

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
Oct. 4, 1947 (Sunday)
Juvenile advisory committee meets to discuss further the hiring of a juvenile officer.

Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "Citizens complain about barking dogs and honking auto horns at night, with the racket of both directed at nothing in particular."

20 YEARS AGO
Oct. 4, 1937 (Monday)
Two local golfers report seeing a large rat chasing a big cat down the road from the Rogue River golf club.

Dr. A. E. Merkel, formerly connected with the Los Angeles county health department, named Jackson county health physician.

30 YEARS AGO
Oct. 4, 1927 (Tuesday)
The largest clock in the state erected at Main and Riverside sts. on top of the East Side pharmacy.

Firemen's ball will be staged by the Medford fire department in a short time, depending on the current infantile paralysis epidemic.

40 YEARS AGO
Oct. 4, 1917 (Thursday)
The La Scala Grand Opera company, which appears tonight in "Carmen" at the Page theater, arrived in special train.

Henry W. Frame, president of the Southern Oregon Poultry association states the price of poultry feeds has only forced out those less efficient poultrymen.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Is Ceylon a Crown colony?
2. Montevideo is the capital of which South American country?
3. Bible: Was Nahum a prophet or priest in Judah or Israel?
4. Name the author of the realistic tale, "The Man Without a Country."
5. Hypnophobia is the dread of breaking a leg, morbid fear or sleep, or desire to become unconscious?
6. Which bird is the tallest of present-day specimens?
7. The Indianapolis speedway is surfaced with brick, macadam or concrete?
8. Franklin D. Roosevelt died on April 12; was it in 1944, 1945, or 1946?
9. Is it correct to say "the lady's jewelry glitters or glows"?
10. (1) "No man can serve two masters." (2) "for no man can well serve two masters." (3) "Men cannot serve two masters." Does 1, 2, or 3, come from the Old Testament?

Answers: 1. No, (it acquired self-governing status within the British Commonwealth). 2. Uruguay. 3. Prophet in Judah. 4. Edward Everett Hale. 5. Morbid fear of sleep. 6. The ostrich, (some attain a height of 7 to 8 feet). 7. Brick. 8. 1945. 9. No. Jewels, not jewelry, which is collective — as a stock in trade. 10. One (1).

PRIZE WINNER DIES
Orlando, Fla. — Walter Duranti, 73, Pulitzer Prize-winning foreign correspondent, author and expert on Soviet affairs, died Thursday.

New World Each Day

"What a screwy way to make a living," we have heard one newspaperman say to another.

But he says it in a way that lets you know that he wouldn't want to be doing anything else in the world.

The best of them are intensely proud in their occupation, for they honestly believe they are doing something of real service to others. They believe the public has a right to know what's going on in the world, and that it's their business to make that knowledge available.

THE Eugene Register-Guard, in commenting on National Newspaper Week now in progress, which is the motivation for these remarks, had this to say:

"National Newspaper Week is not an occasion for self-praise by newspapers nearly so much as it is an occasion for self-appraisal. It is a time for newspapers over the land to rededicate themselves to the trust placed in them by the vast, intelligent, progressive and enlightened American public."

It might be added that newspapers also serve the unintelligent, the unprogressive and the unenlightened, hoping that by exposure to the facts of life they, too, might take a more constructive role in public affairs.

SOME people think that newspapers are nosy busy-bodies.

Well—they are. That's what they're here for. They couldn't do their job unless they were consumed with unending and unlimited curiosity about almost everything, and equipped with the skills and the tools to go about satisfying that curiosity.

One public official, not too far removed in either time or distance said:

"... The press seems to feel that whenever two official county bodies get together its representatives must also attend any discussion."

This public official knows perfectly well that the public's business is the business of the public, and that the press' only interest is informing the same public that elected the official. So we marked his comment down to momentary pique and exasperation.

Of course it's more difficult to do business with the public looking over your shoulder. But if it is public business, don't they have a right to know what's going on? They do.

GUIDED by this thought, we make an effort to print all the significant news of the community. We miss sometimes, God knows, because of human limitations, and the necessary limitations of time and staff. But we never stop trying.

In addition we make a constant effort to improve your newspaper—in accuracy, in readability, in coverage, in entertainment, in reporting, in overall content, in stimulation of thought and action.

We try to provide information for everyone—for the men and women seriously interested in problems of society and government; for the sports enthusiast; for the church-goer; for the farmer; for women and for young people; for the sewer and hobbyist; for the sick and the well; the active and sedentary; for the serious and the flippant.

WE DO NOT always succeed in this rather ambitious program. Newspaper people are human—and their faults and errors and deficiencies are those shared by everyone.

But they try hard—not always succeeding to their own satisfaction, or the satisfaction of the readers. On these days, they determine to try harder.

