

Two Routes Lead to Start of Rogue River



RIVER STARTS — Rogue river, popular fishing and recreation stream in southern Oregon, starts at Boundary Springs in Crater Lake National Park. The spring is shown in the picture, taken by Jim Fisher.



SMALL FALLS — Downstream from Boundary Springs, the Rogue river passes over a small waterfall, and through a small rocky gorge on its way to the Pacific Ocean. Much of the river's route downstream from the springs is so steep, hikers are unable to walk along the river bank.



ANOTHER SPRING — In the actual spring area, where the Rogue river has its start, is a spring, located just under the rock in the background of the above picture, which goes dry in the summer. Water from this spring in the wet season and water from Boundary Springs form the river, which flows more than 200 miles to the coast.

Two-Way Traffic Opens On Highway 99 Freeway
Grants Pass—Two-way traffic started Friday morning on the southbound portion of the new Highway 99 freeway between Scoville rd. and Louse creek, according to state highway department officials.
The section between the airport and the Merlin sector of the old highway. Shoulders along the freeway were oiled earlier this week.

Boundary Spring Just Inside Crater Lake National Park

By JIM FISHER
Each day thousands of residents of southern Oregon watch the waters of the Rogue river roll by. During the summer months, thousands of tourists visit the river to fish, boat, swim or just relax. Seldom is the question asked "Where does the Rogue river begin?"

This famed fishing stream has its beginning in the extreme northwest corner of Crater Lake National park. Its actual source is at Boundary Springs, so named because of its location several hundred feet from the northern boundary of the park.

To visit Boundary Springs, you must make a choice of the two possible routes of travel. One route is for the person who enjoys rugged cross-country travel and the other route is for the less ambitious traveler.

Hiker's Route
The hiker's route is reached by driving north from Medford, past Union Creek, and on towards Diamond lake. Three miles south of Diamond lake, a forest road signed Hamaker guard station leads south a short distance and then parallels the main highway. This road is the original Union Creek-Diamond lake road.

After four miles, this road ends at a washed-out bridge over the Rogue river. A spur road leads to an ideal camping spot overlooking the river. From here on, your trip to Boundary Springs will be made on foot.

At this point in its course, the Rogue river is a fast-flowing stream flowing in a deep canyon with steep sides. There are few places in this canyon where you can walk at the river's edge because of the steep sides.

Easiest, Fastest
The easiest and fastest route of travel up the river is along the ridges overlooking the river. Here the lodgepole forest is sometimes too thick for comfortable traveling, but much of this country is also open and the view of the river far below you will make this route a pleasant one.

It is two miles from the forest road to Boundary Springs. Close to the springs, a small waterfall can be seen. Just above the waterfall, there is a large opening in the forest with water seeping down through the spongy ground. Halfway across this opening, you enter Crater Lake National park. The actual springs are just inside the forest at the far side of the opening.

During the spring and early summer, two springs feed the small Rogue river. The largest spring is located at the base of a large pile of rocks. The other spring is located below the largest one near the bank of the stream bed. It is the spring that continues to flow when the other one is reduced to a small trickle by late summer.

Within A Basin
Boundary Springs is located within a basin surrounded by forest and rugged peaks. Moss-covered rocks and the white fallen trees add to the natural beauty of the area. The water is ice-cold and delicious to drink.

Close to the springs is a sign of civilization, the first to be seen, other than the boundary signs, since beginning the hike two miles downstream. This sign of civilization is a forest road that comes from out of the forest and ends at the springs.

To reach Boundary Springs by this road requires permission of the Park Ranger or his assistant since the road is a fire road not open to normal public travel. During critical fire weather, permission to use the road would probably not be granted, but at other times it would not be difficult to receive the Park Ranger's permission to travel over the road.

Leaves Highway
The Boundary Springs road leaves the North Entrance highway two miles north of the Rim road. It is approximately 10 miles to the springs by way of this road.

