

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION MEMBER; NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION; 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. 26, 1946 (Saturday). Inauguration of the five-cent United States flag rate Oct. 1 brings increase in air mail volume, Postmaster Frank DeSouza says.

20 YEARS AGO: Oct. 26, 1936 (Monday). The October term of circuit opens with new grand jury of seven persons.

30 YEARS AGO: Oct. 26, 1926 (Tuesday). Assessed valuation of Medford for 1926 taxes is increased by \$943,920, and assessed valuation of Jackson county by \$1,223,320, according to J. B. Coleman, county assessor.

40 YEARS AGO: Oct. 26, 1916 (Thursday). Straw votes in Medford show a two to one vote for President Wilson.

50 YEARS AGO: Oct. 26, 1906 (Friday). Reames chapter, OES, holds social night yesterday.

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

1. The U.N. Charter was drawn up in a 1945 conference at Yalta, San Francisco, Bretton Woods, Potsdam, Dumbarton Oaks or Geneva?

2. The Suez Canal was built by a British, French, Egyptian or U.S. company?

3. About (a) 5, (b) 20, (c) 35 or (d) 50 per cent of all U.S. families change their residence during any one year?

4. Drinking on plane flights within the U.S. is or isn't regulated by a government agency?

5. A general four-day week soon was recently predicted by President Eisenhower, Adlai E. Stevenson, Senator Kefauver, Vice President Nixon, or former Vice President Wallace?

6. Most insurance on damage to homes or household goods does or doesn't cover damage from flood?

7. Smallest state is Rhode Island. Second smallest is Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina or Idaho?

Magazine Crew

Don McNeil, the efficient though often-harried manager of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, called us the other day.

"Well," he said wearily, "we've got another magazine crew in town."

He went on to explain that an out-of-town group of magazine salesmen had arrived (as they do six or eight or ten times a year), that there was nothing illegal about the way in which they operate—but that the Better Business Bureau in Portland takes strong exception to the "pitch" used by the salesmen.

IN THE PAST, as readers of this newspaper know, itinerant crews, with no stake in the community, have passed through selling magazine subscriptions (which is all right, if you don't want to patronize local people who can give you just as good a price), and have pretended to be local high school students, or veterans, or college youngsters, or "contestants" of one sort or another (which is NOT all right, particularly when it doesn't happen to be true).

In the present case, they are offering four magazines "for the price of postage only."

THE MAGAZINES, and their newsstand prices, are Good Housekeeping (monthly) 35 cents; Argosy (monthly), 25 cents; Saturday Evening Post (weekly) 15 cents, and Look (weekly) 15 cents. Add those prices up for a month and they come out to \$1.80.

The "postage only" price? It's \$1.24. That's pretty expensive postage. Most of the Medford magazine dealers can match or better that price—and they won't tell you a phoney story about "postage," either.—E.A.

Cranes Returning

What is the latest word on the whooping crane? Perhaps the middle of a complicated and emotional election campaign is no time to consider the plight of this almost-vanished species—or perhaps it is, just as a matter of relief.

(There are moments, we must confess, when the candidates of all varieties, the measures, the arguments, the name-calling and emotionality, get us down, just a bit.)

THE LATEST word on the whooping crane, then, is that six of them, including a young one, have arrived at their winter quarters at the Aransas national wildlife refuge in Texas.

They were obviously tired from the 2,000-mile flight from the summer nesting-grounds in northern Canada. If all goes well, and the rest of them arrive safely, it will mean that a total of 28 of the big, white birds—the world's total known population—will be safe again. The migration is the worst time of the year because of natural hazards, and the chance that an uninformed hunter might take a shot at one.

THE TOUCH-AND-GO survival race of the whooping crane has a special fascination. Over the past 17 years, an average of four birds are added to the tiny flock, but an average of 3.35 birds are lost, meaning that, statistically, the species has increased by .65 of a bird each year, an increment just barely big enough to prevent annihilation.

Some years the flock increases, some years it loses. But slowly, oh, so slowly, it is gaining.

Despite the "lack of cooperation" of the cranes themselves (they breed slowly, and have a disconcerting habit of staking out new, unknown, and possibly dangerous nesting places in the northern wilderness, as well as being pretty independent characters), the day may come when the flock will be strong enough to prevent any danger of extinction.—E.A.

The UMC

The United Medford Crusade, which stands at about 62 per cent of its \$117,000-plus goal this week, is doing pretty well—but it won't be good enough until the goal is achieved.