The daily newspaper at your door or in your mailbox is the result of a complete manufacturing process, new each day; the result of close-knit and friendly teamwork on the part of half-a-hundred men and women, and by a large group of carrier boys, each having his own important role in a highly complicated endeavor.

They try to make it truly representative of the city, the county, the state, and in a necessarily limited way, the nation and the world—every day.—E.A.

Taxes: Why and How

Grumbling about local taxes is a common, and understandable, pastime. It will be heard between now and the property tax deadline Nov. 15—only six weeks from today.

While it is common and understandable, much of it also is ill-informed. Many people who object to taxes which are admittedly high don't even know, except in very general terms, how the amount is determined, and what it goes for.

It is for this reason that we feel a distinct service has been rendered in the publication of a little booklet giving the answers to these and many other taxation questions.

COUNTY ASSESSOR Ray Schumacher and Sheriff Howard Gault collaborated on the booklet. It is an inexpensively-produced paper, and should be well worth its modest cost to anyone interested in knowing where his money goes and why.

There's nothing really new in the booklet. It has all been published and made public before, in this newspaper and elsewhere. But the booklet has the value of assembling it all in simple and understandable form, and making it a sort of "ready reference" book for all taxpayers.

Copies will be mailed out to all property taxpayers within the next week or so, along with tax statements, and while it won't ease the blow much, it will go far toward explaining why and how the blow falls.

Schumacher and Gault are to be commended for their effort in producing the booklet.—E.A.



"THE THING MAY SMOKE SWEET, BUT IT SMELLS TERRIBLE!"

Statistics Give No Hint Why Arkansas Scene of Violence

BY BERTRAM BENEDICT

The state of which Little Rock is the capital has the lowest percentage of Negroes of all six states of the Deep South. In the 1950 census the Negro percentage was 22.3 per cent in Arkansas. It was higher in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, (highest), South Carolina.

It was higher also in North Carolina, usually not put in the Deep South. In two other Southern states outside the Deep South, Virginia and Florida, the percentage of Negroes was about the same as in Arkansas.

Two-thirds of the Arkansas population is rural, as against

about one-third for the nation as a whole. Only two states have a higher proportion of rural inhabitants, Mississippi and North Dakota (1950 census).

Low Voter Turn-Out
Arkansas imposes the poll-tax requirement for voting and in 1956 only 40 per cent of its voting age population cast ballots for President. That was the eighth lowest figure among the states, but higher than in any other Deep South state.

Little Rock had a population of 102,213 in 1950. No other city in the state has as much as 60,000.

Over 99 per cent of the people of Arkansas are native-born, as compared with slightly less than 90 per cent for the United States as a whole.

The typical (median) White person in Arkansas over 24 years of age has had 8-34 years of schooling, the typical Negro 5½ years. The figure for the Whites is about the same as in the other states of the Deep South except Mississippi, where it is higher. The figure for the Negroes is a little higher in Arkansas than in any other Deep South state.

School Costs Low
The most recent figures available show expenditures on public schools per pupil lower in Arkansas than in any other state except Mississippi. That is true also of teachers' salaries.

Figures of the U. S. Commerce Department for 1954 show personal money income per capita as \$979 in Arkansas as against \$1770 in the nation as a whole. The figure was lower in Arkansas than in other states except Mississippi (\$837).

As for Little Rock, the Negro percentage of the population (23 per cent) is about the same as in Arkansas as a whole (1950). It was lower than in any other city of the Deep South of over 100,000.

So the outbreak of mob violence in Little Rock could not be laid to a preponderantly large percentage of Negroes. Neither can it be laid to a relative lack of education, quantitatively, for Little Rock ranks higher than most cities in the Deep South—and for that matter than some in the North—in number of years spent in school. The 1950 Census figures show median family income higher in Little Rock than in any other Deep South city of over 100,000 except Baton Rouge, La.

In The Center
The proportion of Negroes in Arkansas is higher in the eastern than in the western part of the state. Little Rock is in the geographical center of the state. Among the cities in the western part that have desegregated Fort Smith. The University of Arkansas, which has admitted Negroes for some years, is in Fayetteville, in the northwest.

From this statistical picture no one could have predicted Little Rock as the scene of the most serious mob violence from school integration.

Agriculture Aide To Attend Hearing
Salem — Paul T. Powell, market development chief of the state agriculture department, left Thursday for the Interstate Commerce Commission freight hearing in Denver, Colo.

The hearing will concern the reasonableness of recent heavy reductions in westbound freight rates on dressed meats from Midwest packers to Pacific Coast points.

Powell said the one-sided rate reductions were a serious threat to Oregon and West Coast livestock production and packing industries as well as to feed suppliers and labor.

