

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 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO March 15, 1947 (Saturday) A long-range program to improve fishing at Lake of the Woods will be undertaken this year, according to E. P. Ivory, president of Home Owners association. From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The sun shone bright and balmy Thurs. and Fri. causing the Older Girls to dream of picnics and bring on a rain.

20 YEARS AGO March 15, 1937 (Monday) Ernie's Casino on the Pacific highway north of Gold Hill will be reopened Wednesday by Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Plummer, new owners and managers. Chief of Police Clatus McCredie and Capt. Lee Brown of the state police announce acceptance of City Patrolman James Maulding for position with state police.

30 YEARS AGO March 15, 1927 (Tuesday) U.S. treasurer issues check for Jackson county totaling \$1,151,962.74 in payment for an O&C land grant tax refund. Faster and earlier mail service from Portland has been assured due to a change in airplane schedules, according to Postmaster W. J. Warner.

40 YEARS AGO March 15, 1917 (Thursday) After three days of battle, a revolution is successfully effected in Petrograd, Russia.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. In 1837 the first successful screw in steam navigation was introduced by F. P. Smith and Captain E. n?
2. Is the actual weight of a ship denoted by its "gross tonnage" or its "displacement tonnage"?
3. "Bible: Does Mark 6:1-6 refer to the "First" or "Second Rejection" of Jesus at Nazareth?
4. Who served as Vice-President in the first administration of George Washington?
5. Is a stethoscope used most by a machinist, a musician, a physician, or a physicist?
6. What is a cadaver?
7. Lord Haw Haw was a character in one of Dickens' novels; true or false?
8. "Dry ice" is a popular name for what?
9. Does "calculate" mean to plan, compute, think, or express?
10. "Over the hills and far away" was the only tune that "a piper's son" could play. Name him.
Answers: 1. Ericson. 2. Displacement tonnage. 3. Second Rejection. 4. John Adams. 5. Physician. 6. Corpse. 7. False (he was a German radio propagandist). 8. Solidified carbon dioxide gas. 9. Compute. 10. Tom.

House Subcommittee OKs Columbia Channel Survey Washington—(U.P.)—A resolution calling for a survey to determine the cost of creating a 40-foot channel from Vancouver to the mouth of the Columbia over won approval yesterday from a House public works subcommittee. The resolution would authorize the Army engineers to make the survey at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

Growth of Cities

"Salem's pride is damaged," says the Salem Capital Journal. "Something which we have expected for several years has apparently happened," says the Eugene Register-Guard. The basis of these diverse comments is the fact that the city recorders of the two cities have forwarded their estimates of their own cities' populations to the state census board, and it is found that Eugene now has a population exceeding that of Salem by 169 people. Salem, after 100 years in the position, is no longer the second-largest city in the state, or won't be if the census board accepts the recorders' estimates without major revision.

COUNTING noses in these two cities is an "iffy" proposition, however. Eugene is permitted to include in its total the 5,000 or so students at the University of Oregon. Salem's total includes the inmates of the state hospital (about 3,500) and the state penitentiary (about 1,500) as well as the 1,000 students at Willamette university.

The census figures, therefore, do not reflect the numbers of bona fide, permanent residents. And what of the future? The Capital Journal says "Salem has greater annexation possibilities," a statement with which the R-G would disagree, for it says "Of course, with an annexation or two, there would be no doubt" as to which would be larger. It points out that some 32,000 people live in the suburbs of Eugene, and that if only two of the more populous areas joined the city, the population would go over 60,000. This is not counting the possibility of Springfield, with some 13,000 residents, joining Eugene—a possibility which seems remote enough at this point.

THE new count gives Eugene 46,482 and Salem 46,313. Portland, of course, is still first, and will remain so for the foreseeable future, because of its strategic position at the confluence of the Columbia and the Willamette, its port facilities, and the fact that it is also a major terminus for rail, highway and air travel.

