

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

ROBERT W. RUIH, Editor; HERR GREY, Advertising Manager; GERALD LATHAM, Business Manager; ERIC ALLEN, Jr., Managing Editor.

Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates: By Mail—In Advance: Per Copy 10c; Daily and Sunday—One year \$13.00.

By Carrier—In Advance: Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Siskiyou, Talent, and on motor routes.

Official Paper of the City of Medford, Official Paper of Jackson County.

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulation; Advertising Representatives: WEST-HOLIDAY COMPANY, INC.

Advertising Representatives: WEST-HOLIDAY COMPANY, INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

APPLIANT 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

Nov. 12, 1945 (Tuesday) Mayor Clarence A. Meeker leaves for Chicago to attend annual meeting of American Municipal Association.

From Arthur Perrey's Ye Soudge Pot column: This is National Hearing Week, we hear.

20 YEARS AGO

Nov. 12, 1925 (Thursday) Girl Scout court of awards will be held Saturday, Nov. 14, in the courthouse auditorium.

An unusual contest cup will be presented Friday at the Boy Scout rally in Medford High school gymnasium.

30 YEARS AGO

Nov. 12, 1925 (Friday) Orchardists of Rogue valley urged to attend meeting of Fruitgrowers League of Jackson county Tuesday.

John H. Carlin addresses state assessor's convention at Medford armory.

40 YEARS AGO

Nov. 12, 1915 (Sunday) Medford Ministerial association rejoices in defeat of Brewer's amendment and the carrying of the dry amendment.

Delegation of sugar beet boosters from the valley attend meeting at Grants Pass.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copy: 1955 Editorial Research Report.

1. If a woman takes a social security annuity at lower rate at 62, she does or doesn't get it at full rate on reaching 65?

2. More autos will be sold in the fourth quarter of 1956 than in that of 1955, says U.S. Chamber of Commerce, or fewer, or about the same number?

3. A "chopper" means in U.S. defense circles a hydrogen bomb, jet plane, rocket missile, hydroplane or helicopter?

4. What the French call "route de balance" is called what in this country?

5. More money is bet during the year in running races (horse) in California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey or New York?

6. Albuquerque, Denver, Las Vegas, Reno, Salt Lake City, or Santa Fe is called the "Mile High City"?

7. This year marks the 70th, 85th, 100th, or 115th anniversary of the birth of Woodrow Wilson?

The answers: 1. Doesn't. 2. About the same number. 3. Helicopter. 4. Rock 'n' roll. 5. New York. 6. Denver. 7. 100th.

Ranking Tennis Star Injured in Accident

Castro Valley, Calif.—(UP)—Art Larsen, one of the world's ranking amateur tennis players, was in critical condition today as a result of head injuries suffered in a motor scooter accident Saturday.

Larsen suffered a brain hemorrhage and underwent surgery Saturday night. He was still unconscious early today.

Larsen, 31, was returning from the home of a friend in Hayward, near San Francisco, when his Italian motor scooter went out of control and overturned.

Use Mail Tribune Want Ads For Quick Cash

Veterans Day

With the potentialities of war on the horizon, Veterans Day, being observed today, takes on a rather poignant aspect.

As some younger readers may not remember, it started out as "Armistice Day," commemorating the cessation of hostilities at 11 a.m. on Nov. 11, 1918. That was the end of the Kaiser's war, the "war to end war," or the "big war" as some of our grey-haired friends call it.

During the 20s and 30s it came to be more than just the anniversary of the end of the war—it became more and more a day for veterans of World War I to gather, to reminisce, to relive those days when they jammed the troop transports and the training camps in larger number than Americans ever had before.

AFTER Pearl Harbor day—Dec. 7, 1941—Armistice day became a sort of anachronism. As a people, we could not quite bear to give it up all together; yet with American soldiers dying in a new war, and all energies concentrated on winning that war, the day lost its meaning.

As that war ended, Armistice day was again observed, but with a difference—a difference made greater by the new demands of the Korean fighting.

So, the day became Veterans Day—observed on the same date but now no longer a commemoration of a day or hour, but a commemoration of the men who have served America in all her wars. Together with Memorial day, which has special connotations of the Civil War, it now is one of the two holidays especially dedicated to America's fighting men.

