each week during October, describing the four improvement measures in some detail. Sunday's story outlined the plan for a \$1,656,100 arterial street program. Subsequent articles will deal with the storm sewer, sanitary sewer and off-street parking proposals.

It is our hope that voters of the city will read them and make their decisions, for or against, in advance of the election. An uninformed vote does no one credit. If questions concerning the proposals arise which are not answered in the articles, the newspaper will make every effort to find the correct answers and publish them.—E.A.

Arterial Street Program

The arterial street program, as outlined in a detailed report prepared by Public Works Director Vern Thorpe, would cost the city about \$1,656,100 stretched over a 20-year period. The cost is more than half of the entire proposed improvement program, and the street proposal probably is the most significant of the four.

It has two purposes: 1. To get Medford "caught up" in street development, which has, frankly, been neglected to a point where the present streets cannot serve the present population adequately and conveniently.

2. To get it ready for the continuing expected increase in population and traffic. When completed in 1966, it is hoped the arterial street development will be capable of handling the traffic volumes estimated for 1970.

THERE is nothing new or startling about the concept of a system of arterial, or "through" streets. We have one now—but it isn't good enough. As traffic continues to increase, the job of getting from one part of town to another will continue to get more and more difficult.

There's more to it than simple convenience, too; there's the matter of economics. The extra gas, oil and wear-and-tear on a vehicle making a difficult transit across town, while they amount to little on any single instance, mount up over the years—and in the case of such vehicles as delivery trucks, would total a considerable amount.

The chief advantage remains convenience, probably, but that has its economic aspects too, particularly to downtown merchants who lose business if it is too difficult to get down town.

THE original plan was set up by the state highway commission, as a result of a thorough study of Medford traffic problems. It made its suggestions in a large and detailed report. It proposed 25 specific projects, assigning priorities to them.

Overall cost was estimated at nearly \$11 million, with the city to pay more than \$4 million of that.

This looked a bit too ambitious to the city fathers—although they recognized that the plan was a good one, and would be a credit to the city.

As a result, Director Thorpe took the highway commission's plan and changed it to a more economical program.

HE did so by cutting cost-corners here and there, by eliminating one or two of the most costly items proposed and substituting less expensive projects, and by suggesting that in several instances rush-hour parking be eliminated, rather than having the streets themselves widened.

The result looks sound to us. It will cost money, but stretched out over a period of years (it is planned to do about one-tenth of the work each year for 10 years, and to finance it over an even longer period) it would not make too great an impact on Medford's taxes, even when coupled with the other major improvements proposed.

THE costs of not doing the job could be greater in the long run than those of doing it. This is something which cannot be measured, and must include considerations which do not lend themselves to dollars-and-cents figuring.

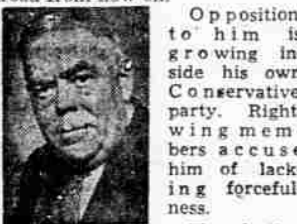
Who can measure the intangibles that make a city pleasant and attractive and a "good place in which to live"?

Surely they include wide, pleasant and uncongested streets, as well as the other things that make up a city of which we can all be proud.

We recommend a "yes" vote for the street program.—E.A.

Increasingly Rough Political Road Faced by Prime Minister

By CHARLES M. MCCANN United Press Correspondent Prime Minister Anthony Eden is going to face a rough political road from now on.



Charles M. McCann, United Press correspondent, is going to face a rough political road from now on.

Parliament which starts Oct. 23. May Feature Congress Criticism of Eden by members of his own team is likely to be a big feature of the Conservative party annual Congress which opens Thursday.

This criticism will be more marked because of a feeling among British political experts that if a general parliamentary election were held right now, Labor would win it.

Normally, the Conservatives are in office for a five-year term which does not end until May, 1960.

But under the British political system Eden could be compelled to resign, and call for an election, if he were defeated on an important issue in the House

of Commons at any time. Could Be Compelled He also could be compelled by his own followers to quit, in favor of another Conservative.

This possibility, it is indicated, is one that can not be ruled out. Some Conservatives are likely to join Laborites in Commons in criticizing Eden's handling of domestic as well as foreign problems.

Bevan's election as Labor's treasurer put him in the third-ranking post in the party. It indicated a swing to the left by the Laborites.

U.P. Correspondents Eye Future Headlines

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

Upset In South Dakota? Democratic insiders believe the Senate contest in staunchly Republican South Dakota may be a "sleeper." The race has received little attention. But it's important. One Senate seat in this election could make the difference between a Republican or a Democratic majority in the next congress. The Democrats think their man, Kenneth Holm, has

a good chance to upset Sen. Francis Case's bid for reelection. They say farmer dissatisfaction favors Holm. And they recall that Holm—a farmer himself—ran Sen. Karl E. Mundt, Case's GOP colleague, a close race in 1952 while President Eisenhower swept the state.