Fourth city in the state still is Medford, with an estimated population of just under 22,000, up some 1,900 from last year at this time, partly the result of the Kenwood-Grandview annexation. It is doubtful that the new estimates will make much change in the ranking of the 13 cities in the state now having more than 10,000 people, except possibly Albany and Astoria. The state Blue Book lists them this way:

Fifth, Klamath Falls, 18,300; sixth, Corvallis, 17,900; seventh, Pendleton, 14,500; eighth, Springfield, 13,250; ninth, Roseburg, 12,600; tenth, Astoria, 12,331; eleventh, Albany, 12,300; twelfth, Bend, 11,990, and thirteenth, The Dalles, 10,600.

IT IS interesting to watch the comparative rates of growth of the cities of Oregon over the past 26 years. Medford has almost doubled, from 11,007 in 1930. In 1940 it still had only 11,281 people. The big jump, of course, came between then and 1950, when the federal census gave us 17,305. Eugene in 1930 had 18,901 people, and in 1940 it had climbed only to 20,838. Here, too, the big increase was sparked by World War II, and by 1950 it had 35,879. But Eugene kept growing, and by last year the total was 44,406.

Salem started in 1930 with an edge on Eugene, with 26,266. In 1940 this had climbed slightly to 30,908, in 1950 to 43,140, and in 1956 to 45,812.

THE most spectacular growth has probably been that of Springfield, which in 1930 was a sleepy little town of 2,364, and which today is the bustling, lumber-manufacturing eighth city of the state with more than 13,000. Roseburg, too, has grown spectacularly, from 4,362 to 12,600.

Most stable of the major cities in Oregon is probably Astoria, which climbed only from 10,349 to 12,331 during the 26 years. At one of the censuses, it dropped a few people, but later gained them back again.

Bend and Klamath Falls each climbed in population less than some of the others, Bend going from 8,848 to 11,990, and Klamath from 16,093 to 18,300.

AS TO county population, only three are over the 100,000 mark—Multnomah, Lane and Marion, in that order.

Fourth and fifth are Clackamas (97,550) and Washington (74,120). They do not have any of the larger cities, but their population is accounted for by the fact that they are "bedroom" counties surrounding Portland, where many metropolitan workers have their homes in smaller communities and rural developments.

Sixth county is Douglas, with 71,830, and it is followed by Jackson, with 65,790 and Linn, with 20,120.

THE state as a whole has climbed from 783,399 in 1920 to 953,786 in 1930; 1,089,684 in 1940; 1,521,341 in 1950 and 1,690,840 in 1956.

The rate of population increase in Oregon has not been as rapid as it has been in either Washington or California, a fact freely discussed by politicians in both parties. But with population still coming west, it is inevitable that more people will continue to come to Oregon.—E.A.

Mid-East, Cuba, Hungary Take Spotlight in Week's News List

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

Danger of new fighting between Egypt and Israel arose in the Gaza area in Palestine. United Nations forces took over the area from Israelis who had held it since their invasion of EGYPT last October.

With the agreement of the U.N., President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt named a governor general to assume civil administrative control. Israel objected angrily, and threatened to take military action if Nasser moved troops into Gaza. Rebels Stormed Palace Cuban rebels stormed the presidential palace in midtown Havana in an attempt to overthrow President Fulgencio Batista. At least 36 persons, including an American tourist bystander, were killed in a two-hour battle before palace guards routed the invaders.

Hungarian Communist authorities took extraordinary precautions to head off a threatened uprising in face of indications that anti-Communists planned an outbreak today. Warned by the arrival of troops and tanks in Budapest, underground leaders distributed leaflets urging "all freedom fighters" to refrain from any action on March 15.

When Israel, at the demand of the U.N., withdrew its troops from the Gaza Strip area on the Israel-Egypt border, Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion said that he would not tolerate its reoccupation by Egyptian forces. Troops of the U.N. Emergency Force occupied the area.

Finally, I recommend to every housewife either the Consumer Reports from Mt. Vernon, N. Y., or the Consumers' Research Bulletin of Washington, N. J. (non-profit monthly). They make impartial reports as to the comparative quality of all nationally advertised products.

More on budget cutting: Secretary of Agriculture Benson is working with budget bureau officials in an effort to trim his department's record-breaking budget of five billion, 300 million dollars for the coming fiscal year.

THAT is quite a lot of money. What is it spent for? The answer to that question is rather interesting. More than half of the department of agriculture's budget goes into such programs as supporting farm prices, the soil bank land betterment plan, payments to farmers for conserving soil and water and subsidies to sugar and wool producers.

