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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: July 5, 1947 (Saturday). Only kinks in their necks have so far rewarded persons scanning the skyways in the Medford area for the mysterious flying saucers.

20 YEARS AGO: July 5, 1937 (Monday). All-time daily attendance record is set at Crater Lake national park Sunday when 6,281 persons traveling in 1,568 cars registered at headquarters.

30 YEARS AGO: July 5, 1927 (Tuesday). Southern Oregon Mutual Rabbit Breeders held business session in Talent.

40 YEARS AGO: July 5, 1917 (Thursday). More than 15,000 people, a new record, attend Fourth of July celebration roundup at Ashland.

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

1. Oct. 25, 1861: Pacific telegraph-line completed between San Francisco and—where in Missouri?

2. Stephen C. Foster composed a well known song about Kentucky; name the song.

3. Bible: Was the prophet Daniel cast in either the "fiery furnace" or in a lion cave?

4. What is the name of the Jewish book of laws?

5. The Odyssey is a narrative poem by—?

6. Name the three world leaders who engaged in a conference at Teheran in 1943.

7. Which game is played on a field marked like a diamond?

8. Name the capital of Puerto Rico.

9. Which is correct: "between you and me" or "between you and I"?

10. "Though I walks with fifty 'ousemaids outer Chelsea to the Strand, / An' they talks a lot o' lovin', but wot do they understand?"—Kipling. Name the city to which he referred.

Editorial Correspondence . . .

New York, N.Y., July 1st: It is a terrible chestnut but how true it is that time FLIES. Here it is the first of July and when we left Medford the plan was to return shortly after Decoration Day.

The latest S.O.S. has come from Stonington, Connecticut, where the Mt. Kisco branch has moved for the summer—all except Jane, the only girl, who has joined the hembra to a camp in the Maine woods.

Speaking of girls—and boys—camps, we wonder if President Russell of the Friendly S.P. has ever visited the Grand Central station at this time of year. We were there yesterday around noon, and had to wait in line for a solid hour—that is by the clock not irritation—to get what we wanted.

After such an experience it is hard for us to see the end of all railroad passenger service in another decade or two, and freight trains only, as President Russell foresees with such relish and increase in his billion dollar railroad profits.

After our experience with bus travel versus rail travel, with the terrible increase in motor congestion where the buses have to go, we foresee the railroads, with their complete "freeways" all to themselves, and the buses forced to heavily traveled roads only—well, we foresee rail passengers service becoming MORE and MORE important to more people and bus travel less.

Walking down Fifth Avenue this morning—it is a windy but gloriously clear and cool day—with a friend from Columbia's faculty (retired) we passed a stately building across from the Fifth Ave. synagogue, called the Berg Memorial, and our companion, pointing to a large inscription on its side, remarked:

"I assume that is a Jewish memorial but that sentence more accurately expresses my idea of Christianity than anything I have ever read in the Bible or out of it."

This was the quotation, which of all who pass up and down Fifth Avenue may read, quote: "DO JUSTLY, LOVE MERCY AND WALK HUMBLY WITH THY GOD."

We agreed, but asked our old time friend how many men—or women—he had known in his many years, who really followed that injunction, who day to day, really TRIED to do JUSTLY, actually LOVED mercy and DID walk HUMBLY with their God.

He thought the query over carefully for a few minutes then said with a rather wry smile: "To be perfectly honest just ONE—and I don't mean MYSELF."

Needless to say Older Boys always like to reminisce and at an "alfresco" luncheon on Park avenue later we had the pleasure of outstripping our companion in the memory line as far as that beautiful Park—and parked—avenue is concerned.

It was nothing to boast about for the reason we won was due entirely to the fact that we first visited New York city at the age of seven, and he, although living nearer the metropolis, did not until he was 20.

Nothing very important but we remember when the beautiful parking strip was a railroad track—the New York Central—when sitting on the front porch of the Park Avenue hotel we kept getting cinders in our popping and youthful eyes, and when what is now the very grand Grand Central was a two or three story affair of red brick and gingerbread, no larger or more impressive than the Union Station in Portland, Oregon is today.