By foot or by car, a trip to Boundary Springs will be interesting and entertaining. In one short step, you can step across the stream that will grow in size as it winds its way across southern Oregon; through the gorge near Union Creek; on past Prospect, Trail, and Shady Cove; under Dodge bridge and by the bridge built by man to cross the river that you have just stepped across; downstream over Gold Ray dam; past the town bearing the river's name; over Savage Rapids dam; and into the canyon that will lead it through the mountains to the Pacific ocean at Gold Beach — a 220-mile journey from start to finish.

Other Rivers
Many large rivers flow into the Rogue during this journey, including the Applegate, the Illinois, and the Coquille. Butte



WINNING BOOTH — Members of the Medford Pathfinders group, Seventh-day Adventist church, work on crafts in their Arts and Crafts booth at the annual Pathfinder fair at Eugene recently. The booth earned the group one of the several first prizes they received. Supervising the work are Mrs. John Trude (left) and Mrs. Bernard Thompson (right).

Medford Pathfinders Get Best Club Trophy

At the annual Pathfinder Fair held at the Eugene fair grounds recently, Medford Pathfinders, for the second time in three years, won the trophy for being best club in the statewide contest.

Members of the club are youngsters from the Medford and Valley View Seventh-day Adventist churches, and the local organization is under the direction of Oral W. Tucker, 2232 Dellwood ave.

Events on which they were judged included booth display, tent-pitching, marching, fire building and string burn, knot tying, and sign making. The Medford club placed first in every contest but one, giving them a total of 188 points out of a possible 190.

Club records for the year, which are sent in monthly to the Pathfinder headquarters in Portland, also count for a portion of the winning points.

To qualify for top honors the club must have had at least

Several Items Are Discussed by MSC

The October membership meeting of the Medford Safety Council was held Friday at which several safety topics were discussed, according to Aubrey Loper, president of the council.

A report was presented on the color-perception tests being conducted in Washington and Oregon under the auspices of the National Rifle association. The hunter safety tests are being sponsored by the Oregon Game commission and the Oregon Optometric association to determine the relative visibility of certain colors worn by hunters under different field conditions.

Hazel Swayne, chairman of the annual awards committee, reminded members of the necessity of early action in submitting the name of nominees for the awards.

The subject of pedestrian safety where the lack of sidewalks compels pedestrians to use roadways was tabled pending a review of the studies being conducted by other groups.

Three County Youths Attend Linfield College

McMinnville—Three Jackson county youths are among 775 students enrolled at Linfield college at McMinnville.

They are Jim Crawford, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford, 531 Berrydale ave., Medford; Howard Morris, son of Lloyd H. Morris, box 1389, Medford; and Harvey Tonn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tonn, post office box 243, Central Point.

FIRE TESTS

Chicago — Researchers may learn more about fire hazards because of experiment involving the rate at which flame travels along various materials. The National Bureau of Standards developed special equipment for the tests.

creek, Elk creek, Evans creek, and Graves creek also add to the Rogue's waters, as well as countless smaller streams bearing such names as Wizard creek, Sunshine creek, Foothills creek, and Bloody Run creek.

Besides a town, a national forest, a mountain range, hundreds of businesses and stores, the river's name has been given to this entire region of southern Oregon. When early-day French trappers first visited this area, they were bothered by troublesome Indians and named them "Les Coquins" (the Rogues) and "La Riviere aux Coquins" (the Rogue river) was the name given to the river.

Hence the river that flows first from Boundary Springs high in the Cascade mountains travels across southern Oregon, bringing water for people, crops, and wildlife.

Agriculture Important Project In Russia, Mrs. Roosevelt Finds

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

New York — Agriculture is basic to the life of nearly all great countries, but in the Soviet Union it is very important indeed because so many people have to be fed. So, the Soviets decided to do away with agriculture run on a private basis.

This was not very difficult to put across with the employees of large estates. They were serfs accustomed to doing what they were told to do and quite willing to continue along these lines. But there were peasants who had risen to owning their land and some difficulty was experienced with these people.

The first effort was to establish collective farms and now the second experiment is in state farms.