THAT is to say: More than two billion dollars a year goes into programs designed to keep prices of farm products higher. On a per capita basis, each billion dollars taken out of the taxpayers' pockets and spent by government costs you as an individual about \$6—so this two billion dollar expenditure to bolster farm product prices costs you as an individual about \$12. If you are the breadwinner for a family of four, it costs you in the neighborhood of \$48.

IF the spending of this huge sum of money made American agriculture happy and prosperous and comfortable, I think no one would complain. But does it? I wonder. We have come recently through a political campaign in which the plight of the American farmer was described by the politicians as little less than tragic. Can an agricultural program that costs more than two billion dollars for price-propping devices AND STILL LEAVES AMERICAN FARMERS DOWN-TRODDEN AND UNDERPRIVILEGED be described as a success? I doubt it.

CAN the agriculture department's budget be cut materially? Secretary Benson and his aides say the job is difficult because the bulk of the department's expenditures come in the field of supporting farm prices and farm incomes—and so large numbers of lawmakers, with an eye on the farm vote, are demanding BIGGER rather than smaller federal spending for agricultural purposes.

Secretary Benson thinks some budget trimming could undoubtedly be done in the fields of agricultural research and marketing because the politicians are not so directly interested in projects of that sort. But Mr. Benson contends, the best help government can give to farmers is to devise ways, through research and education, to help farmers to produce more efficiently and more cheaply. So he himself doesn't want to cut fields which he regards as genuinely promising.

THE secretary of agriculture thinks the school lunch program is one place where some cutting could be done. Its proposed cost in the next fiscal year is 100 million dollars. What it amounts to is giving government-owned food surpluses to schools so that free or at least low-priced lunches can be served to school children. But here again he runs into opposition from political sources.

ALL of this helps to explain why budget cutting isn't a simple thing. Over a period that now is running into its third decade, our people have been taught to think of Uncle Sam as a big-hearted old benefactor who scatters largess among all his people and delights in doing so. At the same time, we have been taught to think of this largess as manna from heaven that costs nobody anything. We hate to give it up. And— We fail to recognize that in the long run it all comes out of our pockets.

Certain cities, however, are now holding mammoth and reliable auctions publicized by television. Then, wherever you are, you have the privilege for one week of buying a duplicate of any article sold at the auction at the same price at which it was shown and sold at the auction. One of the most famous of these auctions is operated three times daily, except Sundays, at Clearwater, Fla., under the name of "Howard the Trader." While good stores have but few regular customers, this auction will have from 5,000 to 10,000 people daily. It is amazing. Either these auctions can revolutionize retailing, or else they will flop. Only the future can tell. I now don't even guess.

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Tips on Shopping Given by Babson

By ROGER W. BABSON Babson Park, Mass.—I have already given hints as to buying real estate. That is: (1) Determine in which direction your city is growing best and with the best houses—East, West, North or South. (2) Then drive out the main road in that direction. Buy the first good land offered by the acre—not by the foot. I have also told those who are determined to bet on horse races to bet on two or three of the horses which have been coming in "second"! Now let me give some hints to women shoppers.

I forecast that discount houses will constantly become a greater factor in merchandising. They have lower overhead than the big department stores and are worthy of the attention of every sharp shopper. Like all else in this world, they have their advantages and disadvantages. They can usually give you lower prices on all articles. On good furniture, textiles, and other merchandise which does not need mechanical servicing I recommend that they be patronized. I, however, cannot now recommend them for electrical appliances, such as stoves, television sets, and perhaps washing machines, which need servicing.

Sales of "loss leaders" should be carefully watched. These have an economic use in merchandising in order to get customers into a store. A merchant can well afford to advertise and sell one article below cost, to get you into the store in the hope that you will also buy something else upon which he will make a good profit. A couple shopping with patience who will study the advertisements can (during the year) secure most of their goods from these "loss leaders" for about one half their regular retail prices.