For those who have forgotten, the UMC furnishes all or a goodly portion of the support of a couple of dozen worth-while organizations, including the Boy and Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, YMCA, Salvation Army, Red Cross, the Child Guidance Clinic, and a number of statewide and national organizations which perform a wide range of important and necessary services.

WE ARE particularly fortunate, in Medford, in the efficient way in which the UMC is set up. Administrative costs amount to only about 5 per cent, compared with an average of 8 to 11 per cent throughout the nation.

The United Fund plan is too well known to need explanation. It works, and works well. It deserves our support.—E.A.

"Unequivocal"?

... What will happen in the case of towns located on the present Interstate System (under the new Federal Highway program)?

"The answer is unequivocal: the new highways will go around them. Access roads, generally built with Federal-aid-to-primary roads money—50 per cent from Uncle Sam and 50 per cent from the state—will angle out from either side of the town to the new highway. Economic studies have shown that such a bypass through traffic invariably benefits a small town by easing congestion in its shopping and business centers..." —Quoted from "Coast to Coast Without a Stoplight" by Richard Thruelsen in the Oct. 20 issue of Saturday Evening Post.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

POLAND AND EUROPE

It can be said of what is happening in Poland that it was sure to happen once external conditions permitted.

I have been to Poland only once since the war, and that is some years back when Gomulka had not yet been purged and was still in office.

It was perfectly evident then, even before the worst of the Stalinist tyranny began, that with rare exceptions the Communist Poles were like almost all other Poles, very anti-Russian and proudly Polish.

Westerners who have been to Poland since then I cannot remember meeting anyone who thought the Russians had had any success in winning over the allegiance of the Poles.

In fact, if sentiment alone had counted, what we call "nationalism," the longing for national independence, has had all along even stronger roots in Poland than in Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslavs, never having been under Russian rule, have felt their kinship with the Russian people and have had a great deal of natural affection for them.

Why then did the Yugoslavs assert their national independence of Moscow eight years earlier than have the Poles? In the last analysis, because Poland is occupied and surrounded on all sides by the Red Army, whereas Yugoslavia was not occupied and is not surrounded but has an open frontier with the West.

THIS leads us to ask why now the Poles have been able to assert in independence which they could not assert a few years earlier. The answer to that is that the great military stalemate which now prevails in the world has relaxed the tension and has gone far toward neutralizing military force.

Because the tension is so much relaxed, because there is such a general feeling that a world war is improbable, the totalitarian system inside of Russia and in the satellite orbit is harder and harder to maintain.

For a totalitarian system needs the threat of an external enemy to sustain its suppression of liberty. And because military power in its nuclear development is now so hideously dangerous, all the powers are afraid to use any military force, fearing that it might lead to a nuclear war.

This underlying condition in world affairs exists on both sides of the iron curtain. What is happening among the Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe is the counterpart of what is happening from Morocco to Indonesia. The Russians are deterred in dealing with Gomulka by the same ultimate considerations which deter the Western powers

Danger of Inflation Discussed by Babson

By ROGER BABSON Babson Park, Mass.—According to an apocryphal story, a legislator in Mexico moved that Gresham's Law (that bad money drives out good money) be annulled. When told that it was a natural law and could not be annulled, he then suggested that it be suspended for a time.

The question of value has been a problem ever since money was invented—and, in fact, even before that time, no matter what commodity was used as the medium of exchange—tobacco or wives. Money has always had a tendency to depreciate in value, and it has at some time or other met with disaster in practically every nation—as in Germany when the mark went to zero in 1923, spelling the end of inflation for Germany.

What is Inflation? One cause of inflation is a much greater increase in the quantity of money in circulation relative to the increase in the volume of goods and services. This forces the price level upwards. Price indexes for a period of years show that there have been great fluctuations in the value of money in practically every country.

When the purchasing power of the dollar has decreased too much, injury has been done to the investors and creditors as a group. Credit inflation can be generated by confidence; and monetary inflation can be caused by lack of confidence. Inflation results from a combination of two things: Oversupply of money and/or under supply of the nation's goods and services. National debt figures in that it creates bank deposits. It is not how far

the debt goes that makes people lose confidence; it is how low production goes. If production keeps up with debt, there is no harm psychologically. Lack of production means that the value of money is under suspicion. Inflation is always an attempt to escape heavy burdens;—debt is often the core of the problem. The principal force making for price inflation is a huge expanded stream of income—purchasing power—which beats against a diminished supply of civilian goods and services.