BECAUSE of World Wars I and II and the Korean conflict, America is today, more than ever before, a nation of veterans, more than one out of five of all adults. The phrase itself, while descriptive, can mean different things to different people. It can mean a battle-scarred veteran of combat, or a trainee who was in uniform only barely long enough to graduate from the "yard bird" class.

But from grizzled colonel to balding ex-pfc, the "veteran" is now a part of America's social pattern. A minority is organized into immensely powerful organizations (such as the American Legion, which celebrated its own "week" ending yesterday). The majority of veterans have gone back into civilian life, and their time in the service is little more than a memory—some of it pleasant, some unpleasant but dimmed by the passage of years.

TODAY, the best we can expect is an uneasy peace; the worst an annihilating nuclear war. During the early days of the Suez crisis, veterans were heard asking each other—half seriously, half jokingly—if their uniforms still fitted. And all adult American men are conscious, these days, that they belong to the militia and could again be called.

Veterans day is designed to honor veterans. This is entirely appropriate—particularly those who were wounded or disabled in service. But our honest prayer is that the day will come, sometime, when the word "veteran" will be used only in reference to the dim, distant, war-racked past.—E.A.

Common Sense

Ten cities in Oregon voted on fluoridation last Tuesday.

In six it was defeated; in four it passed. It may be significant that in three of the four cities where the proposal was approved, the question was on retaining—not starting—the public health measure.

Astoria, Warrenton and Gearhart have had fluoridation for some time. A majority of the voters there seem to like it.

In commenting on these votes, the Astorian Budget had this to say:

"This newspaper takes considerable satisfaction in the triumph of the forces favoring fluoridation in all three communities—Astoria, Gearhart and Warrenton—where there have been vigorous efforts to frighten the people into voting it out. Clasp citizens don't frighten easily, it appears, and have confidence in the official health agencies, the doctors and dentists who have endorsed fluoridation. Talk of 'poisoned' water did not sway the voters' common sense."

In another few years, we predict, this newspaper will be able to make a similar comment.—E.A.

Independent Voters

We are gratified that Medford voters saw fit to approve the arterial street program, and the badly-needed storm and sanitary sewer improvements. It was a progressive step.

We are a bit puzzled over the fact that while they voted strongly for the three measures which will raise their taxes, they defeated a fourth, off-street parking, which would not have raised them at all.

WELL, "that's the way it goes." Medford will have a parking program some day. It will have to. And the cost will be higher than that it would be now.

All in all, the voters of the city showed their independence. Nobody, but nobody, can tell them what to do—and that is the way it should be.

If the day ever comes when the voters can't say "yes" or "no" to proposal affecting them, it will be a dark day indeed.—E.A.

Bids Called on Removing Indian Graves in River

Portland—(UP)—The corps of engineers has called for bids for removal of Indian graves from two islands in the Columbia river behind The Dalles dam and re-interring the remains at

Writer Says War Scare May Be Just What NATO Allies Needed

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The war scare which spread through the world last week may well prove to have been just what the Western Allies needed.

It looked, for a time, as if Soviet Russia was even ready to attack Great Britain and France—and thus launch

There were detailed reports of Russian troop movements in Eastern Europe on a scale which

might foretell a sweep through Western Europe.

There were reports of the arrival of massive forces of Russian war planes in the Arab countries.

There were reports of big Russian troop concentrations on the frontier of Iran.

The Soviet government, in notes to Britain and France on the invasion of the Suez Canal Zone, said:

"We are fully determined to crush the aggressors and restore peace in the East through force of arms."

It soon developed that the Russian Red leaders were talking about cooperating with other members of the United Nations

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, the supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces, said in a speech in Paris Thursday:

"A hurricane of terrific violence blows inside the Soviet bloc. The clash between the Soviet Union and its satellites is infinitely more grave than the known divergence of views between the allies."

The Middle Eastern situation still is very dangerous. The possibility that Russia may do something to cause an explosion can not be ruled out.

But the Russian threats, the barbaric Russian attack on Hungary, the Russian troop movements remind the Western Allies that they must stand together.

Russia's fake peace propaganda weakened the NATO alliance. It likewise weakened the unity between the United States, Britain and France.