Anniversary Sales But here is perhaps my best tip—when one of your reliable stores has an anniversary sale, make a note of it in your diary. If you don't need to buy anything at that time, write down when it will come next year. (It must always come the same week each year). Every month some store is having an anniversary sale. Careful shoppers fill all their needs at these sales. Instead of forming the habit of trading at only their favorite store, they shop around at these different stores awaiting their anniversary sales.

There also are "white sales," when you can get bargains. Most of these occur in the summer, but I am told that the real bargains come at the very end of the winter. There are special sales where manufacturers are overstocked or are about to change styles or make new models. Watch for them. Watch your newspaper advertisements for real opportunities.

Auctions Sales Auctions have existed for the past 3,000 years. They regularly took place in the great public market places of Athens, Rome, and Venice. Many jewelry stores hold daily auctions in most large cities today. Of course, all stock exchanges work on the auction system. Until recently, however, I have hesitated to recommend that my readers buy at store auctions.

Certain cities, however, are now holding mammoth and reliable auctions publicized by television. Then, wherever you are, you have the privilege for one week of buying a duplicate of any article sold at the auction at the same price at which it was shown and sold at the auction. One of the most famous of these auctions is operated three times daily, except Sundays, at Clearwater, Fla., under the name of "Howard the Trader." While good stores have but few regular customers, this auction will have from 5,000 to 10,000 people daily. It is amazing. Either these auctions can revolutionize retailing, or else they will flop. Only the future can tell. I now don't even guess.

Portland—(U.P.)—Delegate to the Oregon Education Association meeting here last night were told bluntly by Gov. Robert Holmes that their job is to educate the youth of the state and they are in danger of losing recognition in that respect. "I feel certain that you are in danger of becoming known as tax experts, accountants, budget jugglers and financial planners instead of being known by your ancient and most honorable title, teachers of American youth," the governor told the group.

He told the delegates that in continually talking of taxation and districting problems they "are implying that you are exchanging your ancient and most honorable craft for a business that really belongs at the local level to the school boards and at the state level to the Legislature."

The governor said questions regarding what the added money would do for the child are going unanswered while the educators talk in general terms of needs. Some 3,000 educators from throughout the state are attending the state OEA convention here which opened yesterday.

Administration Fights Idea That 'Modern' GOP Means Spending

By RAYMOND LAHR United Press Correspondent Washington—(U.P.)—The Eisenhower administration is trying to stamp out the notion that "modern Republicanism" and a big budget are the same thing.

This reaction indicates that the administration is being stung by critics who view President Eisenhower as a high spending New Dealer because of his peacetime record budget of \$71.8 billion for the coming fiscal year. At his news conference this week, Mr. Eisenhower said his "new Republicanism" had "nothing whatsoever to do with big budgets" but rather sought the greatest possible economy. In a New York speech last week end, an old conservative, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, said modern Republicanism is just what it used to be only dressed in up-to-date fashion.

More on this subject was heard in a speech here Thursday by Arthur Larson, director of the U.S. Information Agency, who is recognized as one of the most articulate philosophers of the new Republicanism. Denounces Comparison Larson took a dim view of the "rather superficial inclination on the part of some people to equate modern Republicanism with the 1938 budget." He acknowledged that protests against the budget are jamming congressional mail boxes but said there were "many

fallacies" in identifying the President's budget with "modern Republicanism." The same type of Republicanism, he asserted, has prevailed for four years while government admitted some of the current budget's features, like federal aid for schools, might inflate the budget. But he noted that defense costs, veterans' benefits and similar costs accounted for most of the total. In the face of Democratic clamor for the administration to tell where the budget might be cut, the administration gave Congress a taste Thursday of what to expect. Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole announced his agency's budget request was being trimmed by \$200 million. Apparently only part of this would have been spent in the next fiscal year anyway. Cole said his proposal was the first of a series from the administration to hold down spending.

Recommendations still to come may call for putting off reclamation projects here, flood control works there, and less drought relief some place else. Congress may or may not willingly accept suggestions for cutbacks that can offend local blocs of voters.

A substantial segment of the lawmakers wants at least, first, to take a tack in the administration's \$4.4 billion foreign aid program, which Mr. Eisenhower has said is vital to national security. Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) came back Thursday with his plan, passed three times by the Senate and killed three times by the House, to improve congressional machinery for handling the budget. With 59 co-sponsors, he introduced a bill to set up a 14-member House-Senate committee on the budget. This committee would be given a professional staff and charged with the responsibility of collecting information for the congressional appropriations committees and recommending ways to achieve economy.