Louisville, Ky. — William M. Bullitt, 48, former U. S. solicitor general and a veteran corporation lawyer, died Thursday of a heart attack.

Fall of French Government Tops Foreign News Events of Week

By CHARLES M. MC CANN
United Press Correspondent

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

France underwent another of its chronic cabinet crises this week.

Premier Maurice Bourges-Maunoury was overthrown when the National Assembly, the controlling house of Parliament, rejected his long-studied plan to give limited home rule to Algeria.

Political groups ranging from the Communists to extreme right wingers joined to defeat the government by 279-253 on a vote of confidence.

Had he survived the Algeria vote, Bourges-Maunoury would have faced another critical test on domestic policies.

About two million industrial workers went on strike from 2 to 24 hours in protest against the government's wage-freeze policy, part of its program to combat inflation. Farmers also struck. They refused to send foodstuffs to Paris markets in protest against another anti-inflation measure, a freeze on farm prices.

Bourges-Maunoury's successor will have to face the same two issues.

More and more, Frenchmen talked of a resort to radical measures to give their country stable government after seeing 23 governments come and go since France's liberation in 1944.

This solution would be to call upon "strong man" Gen. Charles de Gaulle, wartime leader of Free France, to lead the government and to give him constitutional power to rule firmly.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles invited Soviet Russian Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko to confer with him informally in Washington Saturday on such East-West issues as disarmament, the Middle East and the unification of Germany.

It was arranged that Gromyko, who is attending the annual meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, would visit Dulles at the secretary's home.

There was no indication that either Dulles or Gromyko was ready to make any concession that would bring them closer together on any big issue. Dulles

In the Day's News
By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written federal troops are still in Little Rock—in spite of the fact that all responsible elements in our country, including all the moderates among the Southern governors, would like to get them out at the earliest possible moment.

What is the trouble? Who is at fault?

LET'S review the circumstances.

Late Tuesday President Eisenhower held a conference at the White House with four Southern governors. After the meeting, the President said he would withdraw the troops if Governor Faubus of Arkansas assured him he would prevent obstruction of integration and maintain law and order. Governor Faubus gave the President such assurance, but qualified his statement by adding the words "by me."

The White House said the President objected to the qualification.

THE chairman of the four Southern-governor team — Governor Luther Hodges of North Carolina — said following the White House conference it was his opinion that the addition of the words "by me" prompted President Eisenhower's refusal to pull the troops away from the Little Rock high school.

He added: "It is my hope that these words were an UNWITTING slip which can be straightened out." So he got in touch with Governor Faubus. Governor Faubus held a news conference Wednesday morning. Asked what he meant by the words, he answered that he used them because he was speaking for himself alone.

HE was asked if he would use the National Guard to protect the Negro children if federal troops leave. He replied that he didn't like to comment on "iffy" questions. He then added:

"Basically, they want me to take troops and put bayonets in the backs of students of my own state and BAYONET AND BLOODGEON MY OWN PEOPLE."

THAT is an inflammatory statement. Only dangerous demagogues use language like that in explosive situations such as that existing in Little Rock.

It is little wonder that President Eisenhower refused to withdraw the federal troops.

feeling seemed to be that if the meeting did no good, at least it could do no harm and that its atmosphere would be friendly.

Pro-Western Arab leaders made it increasingly plain that whatever they may think privately of the rise of pro-Russian elements to power in Syria, they want no interference by the United States or the U. N. in the situation.

One reason is that they do not want their countries to be diplomatic battlefield in the cold war. Another is that they want to maintain a united front against Israel, which they hate and fear.

Japan, elected to the United Nations only 9½ months ago, was made a member of the Security Council for a two-year term. Japan, sponsored by the United States, defeated Communist Czechoslovakia, sponsored by Soviet Russia, by a vote of 55-25 for the seat.

California, New Jersey Republicans Testing Labor's Voting Power

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent

Washington — Two prominent campaigning Republicans, more daring than most of their party peers, are testing labor's political power and inviting labor's political reprisals in elections coming up.

Both campaigners are touched with presidential politics.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), is one campaigner. The other is Malcolm S. Forbes, Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey.

Knowland announced Thursday for governor of California. He will contest California's June, 1958, primary against Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, and a big issue in the campaign is expected to be Knowland's charge that Knight is soft on organized labor.

Knowland's spry answer to that has been that in recent elections no California candidate has won a state-wide contest on a platform which contained what might be called an anti-labor plank. Knowland advocates a California right-to-work law such as already is in effect in 18 states. It would outlaw the union shop. Organized labor is dead against it.

Forbes Opposes Meyner
Forbes, the other Republican now defending himself against charges of anti-labor sympathies, opposes Democratic Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey who seeks re-election next month. There is at least a touch of presidential politics in both the California and New Jersey situations.