Which might be called "Sic transit Gloria" in reverse. —R.W.R.

Recall of Judicial Decisions

Recent Supreme Court decisions have brought out various proposals in Congress on curbing the Court. They bring back to mind the recall of judicial decisions that was a hot political issue 45 years ago.

At that time the outcry against judges was not so much for protecting Leftists as for favoring vested interests. The outcry came to a head nationally in 1912. Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt as third party candidate for President called for an appeal to the people against state courts invalidating state laws.

The recall of elected officials who had a poor record in office was, along with the initiative and referendum, to the fore in many states. The recall provisions adopted by Michigan, Idaho and Louisiana excluded judges, but Colorado applied the recall to judicial decisions.

ROOSEVELT'S Progressive party platform in 1912 demanded that when courts had invalidated "an act passed under the police power of the state," the people should have a chance to vote on "whether they desire the act to become law, notwithstanding such decision." They should be able to "safeguard" the Constitution from those bent on its "perversion."

President Taft, later to be Chief Justice, had vetoed an act of Congress for statehood for Arizona because the Arizona constitution provided for recall of judges. That provision had to be deleted before Arizona was admitted as a state. And the 1912 Republican platform, on which Taft ran (behind both Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson) for re-election, declared for "preserving inviolate" the powers of the courts, both federal and state, "to enforce their process" under "constitutional provisions" which the people could always amend.—E.R.R.

Treasury Surplus

This is the second fiscal year in a row in which the Eisenhower administration has produced a budget surplus. The one for 1956 was \$1.6 billion and the one estimated for next year, 1958, is \$1.8 billion. Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey insists that a surplus of around \$2 billion is too small to justify a tax cut.

The budgetary deficit was no less than \$9.4 billion in the first fiscal year, 1953, of the Eisenhower administration. However, half of that year and practically all its commitments for expenditures fell under the Truman administration. The deficit was reduced to \$3.1 billion in 1954, then rose slightly, to \$4.2 billion, in 1955.

A deficit was registered in the last three of the four years of the Hoover administration, in all 12 years under F. D. Roosevelt, in five of the eight years of the Truman administration. The \$8.4 billion surplus realized in the fiscal year 1948 set off a substantial tax reduction.—E.R.R.



"DENNIS WON THAT CUP OVER AT THE PARK! HE ATE MORE PIE THAN ANYBODY!"

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

ON THE GRANDCHILDREN'S FUTURE: Marshal Tito, it turned out, has more, than enough to do without being drawn into the discussion, which was started by Khrushchev, about socialism and American grandchildren.



Walter Lippmann

He learned from his own varied experience that long-range predictions about the future of a social system are almost certain to express little more than the prophet's hopes or fears. Although Marxists like to think that they possess the secrets of history, no Marxist, foresaw, or could have foreseen, what now goes by the name of socialism in Yugoslavia.

The only thing we know for certain is that in the twentieth century, there is a rapid and unpredictable evolution in every society, except perhaps in the most primitive and isolated. Khrushchev does not know, he cannot know, what will develop in Russia in 10 years, much less in America in 30 years.

The Communist world from China to Yugoslavia and Poland, including Russia itself, is not proceeding according to some grand plan, revealed by Marx and Lenin, which leads to a common end; the various Communist regimes are feeling their way, seeking remedies and solutions for their tactical difficulties, and they are rationalizing the absence of a grand and universal principle by saying that there are many roads to socialism. As they take these many and differing roads, they will become many and differing societies.

IF NO one knows what socialism will be like in two generations, neither does anyone know what the American economy will be like. It will, of course, not be like the Russian or the Chinese today. We can be sure of that because the controlling principle in both Russia and in China is the rapid and forced development of an economically and technologically backward country. The American economy, as Communist thinkers themselves often say, has long since reached a stage of development which Russia is still struggling to reach, which China has hardly begun to approach.