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Hatfield termed the request for transfer at this time "untimely and uneconomical" but he said he had no choice but to comply with the request. Bill Would Resolve Problem The secretary of state said that Senate bill 33 now before the Legislature "would resolve the whole problem with maximum economy." He added: "Because Senate bill 33 is before the Legislature, it seems untimely for the proposed action to be taken so hastily although the director of motor vehicles was within his legal right to do so." The new director is Frank Johnson, former Coos Bay lumberman.

Hatfield added: "The summary fashion in which the request was made is a direct break of faith on the part of the governor as recorded in his letter to me of Jan. 29 in which he agreed to the assignment of technicians by his own finance department to study gas tax administration. That study has been completed yet but the action is preceding the determination of policy based on study."

Additional Personnel Needed Hatfield said he had no choice but to comply with the request but declared: "The present consolidated staff performs both constitutional and statutory functions of the secretary of state. With the requested separation, however, hiring of additional personnel by both departments will be required as a result of unnecessary duplication and overlapping."

Senate bill 33 relates to the transfer from the Department of Motor Vehicles to the secretary of state of the administration of ORS chapter 319, which includes provisions relating to the motor vehicle and use fuel excise tax.

Tax Appeal Board Under Discussion Salem—(U.P.)—Establishment of a three-man board to hear tax appeals instead of the State Tax Commission has been discussed before the House Taxation Committee here. Now, an aggrieved taxpayer can take his case to the county board of equalization, then the State Tax Commission, and, if he is dissatisfied with the commission's decision, he must go to Circuit Court.

The board, suggested by Sen. Ben Musa and Rep. Katherine Musa, The Dalles Democrats, would be an independent reviewing body whose members would be appointed by the governor with consent of two-thirds of the Senate. Sen. Musa told the committee his idea was to create a body to mediate between the taxpayer and the commission and take the judicial function away from the commission. "A taxpayer is now forced to go to the same cop who arrested him," Musa said.

Work To Continue on Replica of Mayflower Brixham, England—(U.P.)—Union leaders announced today that work will continue on the replica of the Mayflower even if some 200,000 shipbuilders go on strike Saturday as planned. "It is a goodwill gesture to shipyard workers in America," one union official said.

Chancellor Favors Community College Measure Passage

Salem—(U.P.)—Dr. John R. Richards, chancellor of the State Board of Higher Education, appeared before the House Education committee yesterday to favor passage of House bill 694 which sets up a community college program for Oregon. "I believe firmly in a junior college system which is an extension of the public school system," Dr. Richards said.

The community college bill, sponsored by Rep. Ole Grubb, Bend Democrat, and others, would enable school districts to set up two-year junior colleges with approval of the State Board of Education. Dr. Richards said that when junior colleges are run by higher education bodies, too much emphasis is put on courses leading to a third and fourth year of college and not enough on a two-year course to meet local needs. Records Are Good Most junior college students do not transfer to other state schools for more education, Dr. Richards said. But he said California studies showed that when they did, their records were better than members of the junior class of the state university.

As for financing the community college program, Dr. Richards said localities must contribute to their schools, but that state aid also should be substantial. He told the committee he thought the most orderly way to obtain the state money would be out of the basic school support fund which he hoped would be increased. The chancellor said he saw no chance of friction between his board and the board of education even though the Board of Higher Education would be passing on courses and instructor qualifications. The State Board of Education would actually administer the colleges. "We won't try to dictate courses," Dr. Richards said, "but we'll be tough in setting standards of instruction."

★ OPENING TOMORROW ★ LAY-RITE LINOLEUM SHOP 526 East Main—Across from Hawthorne Park (formerly Bert Pree's) We invite you to drop in and meet our linoleum and tile experts, Kent and Don, and inspect our new shop... featuring a large selection of top quality linoleum, floor tile and formica drainboards. See us first for your linoleum needs... we guarantee satisfaction! Free estimates. Completely installed Kitchen Linoleum or Vinyl Drain-board given away FREE... nothing to buy... just come in!