It is clear now, after last week's events, that NATO still is vital to the security of the free world and that the unity of the Big Three Western Allies must be renewed.

It is a comforting thought that NATO can be reinvigorated and that Allied unity can be restored. It is comforting also to know that Russia's big "Warsaw" military alliance with its satellites is dead.

Don't Be Penny Wise To the Editor: Some years ago the local Chamber of Commerce used the slogan "With in answer to questions from the correspondents of the New York Herald Tribune and of the New York Times, that the "we" referred to the United Nations. This would seem to mean that the Soviet government will intervene with force in the Middle East if the United Nations authorize it. The United Nations has not authorized it.

The two interpretations are as far apart as night and day, and it looks very much as if the Soviet government had intended it be that way. It looks as if they had meant to give the appearance of an ultimatum for its popular effect and yet not to make a commitment which could not fall to precipitate a world war. For there can be no real doubt in anyone's mind in the Kremlin that if Russia tried to "crush" our allies, Russia would have to deal with us.

WE are not, however, entitled, I think, to conclude complacently from this that the big words of the Soviet threat can be discounted as sheer bluff. The basic fact is that in both of the two crises of recent weeks—the East European and the Middle Eastern—there has been a deep challenge to the vital interests of the Russian empire.

Had the Hungarian rebellion succeeded, and had it spread by the contagion of its example, the satellite orbit would almost surely have been not Titist and anti-Russian. Had the British and the French succeeded in knocking out Nasser, they would have knocked out the center of Soviet influence in the Middle East.

Eastern Europe has for more than two centuries been in Russian eyes of vital interests to them. The Middle East has for at least a century been an object of Russian imperial ambition. Under Stalin—thanks to the European civil war which Hitler started—the Russian imperial power became the master of all of Eastern Europe. Under Stalin's successors, Russia has for the first time in our history succeeded in winning a place of power in the Middle East.

In the past few weeks the whole post-war gains of Russia have been put in jeopardy, and for the past week Moscow has been reacting violently to this situation.

THERE are ominous signs, though they are no more than signs, that the men who are now top-dog in the Kremlin may not stop at the subjection of Hungary. There is less promise than there was a few weeks ago of a stabilization of Russian intentions about Poland. There are storm warnings which cannot safely be ignored. We should take great precautions. We should use strong measures against propaganda from our side of the Iron Curtain which could be treated by the Soviets as a provocation or as a pretext for intervention. And we should do all that we can do to keep on reassuring Moscow that they have nothing to fear for their security in Gomulka's Poland.

In the Middle East the Soviet government will, we may be sure, find ways to intervene, short of the kind of intervention

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE SOVIET THREATS It is not yet clear whether the Soviet notes to Britain and France were in fact what they seem to be—a threat of Soviet intervention in the Middle East.

ed the sentence which, as a broadcast by Moscow, says that "We are fully determined to crush the aggressors and restore peace in the East through the use of force." And this sounds as if "we"—namely the Soviet government—were fully determined etc. etc. If this were what the notes meant, they would in fact be an ultimatum, though without a time limit, threatening war against France, Britain and Israel.

However, when the notes were given out for publication, the official spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Office in Moscow said in answer to questions from the correspondents of the New York Herald Tribune and of the New York Times, that the "we" referred to the United Nations. This would seem to mean that the Soviet government will intervene with force in the Middle East if the United Nations authorize it. The United Nations has not authorized it.

The two interpretations are as far apart as night and day, and it looks very much as if the Soviet government had intended it be that way. It looks as if they had meant to give the appearance of an ultimatum for its popular effect and yet not to make a commitment which could not fall to precipitate a world war. For there can be no real doubt in anyone's mind in the Kremlin that if Russia tried to "crush" our allies, Russia would have to deal with us.

WE are not, however, entitled, I think, to conclude complacently from this that the big words of the Soviet threat can be discounted as sheer bluff. The basic fact is that in both of the two crises of recent weeks—the East European and the Middle Eastern—there has been a deep challenge to the vital interests of the Russian empire.

Had the Hungarian rebellion succeeded, and had it spread by the contagion of its example, the satellite orbit would almost surely have been not Titist and anti-Russian. Had the British and the French succeeded in knocking out Nasser, they would have knocked out the center of Soviet influence in the Middle East.