Effect of Inflation The tragedy of inflation is the loss of purchasing power on the part of those who have been the most thrifty in saving money and building up assets and income for a rainy day. These are the holders of bonds and preferred stocks, the holders of insurance annuities, and those who have amassed large cash assets. It is characteristic of inflation that the time required for it to take hold is much longer than most people imagine. The most dangerous period is usually when the general public has been lulled into a false sense of security. It must be remembered that today we have a 52-cent dollar and that the cost of living is still going up. It is quite possible that within the next ten years prices may be much higher than they are today.

Ever since the inception of our national government, money and its value has been a concern of various administrations. It is one of our major problems at the present time. There are numerous opinions as regards the value of money. The late Senator Long's campaign slogan, "Every Man A Millionaire," did not take into account the fact that if all men were millionaires no one would be willing to work. The problem today is the effect of inflation on busi-

Polish, Hungarian Revolts Top Foreign News Events Of Week

By CHARLES M. McCANN By United Press Correspondent

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

Soviet Russia's grip on eastern Europe was threatened this week by revolts in two of its seven satellite countries.

First in Poland, then in Hungary, the people rose to demand freedom from Moscow domination.

In both countries, street demonstrations against Red leaders who had supported the "Stalin" policy of dictatorship turned into revolts against Russia itself and Communism in general.

Wladislaw Gomulka, who had been imprisoned as a "Titoist" for opposing Russian domination, was restored to the leadership of the Polish Communist Party.

Then Hungarian university students started demonstrating in Budapest. They were joined by surging throngs of Hungarians of all sorts—even including soldiers.

Security troops and police opened fire on the demonstrators. The demonstrations exploded into bloody battles and spread to other cities.

Imre Nagy, who like Gomulka in Poland had been purged as a Titoist, was hurriedly made premier.

But the fighting continued. The government called in Russian troops to aid in suppressing the uprising. Russian tanks and even jet planes fired on the crowds. Budapest was cut off from all communication with the outside world for 36 hours.

Reports seeped out that hundreds of people had been killed. Gomulka told Poles in a speech that Russian troops, bitterly hated, would remain in Poland. But in Hungary Nagy promised that he would ask for the withdrawal of all Russian troops.

France was faced by a serious new outbreak in Africa. Five leaders of the anti-French rebellion in Algeria flew from their headquarters in Egypt to confer with the governments of newly independent Morocco and Tunisia. They were welcomed as heroes in Morocco. France regarded this as an affront.

The five Algerians took a French plane to fly to Tunisia. The pilot was directed secretly to land his plane in Algiers, capital of Algeria. French police took the Algerians off the plane at gun point.

As a result, savage anti-French riots broke out in Morocco. About 60 Europeans were murdered. The governments of both

Tunisia and Morocco threatened to break openly with France. President Eisenhower angrily rebuked Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin for a note he sent to Washington on ending tests of nuclear weapons.

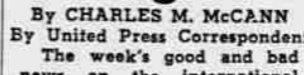
Bulganin referred to the American election campaign—in which Adlai E. Stevenson demands that the tests be stopped. He also criticized Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Then Moscow published the text of the communication before an

official translation had been relayed to the President, somewhat belatedly. Mr. Eisenhower lost no time in replying. He said that Bulganin's note constituted an interference in the election. He complained because the note was published prematurely. He said that Bulganin's criticism of Dulles was "not only unwarranted but is personally offensive to me." Finally, the President said that some of Bulganin's statements "seem to impugn my own sincerity."

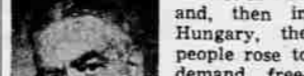
Warsaw's New Dawn Washington—There is a fair measure of confidence in Washington that the Soviet government will not send troops to bring Poland's government to heel. The confidence may perhaps prove to be misplaced before these words are printed, but the reasoning on which it is founded appears convincing.

In brief, if the Soviet leaders had been willing to use naked force in Poland, the decision ought logically to have been taken before the fanatical Warsaw journey of Khrushchev, Molotov and their companions. The desperate Russian effort to halt the march of events would have had real point, if Khrushchev and Molotov had been ready to back up their angry ultimatums with Russia's overwhelming armed might.

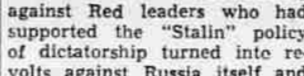
But they were not ready to do this. Hence the ultimatums to the Polish Central Committee were reduced to the level of mere angry hectoring. And the Soviet leaders' hurried flight to Warsaw was transformed into an open demonstration of their own defeat.



Charles M. McCann



Joseph Alsop



Stewart Alsop

Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop

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The desperate Russian effort to halt the march of events would have had real point, if Khrushchev and Molotov had been ready to back up their angry ultimatums with Russia's overwhelming armed might.

But they were not ready to do this. Hence the ultimatums to the Polish Central Committee were reduced to the level of mere angry hectoring.

