

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 60 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1947 (Friday)

Representatives of organizations interested in child welfare connected with operation of the Jackson county juvenile department will meet with Circuit Judge H. K. Hanna to consider appointing a Hanna juvenile officer.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Explanations of the mysterious "flying discs" continue to be advanced, but all lack plausibility. They might be due to a June groom throwing away his bride's wafles.

20 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1937 (Sunday)

Plans being made to rebuild the Medford Domestic Laundry, 30 North Riverside ave., destroyed by fire recently.

Earl York elected chef de gare for southern Oregon route 165, 40 et 8.

30 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1927 (Monday)

County jail will function at Jacksonville until new city jail is completed this fall, when the county jail will be established temporarily in the city hall.

On location along the Rogue river, the E.R.L. Production company, of which "Pinto" Colvig, a local boy is a member, shot several hundred feet of film yesterday.

40 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1917 (Wednesday)

Eugene Amann appointed to city police force to replace Officer William Crawford, who recently resigned.

From Local and Personal column: Col. A. C. Howlett, Eagle Point hotel proprietor and Mail Tribune correspondent, leaves for vacation in Portland.

What's Your I.Q.?

- Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. Was the first public library in Rhode Island established in 1647, 1747, or 1847?
 2. In which European country did currency inflation reach greatest proportions after World War I?
 3. Bible: "Then He took unto Him the twelve . . . behold we go up to Jerusalem." Supply the missing words.
 4. Is gold weighed by avoirdupois or troy scale?
 5. In Japan, what was the Kempei Tai?
 6. Jan Sibelius is a noted composer of what nationality?
 7. From the bark of what tree is quinine derived?
 8. What does the word Rex mean?
 9. Is the adjective or past tense of born "borned" or "borne"?
 10. "Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer, do! I'm half crazy for the love of you! It won't be a stylish marriage, I can't afford a carriage," finish the verse.
- Answers: 1. 1747. In Newport. 2. Germany. 3. "and said unto them." 4. Troy. 5. Military police. 6. Finnish. 7. Cinchona tree. 8. King. 9. No. Born. 10. "But you'll look sweet upon the seat, of a bicycle built for two."

We Like Trees
(or)
Congratulations
Manufacturers Trust Company

It has long been part of our credo that a city is far, far better off if it has tree-lined streets than if those streets are blank and bare.

Trees and other greenery seem to infusing an aboriginal, arboreal green in many people, including us. And it hurts to see them come down in the name of "progress."

But is it progress? Is it necessary to destroy natural beauty so that the gods of commerce and industry and traffic flow should be appeased?

We think not. And some of the most experienced and expert of city planners, and those perceptive merchants who realize that the mood of a customer may often influence a sale, agree with us.

NEW YORK CITY is now in the throes of a tree-planting spree, replacing along its hot streets the cool greenery which has been missing for long years.

The New Yorker magazine, that most sophisticated chronicler of the provincialities of Manhattan, says: "Walking about the streets these fine summer days and nights, we're delighted by the host of new trees we see leaping up, as if with so many cheerful hellos, from our great gray wastes of pavement; we've worked it out as a rule of thumb that one small, rustling tree lends charm to one hundred linear feet of sullen concrete. Moreover, the rate of tree-planting here is growing along with the trees. A grateful bird has told us that in Manhattan in 1951 two hundred and sixteen privately sponsored shade trees were set out; last year the number was five hundred and sixteen. . . .

"On Fifth Avenue alone, there are now seven hundred and seventy-two trees. The final two in that sum stands for a couple of whopping plane trees recently tucked into pockets of good earth at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street. The planter was the Manufacturers Trust Company, which has it in mind to plant trees in front of as many of its hundred and twelve branches as possible. The branch at Forty-third and Fifth, not content with three sizable trees on the sidewalk, has a grove of smaller ones on its roof. . . . If the other banks in our neighborhood follow the lead of the Manufacturers Trust—and we think they should—this part of town will wind up looking as bosky as a national park. We'll let you know when the first 'Deer Crossing' sign is posted."