Eastern Europe has for more than two centuries been in Russian eyes of vital interests to them. The Middle East has for at least a century been an object of Russian imperial ambition. Under Stalin—thanks to the European civil war which Hitler started—the Russian imperial power became the master of all of Eastern Europe. Under Stalin's successors, Russia has for the first time in our history succeeded in winning a place of power in the Middle East.

In the past few weeks the whole post-war gains of Russia have been put in jeopardy, and for the past week Moscow has been reacting violently to this situation.

THERE are ominous signs, though they are no more than signs, that the men who are now top-dog in the Kremlin may not stop at the subjection of Hungary. There is less promise than there was a few weeks ago of a stabilization of Russian intentions about Poland. There are storm warnings which cannot safely be ignored. We should take great precautions. We should use strong measures against propaganda from our side of the Iron Curtain which could be treated by the Soviets as a provocation or as a pretext for intervention. And we should do all that we can do to keep on reassuring Moscow that they have nothing to fear for their security in Gomulka's Poland.

In the Middle East the Soviet government will, we may be sure, find ways to intervene, short of the kind of intervention

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 initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Don't Be Penny Wise

To the Editor: Some years ago the local Chamber of Commerce used the slogan "With in answer to questions from the correspondents of the New York Herald Tribune and of the New York Times, that the "we" referred to the United Nations. This would seem to mean that the Soviet government will intervene with force in the Middle East if the United Nations authorize it. The United Nations has not authorized it.

The two interpretations are as far apart as night and day, and it looks very much as if the Soviet government had intended it be that way. It looks as if they had meant to give the appearance of an ultimatum for its popular effect and yet not to make a commitment which could not fall to precipitate a world war. For there can be no real doubt in anyone's mind in the Kremlin that if Russia tried to "crush" our allies, Russia would have to deal with us.

WE are not, however, entitled, I think, to conclude complacently from this that the big words of the Soviet threat can be discounted as sheer bluff. The basic fact is that in both of the two crises of recent weeks—the East European and the Middle Eastern—there has been a deep challenge to the vital interests of the Russian empire.

Had the Hungarian rebellion succeeded, and had it spread by the contagion of its example, the satellite orbit would almost surely have been not Titist and anti-Russian. Had the British and the French succeeded in knocking out Nasser, they would have knocked out the center of Soviet influence in the Middle East.

Eastern Europe has for more than two centuries been in Russian eyes of vital interests to them. The Middle East has for at least a century been an object of Russian imperial ambition. Under Stalin—thanks to the European civil war which Hitler started—the Russian imperial power became the master of all of Eastern Europe. Under Stalin's successors, Russia has for the first time in our history succeeded in winning a place of power in the Middle East.

In the past few weeks the whole post-war gains of Russia have been put in jeopardy, and for the past week Moscow has been reacting violently to this situation.

THERE are ominous signs, though they are no more than signs, that the men who are now top-dog in the Kremlin may not stop at the subjection of Hungary. There is less promise than there was a few weeks ago of a stabilization of Russian intentions about Poland. There are storm warnings which cannot safely be ignored. We should take great precautions. We should use strong measures against propaganda from our side of the Iron Curtain which could be treated by the Soviets as a provocation or as a pretext for intervention. And we should do all that we can do to keep on reassuring Moscow that they have nothing to fear for their security in Gomulka's Poland.

In the Middle East the Soviet government will, we may be sure, find ways to intervene, short of the kind of intervention

Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop

Washington—The Dwight D. Eisenhower voters have elected President this year in marked and significant ways a very different man from the Dwight D. Eisenhower they elected in 1952.

A man's character does not change basically in later life, of course. But the Presidency leaves its mark on any man, and the Presidency—plus a heart attack and a grave operation—has unquestionably left their mark on Eisenhower.

It seems a queer thing to say of a man in his sixties," one Eisenhower intimate has remarked, "but the fact is that Ike has grown up." It does seem a strange thing to say. And yet it is true that, as a civilian politician, General Eisenhower was hardly out of swaddling clothes in '52, and even for some time thereafter.