So we can be sure that while our grandchildren will experience great changes in the American economy, these changes will not be a reaction to and a recapitulation of the Russian and Chinese experience. Communism may represent a future to a primitive country like China. But for America, Communism is irrelevant, having nothing to do with our highly advanced and complex economy.

THE American social order has changed greatly in this century, so greatly that terms like capitalism and free enterprise and competition, which come down to us from the nineteenth century, no longer describe our economy intelligibly.

There have been the wars, and the rise of the United States as a world power with a great military establishment. There has been the fabulous, indeed explosive, increase of the American population. There has been not only the deep and wide technological development, but, with the organization of scientific research, a radically new pace in the application of science.

There has been also, so at least it seems to me, a non-violent but nevertheless revolutionary change in the inner principle of our own social economy. This is the new principle, which goes by the pro-

saic name of "full employment"—the imperative that the government must use the fiscal and other powers of the state to keep the demand for labor at least equal to the supply.

Until the present generation this principle was unknown to, much less was it the policy of, the United States or any other capitalist nation. Its adoption marks a profound change. It would not in my view be an exaggeration to say that it has brought about a revolution in the West which has made the Communist revolutionary propaganda irrelevant and antiquated.

Shakeup in Kremlin Tops News Of the Week in Foreign Affairs

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

A long-smouldering factional dispute among the top leaders of Soviet Russia exploded in the Kremlin this week.



Charles McCann

Vya cheslav M. Molotov, Georgi M. Malenkov and Lazar M. Kaganovich were thrown out of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, in which they had been members of the 11-man ruling presidium, and fired from the cabinet. With them went three second-level men.

Molotov, last of the "old Bolsheviks" who helped Lenin engineer the 1917 revolution, was branded as the leader of an "anti-party" bloc which fought the post-Stalin policies of Communist Party chieftain Nikita S. Khrushchev and Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin.

With the support of Malenkov and Kaganovich, it was charged, Molotov fought both domestic and foreign policies aimed at correcting the evils of the Stalin regime.

These policies included friendship with Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, "pressing new measures intended to ease international tension and promote universal peace."

Molotov especially opposed the Khrushchev-Bulganin program of seeking personal contacts aimed at bettering relations with foreign leaders, it was charged. What it meant was that Molotov was the leader of a die-hard "Stalinist" faction which opposed the "new look" policies of Khrushchev and Bulganin. Now the Stalinists had lost. It was predicted that "Stalinist" leaders in Communist satellite countries would go too.

The United States, Canada, Great Britain and France presented to Soviet Russia a series of proposals which could lead to a historic "first step" agreement as the basis for a broad disarmament treaty.

The proposals were made in the five-nation United Nations disarmament subcommittee conference in London.

Briefly, the proposals called for a suspension of tests of nuclear weapons. This suspension would be tied in with negotiations for a ban on production of nuclear weapons and a reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons.

Harold Stassen, chief U. S. delegate, supplemented the Allied proposal by suggesting that the test-suspension period be set tentatively at 10 months.

Valerian A. Zorin, chief Soviet delegate, received the proposals with unusual cordiality. He asked for a detailed clarifying statement which he could submit to his government in seeking instructions.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said at a press conference in Washington that his East-West foreign policy was based on the belief that the Communist dictatorships in Soviet Russia and China would be replaced, in time, by governments responsible to their peoples.

Dulles said he did not mean that the Soviet and Red Chinese regimes would be overthrown. Nor, he said, was he speaking in terms of "one year, five years, 10 years."

Such governments might continue to be Communist—or Socialist, as they actually call themselves—Dulles said. But he cited Yugoslavia as a country which, while still Communist, is not a part of what he called "the international Communist conspiracy" and is tending toward liberalism.

"American policy is conducted on the assumption . . . that free governments in the long run are going to prevail and despotic governments in the long run are going to go under," Dulles said.

In a gigantic strategic reorganization, the United States gave Adm. Felix B. Stump supreme command of military operations—land, sea and air—throughout the Pacific and East Asia. Stump's headquarters will continue to be in Hawaii, where he has commanded the Pacific Fleet.