And the Soviet leaders' hurried flight to Warsaw was transformed into an open demonstration of their own defeat.

NONE the less, a future Soviet resort to the use of force against Poland cannot be absolutely ruled out, for the simple reason that the consequences of a fully successful Polish bid for independence will be so enormous and so uncontainable.

There is a shadow of doubt about it. Nothing less than Soviet control of Eastern Europe is now at stake in Warsaw. If the Poles get away with it, so will the Hungarians, and in the end the Czechs and East Germans and even the Rumanians and Bulgarians will follow the same path.

Throughout the satellite area, to be sure, conditions vary greatly from country to country. In Eastern Germany, for instance, a huge Soviet occupying force is already in position.

In Czechoslovakia, again, the government of Antonin Zapotocky has been far less independence-minded than the governments in Hungary and Poland.

But the proof that other satellites can gain their effective independence if they struggle for it will surely weigh more heavily, in the end, than any other factor in the situation.

If Zapotocky chooses to ignore this proof, other Czech leaders will not ignore it. The same rule can be expected to apply in all the other satellite too.

FURTHERMORE, the Soviet rulers have no worthwhile guarantee that newly "equal and independent" satellite regimes on the Polish pattern will still remain close Soviet allies; as the Poles are now promising to do.

As the Western nations have good reason to know, newly independent peoples seldom waste much affection on their former imperial masters. In Hungary, for instance, the students who the advance guard of the independence movement are already using slogans which are not just "independent Communist," but even overtly anti-Communist.

For the Soviets, therefore, the choice that must now be made is truly horrible. A resort to force will not only be extremely risky from a simple military

Sewing Contest Will Be Held Saturday

The Medford-Grants Pass area "Make It Yourself with Wool" sewing contest will be held Saturday at the home of the district director, Mrs. Perry Strom, 1464 Dixie lane, Medford.

Judging of entries will begin at 1 p.m. followed by a style show at 2:30 p.m. Entries have been received from Medford, Eagle Point, Ashland, Applegate and Grants Pass, officials reported.

Judges will be Miss N. Jean Brooks, Mrs. Genevieve Neill and Miss Marjorie Hattan. District winners will participate in the state contest Nov. 8-11 in Portland.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

What goes in Poland and Hungary? In this (maybe) showdown with their colonial satellites, the Russian communists have had two choices. They could pull in their horns, or they could shoot.

In Hungary they're SHOOTING. As this is written, Russian tanks and warplanes are pouring hot lead into the rebelling Hungarian populace. In Budapest, dispatches relate, these Hungarians are tackling Russian tanks with their bare hands.

The list of dead is reported to be in the many hundreds. WHAT IS THE REAL cause of this bloody revolt? This is it: Moscow attempted to FORCE Russian communist ways on people who didn't like Russian communist ways and wanted their OWN ways.

That's the long and the short of it. WHAT will come of it? I wouldn't know. But the light of the past helps us to peer into the future. Let's take a look at the Sepoy Rebellion in India just 100 years ago. Here's what started it:

The British (seeking to force their ways of life on the Indian ways of life) compelled the sepoys (native troops conscripted into the British army of India) to use greased cartridges. To use them the sepoys had to bite the end patches from the cartridges. The religion of the Hindus forbade them to taste anything prepared from the meat of a cow. The religion of the Moslems forbade them to taste pork.

The bloody and terrible Sepoy Rebellion followed as a result. (I think everyone of mature age must remember the shocking picture of Indian sepoys being shot from the mouths of British cannon.)

WHAT came of it? Well, the British put down the Sepoy Rebellion. For more than a century they continued to force their ways of life on the unwilling people of India, who preferred THEIR ways of life. But—

India is now free. And— In India there still lingers the hatred of the British—who persisted so long in their effort to force their ways of life on the people of India. And Britain is no longer a top world power.

WHAT of communist Russia? Again I wouldn't know. Let's quote the words of a presently popular song: "What is to be will be. 'The future's not ours to see.' But I believe strongly that Russian communism is so foul that in time it must fall of the weight of its own foulness. It may be tottering now. It may recover its balance. These great sweeps in human history take time. But I can't believe that Russia's foul communist imperial empire can endure permanently any more than Britain's far less foul colonial imperial empire endured.

OUR job is to stay strong and clean and pure of heart, remembering Sir Galahad's motto: "Our strength is as the strength of ten because our hearts are pure."

And— Never forgetting that we were the first people in the world to throw off the yoke of colonial imperialism and insist, no matter what the cost, on RUNNING OUR OWN AFFAIRS.