2000 Acres Cultivated

My first excursion into an agricultural area was to see a state farm 28 kilometers outside of Moscow. It is called Lesnie Poljana, which means Prairie Among the Forest. Two thousand acres are under cultivation and the farm produces milk and milk cows for breeding purposes. The name of the breed is Holmogor, and the farm has 550 pedigreed cattle in all, 226 of which are milking. All feed for the cattle is raised right on the farm and only a concentrate is bought from outside. Two hundred and thirty people work on the farm all year round and about 20 extras are hired in summertime. The milk is shipped in cans to institutions only.

Women work in the cow barns and much of the milking is done by hand, although they also have machines. The beef cattle do not look to me as well fattened as ours look and certainly meat in the Soviet Union is not as tender as ours, probably because they don't hang their meat as long. Whether this is because the old type of refrigerator is not adequate, I cannot tell. But adequate chickens are usually freshly killed and, therefore, are not as tender as ours. One rarely has a roast chicken. It is always boiled or minced in croquettes or used in soup in some way.

Visits Workers Home

On the state farm I asked if I might go into one of the worker's home and I was told that at the lunch hour it would be possible. So they took me to one of the newly built homes right across the street from some of the old ones. I tried to get over to get a look into the latter and was promptly told they were not as good because the families did not have separate entrances. I realized that several families probably lived in the same room, for there seemed to be a good many people pouring out of these houses.

The new house had a good-sized plot of ground around it, which was surrounded by a fence. The house consisted of a little entry which held for the most part winter shoes and winter coats hanging on nails along the wall. Then there was a little corridor on the left there was a small kitchen. This not only had the traditional wood stove, but there was a one-plate electric burner.

Our hostess, who was the dairy of the workers with the one cattle, took us into the one other room of the cottage. A dining table stood in the middle of it, with some chairs around it. There were two beds on opposite walls and one sofa bed on the third. There also was a TV set and a radio and one or two extra chairs. The room was horribly overcrowded, as you can imagine, and it evidently was used for sleeping, eating and living.

No Running Water

I asked the woman whether she had running water in the house and was told "no," but she did not have to carry it too far away. By another year, she hoped, they would have it piped into the house. The house was immaculately clean but they still had an outside toilet. This woman earned 800 rubles (\$80) a month and her husband, who works in a factory nearby, made about 1,000 rubles (\$100) a month. On the whole, they seemed fairly well off.

A state farm differs from a collective farm in that all the employees on a state farm are given a salary by the state. They are given a house and a small

plot of land, which they cultivate on their own. The manager of a state farm is appointed by the state. Of course, a state farm does not take the risk a collective farmer does if the year is a poor one, but a collective farmer, as you will see when I describe a collective farm, in a good year can raise his income considerably.

When we went down to Tashkent we visited a collective farm, and there in central Asia cotton was the main crop. The collective farm was called the Usbeckistan farm, and the financial organization was as follows: seven per cent of the total made on the farm goes to the government in payment of the taxes; seven per cent is taken from the collective and is divided between welfare services, hospital and capital reserves, amortization and the individual incomes that go to the members of the collective.

This particular farm, while it had cotton as its main crop, also has cattle for meat and for milk. It had 1,160 houses and 1,700 able people for work. Twelve different nationalities were represented in these families. We were shown one of the old houses on the farm as well as one of the new ones. There was still no running water in the houses but there was electricity.

The new house was shown with pride, and the woman of the house had collected, or made innumerable quilts, which seem to be a mark of wealth. Each farmer annually received 30 pounds of meat, a certain amount of grain, and 150 pounds of potatoes. And he is allowed to plant and own the products

from 0.15 hectares of land, and he can have one cow. He can sell on the free market whatever he does not need for his family. The cow's food comes from the collective.

The manager of the collective farm is chosen by a board of directors. He acts as chairman and after a year he reports on his work. If it is satisfactory, he is allowed to continue. The board of directors is selected by the members of the collective and its size depends on the size of the farm.

One little item may be of interest to those Americans who know a brand of cow called Santa Gertrude, which comes from the King ranch in Texas. Some of these cows were sent to the Soviet Union a few years ago and I was told they had disappeared and nobody knew what had happened to them. When I asked about them at the Ministry of Agriculture, I discovered that they were living and thriving in the southern part of the Ukraine and that the minister himself took a special interest in them. They assured me that the cows had had plenty of "little babies."