Uncle Tito Russia's Nikita S. Khrushchev may have blundered badly in staging those dramatic talks with President Tito of Yugoslavia. Tito's prestige is at a new high. Communist delegations from all over Europe are preparing to visit him. London diplomats suggest that after knocking down the "personality cult" of Uncle Joe Stalin, the Kremlin is setting up Uncle Tito in the other alley.

Danger Spot Berlin says that Russia is speedily arming its "Red militia" in Eastern Germany. Neighboring Czechoslovakia is reported to have contracted to send in 500,000 rifles by next March. The reason: To put down any uprising like that of last June in Poznan, Poland. The militiamen are called officially "fighting groups." They are organized in factories around a nucleus of picked Communist toughs.

Space Cadet Item If man breaks through the space barrier, cold and lifeless Jupiter, the biggest planet, may turn out to be a gigantic reservoir of rocket fuel. It would be in the form of fragments of chemical compounds in Jupiter's atmosphere, which the icy temperatures of the planet keep from combining. Some scientists say that, warmed in the combustion chamber of a space rocket, the fragments would combine and release tremendous energy. First problem: To get a rocket crew through the 367 million-plus miles of space between here and Jupiter.

Interest Up Congress may be asked next session to raise interest rates on GI home mortgages. The idea would be to make them more attractive to investors and pep up the lagging home building industry. Washington insiders say the pressure for the move lenders and builders is terrific.

Rock and Duck Antony, 21-year-old son of Britain's Lord Moyrinhain, is in trouble. He ducked out to Australia last week after a wild "rock and roll" party in London. He's hardly landed when a radiophoto came back showing playful Tony patting the rear section of a showgirl in a night club. All she wore was a furry G-string and gloves. Tony's other hand encircled an equally exposed female. Pop, former chairman of the Liberal Party, is raging. And Tony's wife, a one-time nude model, is awaiting him back in London also.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THOSE of us who take this view believe that it rests on a correct appraisal of the military and political situation. We believe that military intervention is almost certain to entangle Britain and France in a prolonged guerrilla war, as in Algeria and Cyprus, if Egypt has the backing of the Soviet Union, of India, and of virtually all of Asia. We think such a war would be easy to start and hard to finish.

From this it follows, so we believe, that a settlement must be sought by negotiation, and that the key to a successful negotiation is to work towards an international regime for the canal which has the support of the Soviet Union and of India. There is little doubt that the vital interests of India are identical with our own, and that they call for the free use on reasonable terms of an efficient canal. As for the Soviet Union, though it has no such vital interest in the canal or even perhaps, in a workable settlement, it is on record as supporting the Indian plan.

OUR view, it is evident, differs from the view of those who believe that the prestige of the West will collapse in the Middle East and in Africa if we avoid a showdown with Nasser, if we do not overturn him or at least punish him. Our answer is that the circumstances are not now right for a showdown, and that no showdown should be had unless and until Nasser has committed a gross and deliberate violation of international rights. For the time being, if we can negotiate a settlement, the principle will have been vindicated that the canal is an international waterway, and that it is not under the unfettered control of Egypt alone.

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Editorial Comment

PASSENGER SERVICE CUT Southern Pacific is off on another spree of chopping down on its passenger service. This time the Cascade line through Klamath Falls is the target and the SP's highly advertised Shasta Daylight will be put on a three-times-a-week schedule between Portland and San Francisco, starting Oct. 15.

Railroad officials, in announcing the reduction in service, describe it as a winter-time move due to lower traffic, but at the same time the vice president in charge of passenger traffic says the Shasta Daylight has been short \$5,000 a day from meeting all operating expenses for the first part of the current year. Presumably the train operated at a profit or a near break-even point during the summer travel months.

In another economy move a week ago the railroad took off Pullman and food service on the Klamath, which consumes the better part of 24 hours in traveling from Portland to the bay area. And, as the Rogue river valley well knows, the railroad has abandoned all passenger service in this lucrative territory, where it annually derives millions in freight revenues.

We recall at the time the last train was taken off the Siskiyou line that some up-state editors thought quite a hullabaloo was being raised down here. Wonder how they'll feel now that the railroad is starting to lower the axe on their own train service? With certain SP stations now selling United Air Lines tickets, the thought is inescapable that SP eventually plans to abandon all passenger service in Oregon and act as a ticket selling agent for the air line.