WE wish, rather wistfully to be sure, and without much hope, that the First National Bank of Portland, and whose great, blank, brick flank meets our eye as we gaze from our window, could see its way clear to adorn its parking lot with replacements for the trees which used to stand there.

Or, if our financial neighbor would follow the lead of the Manufacturers Trust Company, and plant trees on its roof, we would lead the hosannas.

We don't know, though. Maybe Medford is still too small to learn from New York the fact that it is easier to keep trees and shrubs than it is to tear holes in asphalt and concrete to plant them. Maybe Medford is still too small to care that some of the most famous streets in the world, like the Champs Elysees and Unter den Linden and Pennsylvania Avenue and Pall Mall, owe much of their character and beauty to trees.—E.A.

Hopeful Experiment

The Medford school district has taken a step which is more important than at first might be recognized.

We refer to the recent adoption of a teacher pay plan in which competence, or "merit," is one of the factors in determining how much a teacher may earn.

It is on a three-year trial basis, is flexible and adjustable, and was drawn up with the full knowledge—more, with the cooperation—of the teachers.

THIS was done in recognition of the fact that while there has been increasing pressure from outside the profession for a "merit" plan, there have also been many failures in places where it has been tried. Maladministration, and the lack of those factors named above, are believed by many to be the reasons for the failures.

Reasons supporting a competency factor in a pay plan, however, are compelling. It is not right, it is not simple justice, that one teacher who does a conscientious but plodding job should receive the same salary as another who has the touch of genius and the will to work necessary to inspire his charges, to give them the incentives and curiosity and breadth, and vision to live a full life.

UNDER the new plan here (which is one of the first, if not the first, in the state set up in this manner), competency is only one of several factors used in determining rates of pay. The others remain pay levels elsewhere, levels of education and experience, and length of service. This is as it should be.

If it works out as hoped, and we see no reason why it shouldn't, it will do much to strengthen the attractiveness of teaching as a potential profession, when high-caliber, confident young people know they will have an opportunity to earn according to their abilities without being held back by arbitrary and restrictive limitations.

It will tend to lend dignity to the high office of teacher. And this, as one commentator said recently, will make everyone happier—"including the teacher, taxpayer, parent, and the child." It is an experiment we hope and expect to succeed.—E.A.

Fireworks Show

If you're planning to go to the fireworks show at the high school stadium tonight—good. If you're not going, you'll miss something. For if it is anywhere near as spectacular and exciting as it was last year (and the YMCA sponsors say it will be better) it is worth the time of all kids of whatever age.—E.A.



"IT'S JUST FILLED WITH NOTHIN', MR. WILSON! MR. WILSON? HEY, MISTER WILSON!"

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alson

IKE: ON TOP AGAIN

Washington—Sometimes something does not happen which is a good deal more significant than what does happen. Only a few weeks ago, there seemed a real danger that President Eisenhower would become a lame duck President, no longer in control of his party or his situation. That has not happened, and the fact that it has not happened is a lot more meaningful than many events that have made big headlines.

Obviously, the President is not going to get everything he wanted from this session of Congress, not by a long chalk. Equally obvious, the revolt in the Republican party against the Eisenhower leadership has not ended—the muttering in the cloak-rooms continues. Even so, there has been a sudden improvement in the President's position which almost merits the adjective "miraculous."

There are many reasons for the change, like the fact that the Supreme Court has deflected to itself much of the anti-Eisenhower wrath of the conservatives. But in large part the change goes back to two key decisions taken some weeks ago in the White House.

IN the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Financial note: The federal government completed its formal estimates the other day for the upcoming fiscal (business) year. The figures weren't quite all in, but the tally is expected to show a surplus of approximately a billion and a half dollars.

That is to say: It is hoped that we will spend about a billion, five hundred million dollars LESS than we will take in.