I think we have to realize that just as we ourselves would show the best we have to foreigners, these two farms were probably better than the average, perhaps even pilot projects. But the mere fact that they exist means that more and more will develop along the same lines. When things do well, it is safe to assume that they are going to be duplicated as quickly and as often as possible in the USSR. United Feature Syndicate, Inc. (Copyright, 1957, by

Talent School Paper Wins Press Award

Talent — The Talent High school newspaper, Hi-Life, has received a first class rating by the National Scholastic Press association, according to Mrs. Mary Offutt, faculty advisor. Priscilla Welch was editor of the paper during the 1956-57 school year.

The awards by the association are based on a critical analysis of each edition.

The newspaper staff for the present school year is headed by Chairman Tipword, editor. Other members are Julie Hanson, assistant editor; Nylia Coeger, news editor; Gloria Quackenbush, business manager; Kathleen Mullin and Pat Richey, assistants to the business manager; Allan King, sports editor; Richard Turley, assistant sports editor; and Patsy Thompson, Gail Carter, Pat Diederich, Elizabeth King Nancy Pettit, and Linda Watson, reporters.

96 Influenza Cases Reported Last Week

A total of 96 cases of influenza were reported to the Jackson county health department last week, according to Dr. A. Erin Merkel, public health physician.

The total, 50 of them were in Ashland, 25 in Medford, eight in Butte Falls, seven in Phoenix and six in Central Point.

Other communicable diseases reported for the week ending

Cunningham Talks At Meeting Here

People do what they do in today's world because they want to be happy, according to L. L. Cunningham in a talk Friday afternoon to members of the Jackson and Josephine county real estate educational conference.

Cunningham, who is the owner and president of a business college in Milwaukee, Wis., spoke on "Human Relations, base of the selling triangle," to the real estate group.

There is nothing more important than people, he said. Dealing with people is the most important thing because you have to take people as they are, Cunningham said.

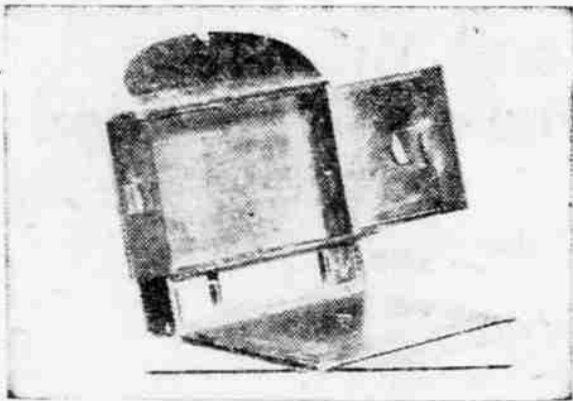
He told the luncheon group, "your greatest asset is yourself." He told the group to play themselves down and everyone else up. Tolerance is a big factor in making sales click, according to Cunningham.

Selling is the fulfillment of dreams in people, he said. The biggest dream the people on earth have is peace, happiness—the fulfillment of dreams, but happiness and success are not the same thing, he added.

The real estate educational conference ended Friday at 3 p.m. when Cunningham gave the keynote address.

Oct. 11, included four cases of pneumonia, two strep throat, one scalp ringworm, one mumps, two scarlet fever, and 15 measles.

This Week's HISTORY MYSTERY



Who Owned This Writing Case?

CLUE: In the 1850's this case belonged to an army assistant quartermaster stationed at Fort Vancouver. Some years later, during the Civil War, this case was said to have held a checkbook with a balance of one million dollars.

ANSWER: Rufus Ingalls was the owner of this writing case. At the onset of the Civil War he was promoted to the Army of the Potomac. Col. Ingalls was ready to leave Washington for Annapolis in order to accept pay for 110 naval vessels to be used to transport McClellan's Army to Virginia. However, the battle between the Merrimack and the Monitor took place at this time, thus necessitating a revision of McClellan's plans.

If you have something that would make a good "mystery" object, send its complete description to the OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY PORTLAND, OREGON

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