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Federal Help Needed

The lumber industry is in serious economic difficulties, Oregon, as the nation's chief lumber-producing state, is suffering the most.

And lumbermen hereabouts, who usually have the idea of "running to Washington" for help with their problems, are doing just that, with, they believe, good reason.

They contend that the federal government and its policies have played a major role in the condition of the lumber market today, and that as a result it has an obligation to help out in the present unhappy situation.

WHY is the lumber market depressed during a period when the rest of the economy is moving along in high gear?

One cannot point to any one reason and say "This is it." There have been many reasons, all working together. Any one of them alone would have bothered the industry somewhat, but combined at the same time, they have been very destructive.

They include: Increasing use of "substitute" materials in construction.

Overinstalled capacity; that is, too many mills for either the available supplies of lumber or for the slower market.

Satisfaction of the war-bred pent-up demand for housing.

"Tight" money. High prices for stumpage.

IT IS in the last three of these that the federal government has played a role.

As George Flanagan pointed out in his letter to President Eisenhower, published in this paper a few days ago, the government encouraged the "housing boom" after the war by making housing credit readily available through a number of different programs.

Later, however, to counter the inflationary trend, credit was made more difficult to obtain, and interest rates were raised (although this has been slightly relaxed recently), and money became "tight."

The result was that the lumber market was greatly stimulated "artificially" for a period; then depressed "artificially"—both by government policy.

HIGH stumpage prices also are due, at least in part, to governmental procedures and policies.

The government, rightly, has set up standards of "allowable cut"—the amount which can be harvested each year without threatening the sustained yield principle. But these standards are based on outdated forest inventories, and experience has shown that with new methods, the allowable cut factor can safely be expanded many times.

In addition, insufficient funds have been made available to process for sale even the allowable-cut amounts. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management budgets have been trimmed or withheld, both for administrative and for access road protection. As a result, much overmature timber still stands.

BECAUSE most of the available privately-owned stumpage in the state is gone, more and more mills are dependent on federal timber. With limited supplies available, competition has bid up the price. Appraised prices, the minimum accepted, were high to begin with as a result of boom-time bidding.

Lumbermen believe if more federal timber were made available the price of logs would fall to a more realistic level, to the benefit of everyone. Lumbermen could better afford to operate, more men would be employed, stands of timber overripe for cutting would be harvested, and the government and the counties would receive higher dollar returns from timber sales.

These are some of the reasons the federal government is being called upon to take action to give Oregon's lumber economy an assist.—E.A.

Haywire

Stewart Holbrook, that robust chronicler of the great Northwest—particularly concerning the "glory" days of logging—reminds us, in a piece in the Oregonian, of the debt we owe to haywire, invented just over 100 years ago.

Haywire — also known to generations of small boys as baling wire—has a far more important place in history than simply for baling hay. As Holbrook says, rare indeed was the logging camp where the handy wire was not used in a variety of ways—as a hook, or to hold a split ax together, or to hold up the trousers of a "one-gallus" man.

OUR memories do not run in the same direction, nor as early, as do Holbrook's, but we have vivid recollection of haywire in use to hold Model T's and A's together; to hold newspaper sacks on bicycles, to mend a broken hockey-stick.

We have watched boys fish with haywire. It was (and is) invaluable in a campsite for hanging lanterns, bundling wood, holding up a tent flap, or snaking a hot-pot off the fire.

And who can count the number of yard and garden implements of the past and present which functioned solely because they were or are held together with tightly-twisted wire?

THE word "haywire" has entered the language, to mean almost anything which is tangled, out of order, wrong, or, as Holbrook puts it, "broken, busted, crazy, foolish, flimsy, or almost anything you think of that isn't as you'd like it."

Haywire repairs may be catch-as-catch-can, but haywire, used with imagination and daring, must be acknowledged as one of the natural resources used in "winning the west."—E.A.



Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

CONCERNING FOSTER DULLES

Paris—If President Eisenhower seriously intends to save the United States and the Western Alliance from the dangers of the dark future, he is going to have to take at least one very painful step. He is going to have to find a new Secretary of State.

This reporter would hesitate to blurt out such a home truth, if he did not have the precedent of November, 1950. The 1950 elections, as will be remembered, produced a Congress amounting to a standing vote of no confidence in Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson. Therefore, this reporter and his partner then suggested Acheson's replacement.