Knowland may have in mind stepping from the governor's chair to the White House and Meyner must win re-election to sustain his substantial eligibility for the 1960 Democratic presidential nomination.

In late August, Forbes appeared by invitation before the New Jersey Council of the CIO. He ridiculed the idea that the CIO seriously was offering him a chance to qualify for its endorsement. He charged that the CIO decision already had been made, although not announced, to endorse Meyner.

"You seem more interested," Forbes told the CIO leaders, "in having a governor and legislature who are rubber-stamped for some CIO leaders — than in having a governor and a legislature which must concern itself with the welfare of all the people of New Jersey."

With that estimate of what a CIO endorsement would require of him, Forbes told the labor leaders, bluntly: "I am not your man."

Knight Goads Knowland
Knight has been warning Knowland that a primary contest between them would wreck the Republican Party in California. The governor, too, has goaded the senator with suggestions that Knowland in 1960 hopes to oppose Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the Republican presidential nomination.

Knowland holds that a hot primary contest would be good, not bad, for the party in California. He sought to scuttle charges that he would oppose Nixon in 1960 by asserting that he would serve out his term if elected governor. The next governor of California will take office Jan. 1, 1959, for a four-year term.

With his Senate seat, to which he will not seek re-election, Knowland is surrendering the

WORKER BURNED
L. C. Young, no address given, suffered first degree burns on his arms and legs about 10:50 a.m. Thursday in a flash fire in a new but still vacant house at 423 Highland dr., firemen reported. They said that Young was applying floor filler at the residence owned by Robert J. Lockwood, 15 Highland dr., and that the electricity was turned on at the house without his knowledge. An electric heater ignited fumes from the filler. Minor damage was reported to floors of two bedrooms, a bathroom and closet and to the bedroom and closet doors.

NO WHITE HOUSE ROLE IN California Race Expected
Washington — James C. Hagerty, presidential press secretary, said today he sees no likelihood that the White House will inject itself into California's gubernatorial primary race.

Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) announced Thursday that he will seek the GOP nomination for governor of his home state against the incumbent, Gov. Goodwin J. Knight.

UNLUCKY STICK
Norwalk, Calif. — Mrs. Ethel Kauffman allegedly threw a Good Humor ice cream bar into the face of Sheriff Deputy Kenneth Knoll after he arrested her Wednesday for speeding 70 miles an hour in a 15-mile-an-hour zone. She was charged with assault with a deadly weapon.

lomatic battlefield in the cold war. Another is that they want to maintain a united front against Israel, which they hate and fear.

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On the basis of 12 key issues, the left wing Americans for Democratic Action reported that Knowland voted "right" 58 per cent of the time. He has backed the administration on foreign and spending policies.

Republican leadership of that body to which he was named by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft. Knowland is counted a Taft Republican but was not excelled by any Republican senator in the consistency of his support in the 85th Congress of Eisenhower administration measures.

Portland — The state health officer today took issue with a U. S. Public Health service report which classed Oregon as a "probable" epidemic state for Asian flu.

Dr. Harold M. Erickson, state health officer, said "We certainly have not considered that Oregon has had a statewide epidemic of Asian flu."

Dr. Erickson said there had been many flu reports but not all had been confirmed as the Asian variety. He said the Public Health service probably based its conclusion on total number of flu cases of all types.

However, Dr. Erickson said the Asian strain virus caused a recent siege of flu at the Chemawa Indian school north of Salem where some 285 students were affected.

It was the first announcement in which cause of an Oregon influenza outbreak has been identified as Asian flu. But there has been speculation that widespread school absences throughout the state have been caused by the new strain.

Chemistry Class to Be Televised at OSC
Corvallis — A chemistry class in the corner room of the Oregon State college coliseum will draw more "viewers" next week than any championship basketball game ever played in the 11,000-seat structure.

The class will be part of an experiment in educational television. The audience will be watching from four different college campuses and from homes extending from Cottage Grove to north of Salem.

Chemistry will be only one of three classes presented this fall term over KOAC-TV, Channel 7, by the state system of higher education. A course in U. S. history and one in school and American life will originate on the University of Oregon campus this fall. The telecourses will begin Oct. 7.

Taking the courses will be students at OSC, U. of O., Oregon College of Education at Monmouth and Willamette university, which asked to be included in the state system experiment since it is within the receiving area for the telecasts.

The chemistry course was offered last spring term over a closed-circuit network on the Oregon State college campus as a "warm up" for the experiment this fall that will test the effectiveness of TV for college instruction. A special portable chemistry laboratory has been installed in the OSC studio, which is located on the second floor of the coliseum.

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