—Ashland Tidings.

Jimmy Durante To Wed 35-Year-Old Actress

Phoenix, Ariz.—(U.P.)—Comedian Jimmy Durante, 63, has announced plans to marry 35-year-old Hollywood actress Margie Little "sometime next year." The comedian revealed his wedding plans Saturday at the opening of the Paradise Valley Racquet Club. Both Durante and Miss Little, from Plainfield, N.J., were among Hollywood personalities present at the affair.

Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop

THE SATELLITE FERMENT Washington — At least one thing is reasonably sure about the mysterious journeys of Khrushchev to Belgrade and Marshal Tito to Valta. The prime cause of this commotion in the Soviet bloc lies in Poland rather than in Yugoslavia.



Joseph Alsop

Here in Washington, the Polish situation is regarded as so significant that it has now become the subject of a really major behind-the-scenes policy dispute. At bottom, the point at issue is whether the Eisenhower administration really meant anything at all by the talk of "liberation" that sounded so brave in the last election.

By all the signs, the Poles are now tending to claim a real measure of independence of the Kremlin. Two points are in debate here. First, it is wise to try to encourage this tendency and how best can this be done? And second, if encouragement is in fact wise, how can it be given without angering Sen. William Knowland's wing of the Republican party, whose members would even like to see an American break with Yugoslavia itself?

Meanwhile, the Polish situation is no less interesting because the Washington policy makers cannot make up their minds about what, if anything, to do about it.

SECRETARY of State John Foster Dulles and a great many other wise persons of course pointed out long ago that the Kremlin's downgrading of Stalin and reunion with Tito was provoking a ferment in the satellites. The sign of this ferment were of course clear, even before the famous Poznan riots blew the lid off in Poland. But it is not generally realized that from the Kremlin's standpoint, the post-Poznan developments have been even more serious than the riots themselves.

Immediately after the riots, Marshal Bulganin was sent post-haste to Warsaw to read the Polish comrades a lecture. Poland must not go too far and too fast, Bulganin warned, with the process that passes for "liberalization" in the Soviet sphere. Bulganin's aim, beyond doubt, was to strengthen the Polish Communist faction centering around the Russo-Polish Marshal Rokossovsky—the faction that follows the old line of unquestioning obedience to the Kremlin.

Bulganin was none the less unable to shake the majority support of Premier Cyrankiewicz. The Kremlin therefore tried the highly novel expedient of appeasing its Polish satellites. A moratorium was granted on Poland's outstanding debt to the Soviets. In itself, this was no small gesture, for the official total of the debt was 800 million rubles. But in addition, a new credit of 100 million rubles in gold and raw materials was also granted.

YET the Polish ferment continued unabated. An extraordinary freedom of discussion was permitted in the press; and Warsaw newspapers are now advocating a complete end of press censorship, except with respect to military subjects. A drive for something almost like partly free elections to the Polish Parliament, the Sejm, was launched with impunity and still continues. The original Moscow propaganda line, that the Poznan riots were the work of foreign agitators, was flatly and openly rejected; and at this moment the rioters are being given conspicuously respectable trials.

Worst of all, there were and are increasing Polish-Western contacts. In a very quiet but meaningful way, carefully vague hints have even been dropped that a day may come when there will be need for Western sympathy and support for Polish independence— independence on the Tito pattern, to be sure, but still the kind of independence that would sharply alter the monolithic character of the Soviet bloc. It can be seen why

there is a debate here in Washington.

IT CAN be seen also why the Kremlin has reacted rather sharply to these trends in the satellites. The symptoms of ferment are not limited to Poland. They have also appeared, in lesser degree, in Hungary and Romania.

As a stern warning, therefore, the more conservative group in the Kremlin leadership circulated to the satellites the now-celebrated memorandum on Yugoslavia (and by implication on all the other satellites hankering to imitate the Yugoslavs). In this paper, the Yugoslavs were condemned as not being true "Leninists," and Marshal Bulganin was even denounced by name for having said the opposite. The meetings with Tito were a necessary sequel.

Such is the background. It is a hopeful background, revealing serious weaknesses in the Soviet bloc. The trouble is, however, that the Kremlin always seems to find an easy way to exploit the West's weaknesses, whereas exploiting Soviet weaknesses appears to be a much more difficult proposition.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

How about devoting this piece today to what people are saying for publication.

It might be interesting. What people say for publication is one thing. What they say privately is apt to be something quite different. When they speak for publication, they may be seeking to influence the opinions of others toward a desired end. Or they may be merely seeking notoriety.