This suggestion gave much personal offense. Yet it was based on the most wholly impersonal reasoning. In effect, a reasonable measure of Congressional confidence is an essential working part in Secretary of State He may be energetic, intelligent and courageous, as Acheson was. But if he lacks this essential working part, he is like a piece of machinery that cannot do its job properly.

THE case of Secretary Dulles in 1957 is the obverse of the case of Secretary Acheson in 1950. His relations with Congress are at least tolerable. But he altogether lacks the confidence of the governments and peoples of the other nations of the Western Alliance.

Indeed, this is a grave understatement. The truth is that John Foster Dulles is not only heartily detested. Worse still he is passionately distrusted, in all the countries where his job requires him to represent and typify American leadership of the West.

It does not matter that Secretary Dulles has many remarkable and valuable qualities. It is not worth enquiring into the Dulles quirks which have produced the present unhappy situation, such as his habit of covering the backs of his contracts with print so fine that it cannot be read by any eye not trained at Sullivan and Cronwell. What matters is simply the hard, undoubted fact of total lack of confidence in Dulles.

EVEN more than a reasonable measure of Congressional confidence, a successful Secretary of State needs to command a reasonable measure of confidence abroad. Once again, the image of a piece of machinery lacking a vital part is directly applicable. To see how applicable one need only consider the present Soviet drive for a face-to-face dialogue with the American leadership.

As long as Secretary Dulles is at the State Department, the American government cannot so much as consider whether such a dialogue will be or will not be desirable. The subject must not be whispered about in Washington, it must not even be thought about.

For if the other Western governments even begin to suspect that Secretary Dulles is about to open a dialogue with the Soviets, they will at once conclude that Dulles intends to sell them down the river. Boiling with distrust, they will therefore hurry to Moscow to seek their own deals with the Kremlin. And thus a single personality can cause the Western Alliance to dissolve in ignominious game of "Save yourself and the devil take the hindmost."

AT THIS point, one can hear the indignant reactions of the Dulles partisans. "Why should we care? If he's good enough for us, he's good enough for those foreigners." This kind of reaction is the other side of the medal of the ever-present American desire to be liked by foreigners, which is our worst fault in the field of foreign relations. Many centuries ago, the Roman historian Tacitus gave the correct ruler:

U.S., U.K. Finally Decide To End Long Coolness in Relations

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The United States and Great Britain evidently have decided to end at last a long and dangerous lapse in Allied relations. The decision has been forced upon them by Soviet Russia's successes in the fields of diplomacy and nuclear science.

It is indicated that the conference between President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, starting in Washington Wednesday, will be only the first of a series of meetings of high Allied leaders in Washington and London. The threatening situation in the Middle East, where Russia has built up a big and patently false campaign against Turkey, naturally will be one topic for discussion.

But undoubtedly the big topic will be Russia's success in testing an intercontinental ballistic missile and launching the "Sputnik" earth satellite. System Aids Russia

Russia's success in this field has been made possible largely by its form of government.

The big strength of a totalitarian regime is that it can concentrate the whole energy of a nation upon any project it likes instead of waiting—like the democracies—for a crisis like Pearl Harbor to wake up the government and people.

Russia for years has had its scientists working together as one team on the development of nuclear weapons and of space missiles like Sputnik.

All this time, the United States and Britain have been working independently in this field.

Britain has developed its own H-bomb and is hinting at the development soon of new and potent nuclear weapons. It is making notable progress in developing atomic energy for peaceful uses.

In addition, in the United States, the Army, Navy and Air Force have been working not only independently but actually against each other in a tragic race to take the lead.

There seems hope now that all this is going to end, and that the Eisenhower-Macmillan conference will mark the beginning of the end insofar as interallied cooperation is concerned.

Closer Cooperation Urged One thing the United States has got to do is to tighten up its ties with its fellow members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Months ago, Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin started sending notes to European members of NATO, threatening them with destruction if they permitted their territory to be used for atomic weapons bases.

These countries know now that Bulganin's threat was not an empty one. They know that in the event of war between the United States and Russia they might be the first targets.

But the Allied nations are still infinitely superior in strength if they will only get together as they did when they formed the NATO Alliance in 1949 under threat of Communist aggression.

As President Eisenhower said at his dinner for Queen Elizabeth Thursday night: "We have the power. The only thing to do is to put it together."