As part of the shift, headquarters of the Far East Army and Air Force commands will be moved from Japan to Hawaii. Headquarters of the United Nations Command will be moved from Japan to Korea.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

The West has offered to halt nuclear tests — if Russia will agree to negotiate an end to nuclear bomb production.

The offer by the United States, Britain, France and Canada calls for a 10-month trial. During that time nuclear tests would be suspended while negotiations were conducted for a way to end manufacture of atomic and hydrogen bombs.

Turnpike Bonds Eyed By Roger W. Babson

By ROGER W. BABSON Babson Park, Mass.— Since my return from the South, I have been making a study of turnpike bonds and other non-taxable investments.



Roger W. Babson

Casual readers of this column may not realize that non-taxable bonds are around their lowest prices for a long number of years. As an illustration, the State of Massachusetts highly rated bonds carrying the full faith and credit of the State, free of all Federal and State taxes, which sold at par in 1950 can now be bought around 65. This is the lowest price in their history.

This decline is due to the constantly increasing interest rates of the past several years. There is no other logical reason. While the stock market has been climbing since 1949 (when the Dow-Jones Industrial Average was around 165, in contrast to today's level of around 500), bonds have been declining. Yet the bond market is just as susceptible to the Law of Action and Reaction as the stock market. When stocks are clearly in a bear movement and money rates decline, bonds will again go up in price. Therefore, non-taxable bonds may be in the position today that the blue chips were eight years ago when they were selling at a third of their present prices.

Certain banks and other institutions which are large bond buyers state that there are reasons other than increased interest rates why municipal bonds are selling so low. Due to the possibility of World War III, some of the savings institutions have been selling the bonds of large cities, especially industrial cities which could be targets for bombing. At the same time, these institutions have found it very difficult to sell the unlisted bonds of small cities and towns, even though they are perfectly safe and yield around 4 per cent income-tax-free.

What About Turnpike Bonds? I believe Turnpike Bonds should be a logical exemption to the above situation. They have both security and marketability. The conservative financial institutions say they do not like

them because they are revenue bonds, dependent upon the earnings of the turnpike. Yet, every corporation bond is a revenue bond, depending upon earnings. The non-taxable feature of turnpike bonds, however, far exceeds the slight risk of declining earnings. Of all the turnpike bonds, however, far explicated by the West Virginia Turnpike which "starts nowhere," has failed to make good. I admit that with rationing of gasoline in the event of World War III, turnpikes would temporarily be in trouble; but so would almost everything else. No bombing, however, could materially damage a modern turnpike.

Recently, the Boston & Maine Railroad canceled all its commuter business because of the strike by the maintenance men. It would take a strike of several months' duration by Turnpike maintenance men before their services would be missed. Practically the only necessary employees of a Turnpike Authority are those who collect the tolls. And I cannot imagine these men striking. Turnpikes are therefore less liable than most investments to suffer from labor troubles.

The Automobile Industry One of today's fastest growing industries is the Automobile Industry, and our turnpikes must prosper along with it. Not only are new cars put out by the millions each year, but boys in a very old Ford must pay the same toll as those riding in new Cadillacs! Everyone wants to save time, and also it is very much safer driving on a six-lane modern turnpike.

These turnpikes can never be built for less than their present cost. Therefore, the Government in its new Road-Building Program, should be glad to take over any of these turnpikes and then pay the bondholders in full. I am also told that the present thought in Washington is to spend funds on widening and straightening present two-lane highways to make them four-lane and six-lane roads, rather than putting all the money into new turnpikes. Eighty per cent of the accidents today occur on unnecessary hills and curves. The most inconsistent investors today are those who are buying taxable General Motors stock and refusing to buy non-taxable Turnpike bonds!

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Portland Cowboy Wins St. Paul Rodeo Title

St. Paul, Ore. — Billy Boag, a city cowboy, won the all-around title at the annual St. Paul rodeo Thursday night.

Boag, who hails from Portland, finished ahead of Barney Willis, a former Southern California sprint star and veteran rodeo performer.

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