GOOD?

I suppose it is. It is certainly better than spending 1½ billion dollars MORE than we take in.

Whatever we spend ABOVE what we take in has to be added to the national debt, which stands now at about 275 billion dollars. Assuming that our population is 170 million, that means a per capita (per person) debt of around \$1,900.

In other words, if you are the breadwinner for a family of four your share of the national debt is about \$7,500.

QUESTION:

What shall we do with the billion and a half surplus—if it turns out to be that much? Shall we spend it on nice things we'd like to have the government do for us?

Put it this way: Each billion the government spends means about six dollars to you as an individual. So a billion and a half would mean about \$9 to you—assuming that the government spent in on something you want and could use.

As one individual, I'd rather have my \$9 spent to reduce the national debt. I'm so old-fashioned as to believe that debts should be paid as rapidly as possible instead of being permitted to run on and on indefinitely.

HERE'S a thought:

To most of us, a billion and a half dollars looks like a lot of money. But if we paid \$1,500,000,000 on our national debt every year it would take us 180 years to get it all paid off!

ANOTHER thought:

Interest on our present debt is costing the taxpayers about seven billion dollars a year.

If we let the national debt run on unpaid for 180 years (the length of time it would take us to pay it off at the rate of 1½ billion dollars a year) we would have paid out in interest at the end of the 180 years a total of 1260 BILLION DOLLARS.

IT HAS been obvious for years, of course, that the Republicans had an opportunity to split the Democrats and attract minority votes by making civil rights a key party issue. Until this year, they have held back for fear of breaking up the old conservative coalition. But this year it suddenly became obvious that, with the country in a conservative mood and Dwight Eisenhower in the White House, the Republicans no longer needed the conservative Democrats to prevent "radical experiments." As a result, to quote the comment of one House Republican leader, "we Republicans have got smart at last."

The Republicans have also "got smart" in other ways, notably on farm legislation, in regard to which the big city Northern Democrats and the agrarian Southerners are also badly split. Altogether, rightly or wrongly, the Republicans suddenly feel a lot happier about the political prospects for 1958, and this in turn explains in part why "operation butter-up" has been so successful. But the sudden turn for the better in the President's position on party leadership and in the prospects for his program also suggests how great the power of the Presidency is when the Presi-

Power Shift Reveals Dramatic, Continuing Struggle in Kremlin

By DONALD J. GONZALES
United Press Correspondent

Washington — (U) — Nikita Khrushchev, crafty Soviet politician backed by strong Red Army support, has won a dramatic and important battle in the Kremlin power struggle that is far from ended, officials here said today.

Experts forecast a continuing period of Soviet internal power plays that could bring a single dictator into supreme power—perhaps Khrushchev himself. The much ballyhooed Kremlin claim to collective leadership seemed all but wrecked by Khrushchev's ouster of three old Stalinists — V. M. Molotov, Georgi Malenkov and Lazar Kaganovich.

The experts doubted the Kremlin shakeup would bring about any important foreign policy consequences for the United States. But they believed it might signal a somewhat more lenient Soviet policy toward the restive satellite bloc.

In a special statement issued Wednesday night the State Department said the Kremlin shifts disclosed the "serious nature" of disagreements among Soviet leaders over a number of basic problems. It said these included government organization, agriculture, heavy industry, consumer goods and satellite affairs.

Stresses and Strains

The department said it has "long been known that the Soviet system operates under stresses and strains."

"Arbitrary and abrupt dismissals without public discussion of the issues are also characteristic of the system," department press officer Lincoln White said.

"We are naturally following these developments closely for the effect they may have on the Soviet basic policy."

White said the "serious nature of the divergence of views" was clearly shown by the number and importance of the persons dismissed or shifted.