Third Party Possible Aid to Southerners In Keeping Influence

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent

Washington—The political color of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution has been pulse-feeling in the Old Confederacy and comes up with the expected finding:

The race issue now rattling the foundations of the Democratic Party has politically isolated the Old South.

The editor, William M. Bates, finds further that there is third party talk and prospects in the Southern air.

President Eisenhower dented the Solid South in 1952 and again in 1956 but Bates reports: "There seems to be little room

in the Republican Party now for states rights' minded, Southern Democrats. The Little Rock crisis on the other hand, cannot fail to widen the deep North-South rift within the Democratic Party."

Little Room Left It seems, therefore, that there is little room in either major party now for states rights' minded Southern Democrats.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) pointed out the Democratic party situation some days ago. Douglas is of the Democratic left, a Liberal or New Deal party man, and prominent in this year's congressional effort for all-out civil rights legislation.

Douglas was asked whether the efforts of himself and other northern Democrats might not force the Southerners out to form their own party.

"I would welcome it," Douglas snapped. Some other northern Democrats are like-minded. The brake on Southern enthusiasm for a third party adventure in 1960 is the danger that Southern members of Congress might be read out of the Democratic Party and thereby lose their prime and powerful committee chairmanships. In the possession of these chairmanships lies the last substantial political power remaining to White Democrats in the Old Confederacy.

The southerners know, of course that their third party presidential nominee could not be elected by the normal process. Diversion of the electoral votes of the states of the Old Confederacy to a third party candidate might, however, prevent any other candidate from obtaining the required majority of 266 electoral votes.

The House of Representatives in that event would choose the President from among the three top winners of electoral votes. In the House each state would cast one vote. The candidate receiving 25 or more votes would become the next President. That magic figure, 25, represents a majority of one of the votes of all the states.

Election Stalemate Possible The 11 states of the Old Confederacy or the 13 states now sometimes listed as comprising the South would be a powerful bloc in such an election. They might bring an election in the House to absolute stalemate. Having brought it to stalemate, such a bloc of states might negotiate pledges and bargains vitally affecting the policies of a winner to whom they finally swung their support.

It is a tempting thing. The voice of the South can be heard no more, or faintly, in the councils of the national Democratic Party. A third party operation well-timed and expertly managed might change that to let the Southern voice be heard loud and clear.

Traffic Figures Given As Shown By Counter

Statistics from permanent automatic traffic recorders in Jackson county for September have been released by the Oregon State Highway department.

The three recorders were placed at Siskiyou on Oregon highway 66, five miles east of Ashland; Shady Cove, on Oregon highway 62, four miles south of Shady Cove; and Talent on U.S. highway 99, two miles south of Talent.

Average daily traffic for the month at Siskiyou was 1,084 vehicles; Shady Cove 1,942; and Talent 8,087.

Statewide figures showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent during last month compared to a year ago. Figures for 1956 in Jackson county were not available.

missile (or maybe even two or three of them) capable of reaching the United States, would they tip us off to that fact by shooting it at the moon?

Or would they keep it dark until they had enough guided missiles to ANNIHILATE US before we could retaliate?

THIS is the present situation: At our bases all over the world and on our naval ships that sail the seven seas we have bombers carrying nuclear bombs that can be launched against Russia at a moment's notice.

It is generally believed that these bombers are numerous enough to destroy Russia in one all-out attack.

WOULD the Russians INVITE such an attack before they had in their possession guided missiles enough to destroy US? Would they be tipping us off by shooting at the moon? It doesn't seem probable.

Editorial Comment

SAWTIMBER UP 50%

The huge increase in the volume of sawtimber in Lane county should mean much to the future economy of this area, if the allowable cut of this timber is made available for productive use.

And therein lies one of the major problems faced by the U.S. Forest Service and other agencies in management of these vast timberlands. In order to sell the amount of timber available under sustained yield management, there is urgent need for more access road funds and funds for more forest service personnel to do the job.

At the present time, nearly four-fifths of the access road construction accomplished is by private timber operators who are allowed to deduct road costs from the sale price of the timber. This materially cuts down the revenue obtained by the counties which receive 25 per cent of sales, and the federal government which gets 75 per cent on lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

A preliminary report by the U.S. Forest Service on timber in Lane county (presented to the Lane Chamber Tuesday) shows that the volume of sawtimber has increased more than 50 per cent since the previous inventory in 1942. All sawtimber, including public and private, is now estimated at 97 billion board feet compared to the previous 64 billion board feet. A total of 62 per cent of the commercial forest lands in the county are publicly owned, all but a tiny portion by the federal government. The impact of federal management on the local economy can readily be seen.