Moreover, he had won the nomination only by fighting a bitter battle with a powerful wing of his own party. These circumstances produced at the same time a certain lack of self-confidence, and a feeling of angry frustration, both characteristic of immaturity.

THE Eisenhower of 1952 had an exaggerated respect for the professional politicians. "In those days," one who was with him recalls, "he was always asking for advice, and what's more, he almost always took the advice. Take the time he dropped the tribute to General Marshall out of his Milwaukee speech. He hated doing it, but he felt he had to do what the professionals told him, because they were pros and he was not."

But this sense of uneasiness had a side-effect. Again and again in 1952, and even for some time after he became President, the famous Eisenhower temper would explode. "Ike often used to blow up over small things," one campaign adviser has said, "but this time he was calm as a cucumber the whole way through."

He did blow up once, it seems over the arrangements for the Gettysburg speech to the party faithful—the President thought it was stupid to have his first big campaign speech a straight political appeal. But that was the only explosion. And the calming of the Eisenhower spirit was only one of several differences between the 1952 Eisenhower and the 1956 Eisenhower.

THE 1956 Eisenhower still listened to advice, because he is a believer in staff work. He relied particularly on Republican Chairman Leonard Hall and

OIL FIGURE DIES Los Angeles—(UP)—Rosary will be recited Tuesday night for Harry F. Sinclair, 80, founder of Sinclair Oil Corp. who was a key figure in the Teapot Dome scandal of the Harding administration.

Use Tribune Want Ads

Memorial Services Set For Earl C. Latourette

Salem—(UP)—Memorial services for the late Justice Earl C. Latourette will be held in the Oregon Supreme Court chambers here Wednesday at 10 a.m.

Acting Chief Justice Walter L. Tooez will speak for the court. Addresses also will be given by Circuit Judge Ralph M. Holman of Oregon City and Alan F. Davis, president of the Oregon State Bar.

HOT FIRE BRIGADE

Stockport, Eng.—(UP)—An extremely sensitive automatic fire alarm at a factory here has the fire brigade hot under the collar. Firemen rushed to the factory Friday to find a man had set off the alarm when he lit his cigar. Later they answered another alarm set off by a pipe smoker.

preme Court. Although not a native of Jackson County, I have resided there most of my adult life and hope to return when my service on the Supreme Court is concluded. I always considered it an honor to represent Jackson County in the Oregon legislature and I hope that I can continue to justify the confidence which has been so generously expressed in me by the citizens of the Rogue River Valley.

I also wish to thank my many friends who worked so effectively in support of my candidacy.

William M. McAllister

Twins To Be Born

GEO. N. TAYLOR

"Jacob and Esau" twins had not yet been born, when God told Rebecca, the expectant mother, that she would hate Esau, who was to be born first and so Esau said to have the birthright—God's blessing. Now Jacob wanted the blessing. Result? When Esau wanted to trade off the birthright for a plate of savory dinner, Jacob took him up and came into the birthright. See God change Jacob's name to Israel. Of that line, Christ was born. Also, the tribes of Israel. God's will for us? God so loved you that he gave Christ to die for your sins. Believe on Christ as clearing your page and God gives you eternal life. Then by Bible and prayer, grow up. This message sponsored by a Scappoose family—adv.

THE 1956 Eisenhower still listened to advice, because he is a believer in staff work. He relied particularly on Republican Chairman Leonard Hall and

OIL FIGURE DIES Los Angeles—(UP)—Rosary will be recited Tuesday night for Harry F. Sinclair, 80, founder of Sinclair Oil Corp. who was a key figure in the Teapot Dome scandal of the Harding administration.

Use Tribune Want Ads

HOW MUCH

Does the Government Allow for Funeral Services?

—how to make pre-need arrangements in complete confidence, without any obligation, and without tying up a single penny?

—of the questions which must be answered before the death certificate can be completed?

—how to arrange for a fraternal or military service?

—when and why is the practice of derma-surgery invaluable?

Write, Call or Phone

You'll find all the answers in KNOWLEDGE... which is FREE for the asking. The quickest and easiest way is to phone right now or mail this ad giving your name and address.

PERL Funeral Home

Frank and Bill Perl Sixth and Oakdale • Phone 2-6675 Tear off and mail

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_