Senate Democratic whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.), a member of the Foreign Relations committee, termed the action on "indication of weaknesses now beginning to afflict" Communist leaders both in Russia and its satellites. He expressed hope the West can take advantage of the weaknesses to "bring about a further decrease of power" in the Soviet Union.

to full membership on Russia's ruling Presidium. Zhukov was identified with the anti-Stalin wing of the party because of his remote assignments following World War II, which lasted until Stalin died.

The best evidence of Khrushchev's power, officials said, was the fact that he moved against three of the outstanding Stalinist supporters and thrashed them soundly. He undoubtedly struck a bargain with Zhukov, who has the army's strength behind him to make the big deal stick, experts figured.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

UNREADINESS AND INDECISION

There is a remarkable resemblance between Gen. Eisenhower's handling of the disarmament negotiations and his handling of the budget. In both cases, that is to say, he has launched a proposal and embarked on a course, not having made up his mind about just where he wished to go.

The deliberation, the weighing of alternatives, the hard work of making a firm decision, would in an orderly and rational conduct of government have preceded the presentation of the budget and the sending of Mr. Stassen to London to negotiate with Mr. Zorin.

But in the case of the budget, it took nearly two months before it was responsibly clear whether the Chief Executive was for or against the executive budget. Only after much confusion and controversy did the President begin to make clear where he stood. In the case of disarmament, it has now transpired that he started the diplomatic exchanges with no real agreement within his own official family, with no adequate understanding with our allies, and with his own mind still fluid.

During the past few weeks, with Mr. Stassen abroad in London to speak for him, the President has acted the part, not of a statesman who has a policy but of a puzzled man who is thinking out loud.

NO DOUBT the problems of disarmament are extraordinarily complicated. They are fraught with uncertainty and with risk, and there is an awful responsibility on one who, like the President, must make the final decisions.

But there is no reason why he had to enter into the negotiations; why he had to send Mr. Stassen to face Mr. Zorin, until he knew for certain whether he was in favor of reaching the kind of agreement that might conceivably be possible. He should have waited until he was ready. There was no use talking with the Russians if the President himself had not yet thought through his policy, no use if high officials in Washington were convinced that they must nullify what Mr. Stassen was supposed to do.

IN THE field of diplomacy, this has been like committing unprepared troops to a great battle, while the generals have not yet arranged for their supplies or ceased to argue with one another about the objectives of the battle. This is the way to demoralize an army, and during the past week there has been a very considerable demoralization in Washington. The greatest doubt has been raised as to whether the President wants an agreement, or whether he could now persuade the Senate to ratify an agreement.

Mr. Gromyko is wrong in saying, as he did last week, that the United States is using the disarmament talks as a "screen concealing its striving to continue and intensify the arms race." The truth is that the United States is not really using the disarmament talks at all because the President and his administration have a policy to which some are opposed, and about which the rest are not convinced.

Unless the President can find some way to clarify and then to make firm the American position, we shall find ourselves either with a treaty that the President does not really want, or with one that the Senate will reject. In either event, we shall bring down upon ourselves the onus of blocking the path to a limitation of armaments.

I HAVE heard it said that this will not happen because if and when Mr. Stassen really starts to negotiate about the details with Mr. Zorin, he will find the Soviet Union is quite unwilling to reach a good agreement about inspection and control. That may well be true if the negotiations are genuine. But if we remain in our present position, where the probabilities are against the ratification of a disarmament agreement, the Soviet Union can go very far in its offers without running the risk of having to make good on them.

We had better assume that the Russians do want an agreement, and that they are prepared to pay a considerable, though not an enormous, price for it. We had better assume, too, that we shall have ourselves to clear up the confusion in our own position, and that we must not count upon the unreasonableness of the Russians to save us from the consequences of our uncertainty and indecision.

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Notice of 67th Cumulative Dividend.

The Board of Directors of Investors Mutual has declared a quarterly dividend of nine cents per share payable on July 11, 1957, to shareholders of record as of June 27, 1957.

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(Quoted from an article by the Rev. Joseph E. McCabe in the June 8th issue of "Presbyterian Life")

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