When they speak privately, in a small group of friends, they are more apt to be themselves, to speak sincerely, to express their REAL opinions and convictions.

LET'S start with Ike. He tells his news conference this morning that he is unable to say that early tax relief is possible. He explained that tax relief comes from the elimination of needless costs and the dropping of unnecessary expenses.

He has repeatedly said for publication that he thinks the farm problem must be solved by bringing production and consumption back into balance. He says that production and consumption can't be brought into balance by paying high subsidized prices that promote overproduction.

And so on.

LET'S now take a look at Adlai Stevenson. He has said repeatedly for publication that he is for HIGHER farm subsidies.

He has said we should quit testing nuclear weapons and abandon the military draft. A little while back he advocated retiring EVERYBODY on a pension sufficient to maintain each person ON THE SCALE OF LIVING TO WHICH HE HAD BECOME ACCUSTOMED.

And so on.

THAT is to say: In his public utterances President Eisenhower has not hesitated to advocate doing things the hard way when it seems to him that the hard way is the best way.

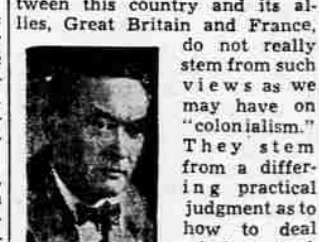
In his public utterances in THIS campaign Mr. Stevenson has rather generally advocated the EASY way.

Or so it seems to me.

UNFORTUNATELY for good government, our country has become so huge that it is utterly impossible for candidates for President to meet in small groups with the people who will do the voting—to chat with them personally and exchange private opinions.

But I believe that if it WERE possible for them to do so we would find that President Eisenhower's private personal opinions, expressed in conversation with a small number of people in a single room, would differ very slightly from his publicly expressed convictions and beliefs. Personally I prefer a SINCERE candidate.

THE WESTERN ALLIES The differences about Suez between this country and its allies, Great Britain and France, do not really stem from such views as we may have on "colonialism." They stem from a differing practical judgment as to how to deal wisely and effectively with Col. Nasser's seizure of the Canal Company.



Walter Lippmann

There is no difference on the fundamental point that all the nations of the world have indisputable rights in the use of the canal, and that these rights must be protected by a regime established under an international treaty. The question of colonialism does not arise. For Egypt is not a colony and nobody is claiming that the canal zone is anyone's colonial property. What we, together with the British and the French, are claiming is that the rights which are pledged by the Treaty of 1888 shall be made secure.

How substantial are our actual differences it is difficult to say precisely. For none of the three governments was prepared for Nasser's coup. None had a considered policy. Each reacted at the outset rather by its reflexes than by reflection. Since then, the three Foreign Ministers have met twice at big international conferences. But they have been, it would seem, too preoccupied and too hurried to make sure that they understood one another.

OUR differences are not clear or sharp. But they seem to turn on two points, neither of which has anything to do with colonialism. The one point has to do with military force. The other has to do with a policy to follow in working towards a solution.

It is not true, as has been suggested abroad, that this country is unconditionally opposed to a resort to force, or that responsible American opinion has been opposed to the little mobilization of forces in the eastern Mediterranean. We have been troubled and even frightened at what we thought we were hearing from London and Paris about the objectives for which these forces might be used.

Nobody has opposed, almost all would approve, having forces available as a precautionary measure to prevent anti-Western riots such as occurred in Cairo in 1952. Nor would there be American opposition to the use of force, even in spite of a Soviet veto, if Nasser closed the canal or violated the rights which are guaranteed under the Treaty of 1888. We drew back from the suggestion, which has been at least semi-official, that these forces might be used to overthrow Nasser. That, in our view, would be an illegal and immoral use of force. We drew back too from the idea that military force might be used to impose on Nasser the kind of regime which the 18 nations have proposed. In our view, these proposals cannot be made into an ultimatum and should be treated as negotiable.

own mind that if we could meet privately with Mr. Stevenson, in somebody's living room, say, and chat with him as we chat with friends in small gatherings, we would find that his PRIVATE, PERSONAL beliefs differ sharply from what he has been advocating in public.

IN OTHER words: I think President Eisenhower is sincere in what he is advocating in this campaign. I DON'T think Mr. Stevenson is sincere.

I HAVE great respect for Mr. Stevenson. I am sure he thinks much as I do. I'm quite certain he is a moderate conservative. I'm reasonably certain that if he is elected his administration will be on the conservative side.

I think he has fallen—on the advice of his associates—for the cynical political theory that ANY WAY TO GET ELECTED IS ALL RIGHT—that the end justifies the means.

Personally I prefer a SINCERE candidate.