Of vital importance to future allowable cuts of timber in the forests is the fact that two-fifths of the sawtimber is in old-growth trees. This means that only slightly more than half of our forest lands are providing new growth for future cutting.

The report also notes that four-fifths of all the sawtimber volume is Douglas fir, the lumber most used in the construction industry. So with a predicted upsurge in home construction due soon it is comforting to know that here in Lane county we have far more merchantable sawtimber than we heretofore realized. Our big effort must be to get behind efforts to increase appropriations for the U.S. Forest Service so these vast forests

can produce what they are capable of producing under sustained yield management.—Eugene Register-Guard.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

The latest sensation: THE RUSSIANS MAY BE ABOUT TO SHOOT A ROCKET TO THE MOON.

An aviation publication, Aviation Daily, says reliable Washington sources expect the event to occur on Nov. 7—the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

It adds that the rocket will attempt to spray the moon's surface with red powder—forming a patch visible from the earth with telescopes.

That seems to tag it as another propaganda enterprise—designed to convince the world that Russia is invincible and so everybody better come over on Russia's side and leave the United States lonesome and alone.

The red powder stain on the moon would be visible evidence of Russia's rocket prowess.

A TOP American scientist—Dr. Allen Hynek, associate director of the Smithsonian observatory in Cambridge, Mass.—says it wouldn't be much harder to send a rocket to the moon than it was for Russia to place its earth satellite into its orbit.

He says the rocket used to launch Sputnik must have had enough energy to propel it at a speed of five miles per second and goes on to say that if two more miles per second were added it could be pushed to the moon with very little change in technique.

HITTING the moon with a Russian rocket would be a stunt that in itself wouldn't need to worry us much. The moon is a long way off, and besides it isn't supposed to be inhabited.

But let's not be scornful. If the Russian could hit the moon with a rocket carrying a cargo of red paint in its nose, it stands to reason that they might be able to hit New York or Washington with a rocket carrying an atomic warhead.

BUT let's be realistic. The big point is this: If the Russians had a guided

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1957 PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

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. 21, 1947 (Tuesday) Present efforts of administration to socialize medicine is an entering wedge for increased socializing of all government and should be resisted, Dr. James C. Hayes, Medford physician, tells Republican women.

20 YEARS AGO Oct. 21, 1937 (Thursday) "Watchful waiting" is policy adopted by authorities in search for George O. Timothy, 87, former Medford police chief, missing since Saturday. Memorial services and dedication of monument in honor of Australian shepherd dog who saved the life of Shirley Mansfield of Butte Falls will be held at 2 p.m. Sunday in the pet cemetery of the Jackson County Humane society.

30 YEARS AGO Oct. 21, 1927 (Friday) One of the most successful deer seasons in years closes, according to State Game Warden Parr of Ashland. Total of \$12,000 will be expended by E. G. Trowbridge Jr. for construction of six dwellings on West 11th st., according to building permits issued.

40 YEARS AGO Oct. 21, 1917 (Monday) County court receives agreement from forestry service for construction of the Crater Lake highway between Crater Lake national park and the west boundary of Crater lake national forest. Large audience attends opening lecture of the Chataqua health course in the Methodist church.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good. 1. After VE Day, for what purpose did the Army use the "point system"? 2. Were the "Seven Wonders of the Ancient World" all works of man? 3. Bible: Did Methuselah die within a century or 400 years after the flood? 4. Was Cassandra a famed Macedonian general, a Greek city, or an ancient propheticess? 5. Which department did Herbert Hoover head in the cabinet of Calvin Coolidge? 6. Castrated roosters are known as c-----s? 7. Who was the author of the song "I Love You Truly"? 8. Whisky is or is not, a medically approved antidote for snakebite? 9. Does the expression "to be in accord with" always imply emotional and spiritual harmony? 10. "It is good to have companions in misery"—John Gower. What is the more common version of this proverb? Answers: 1. For the priority in demobilizing men. 2. Yes. 3. No. Before the flood. 4. An ancient propheticess. 5. Department of Commerce. 6. Capons. 7. Carried Jacobs Bond. 8. Is not a medically approved antidote. 9. Yes. 10. "Misery loves company."—John Ray.