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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

Jan. 30, 1948 (Friday)

Delegates from Oregon, California and Washington councils of the international association of machinists meet at the Medford Labor Temple.

With but 70 votes cast, Gold Hill school patrons approve the school budget for the coming year.

20 YEARS AGO

Jan. 30, 1938 (Sunday)

A new President's Ball attendance record was expected to be set when final accounting is made of last night's dance here.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Snaude Pot column: "The Indians after a week of court have returned to their tepees on the Klamath reservation."

30 YEARS AGO

Jan. 30, 1928 (Monday)

After having been off the air since Friday because of the death of W. J. Virgin, KMED, the Mail Tribune, Virgin radio station, will be on the air again tomorrow night with news items from the Mail Tribune.

From Local and Personal column: "Due to rains and warm weather snow on the summit of the Siskiyou mountains was practically all gone yesterday."

40 YEARS AGO

Jan. 30, 1918 (Wednesday)

From Local and Personal column: "A letter cancellation stamp which will include the words Crater Lake, will be prepared by the postmaster general's office."

Every hotel and restaurant in Medford on Feb. 1 will inaugurate radical reforms which will help conserve meat, sugar, wheat, bread and butter.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Is the Papham International Trophy awarded in sports, opera, or science?

2. Bible: "Go to the ---, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise."

3. What constitutes the insignia of the Infantry in the U.S. Army?

4. Iron is an element or an alloy?

5. In what month will the next U.S. Congressional elections take place?

6. What university athletic teams are nicknamed "Tar Heels"?

7. The sun is about 40, 400 or 4,000 times longer than the moon?

8. Can an addressee be compelled to accept and sign for a registered letter?

9. How many in a "baker's dozen"?

10. In what profession was Clarence S. Darrow eminent?

Answers: 1. Sports. Squash rackets. 2. Ant. 3. Crossed rifles. 4. Element. 5. November. 6. North Carolina. 7. About 400. 8. No. 9. Thirteen. 10. Lawyer.

"The Public Be Damned"

We knew it all along. And often have said so. But we never expected the "Friendly S.P." and of all things its President, to admit it.

But he has. And in cold type directly from the Southern Pacific Public Relations department. Yes there it all is for those who run—because they can't take a train—may read, in cold, hard and unanswerable type.

What is? Well a number of things.

But we would place first the verification of the claim often made in this billion-dollar corporation is GREED—(plain unadulterated greed)—and that the only thing the "Friendly Southern Pacific" really is friendly to is the EXTRA buck.

And there its friendship mounts to a consuming, completely possessing passion.

IT HAS certainly never been friendly to the people of Southern Oregon where in violation of its original franchise, it abandoned all passenger service in one of the most productive and rapidly-growing sections of the state. Why?

Because it maintained it could not afford to lose \$250,000 a year in maintaining the minimum passenger service between Eugene, Oregon, and Dunsmuir, California.

Were any figures presented to sustain this claim of loss—which was only a claim—a guess—with no operative evidence to sustain it?

No. Was the request that the billion dollar corporation make the record of its net profits in this 300 mile area, freight AND passenger, public ever complied with?

No. And here, in the official report of the railroad's 1957 earnings, is the answer.

FOR what were the net profits of the SP last year? Their own figure is \$54,364,686.00. That is approximately \$4,500,000 a month, or over a million dollars a week. Not gross, that is NET. And yet in spite of their friendly feelings, and what their President calls their modern and highly "progressive" policies, they could not afford to meet their obligations as a public utility—even as a two year experiment—or satisfy the demands of approximately 250,000 people in this area, because by their own figures their total net income, after overhead and taxes, would then only be the sum of \$54,257,686.00 or approximately only \$4,230,000 a month!

IT IS plain to see from the 1957 report, however, that such a loss would bring tears of anguish to the eyes of the SP's highly regarded President, and presumably reproach, if not censure, from his Board of Directors.

For as before stated it is that EXTRA buck that the "Friendly S.P." is after, and if the people of this area or any other, who pay out millions to the SP every year in high freight charges and profits, don't like it—well they can lump it and jump in the lake as far as this mighty and multi-million dollar public utility is concerned.

This, of course, is nothing new. It has always been the SP's basic policy and promises so to continue—as long as the present management endures at least. Let the dogs bark and howl—the 100-car freight trains move on—and on! And the SP stock, unlike most railroad stocks in the present market, stands firm—or as it did yesterday, goes up steadily.

OK, IT'S nice work if you can get it. But don't rest under the delusion the SP President is satisfied with such profit. Far from it. We quote:

"The railroad made substantial savings during 1957 but not enough... the return on the railroad's net investment—less than 3 per cent—is INADEQUATE."

Well lets see 3 per cent net on say a billion dollars (the SP valuation) is \$30,000,000. An annual income of that stature may be peanuts to the "largest railroad in the United States," but it would appear we should say quite a substantial nest egg to most of the railroad's patrons.

BUT President Russell says it all only shows the crying need for higher freight and passenger rates—the "rate increases granted in 1957" he says "were too little and too late." He wants the abolishment of all regulatory bodies—including the I.C.C. and the Oregon Public Utility Commission, we assume—for they are "out of date", and finally any present laws which "keep any transportation agency from moving into another field"—such as trucks, busses, air, pipelines (oil), etc., etc.

Once more it is nice work if you can get it. And for reasons not entirely clear to this department the "Friendly S.P." not only has it, has had it for years but as far as we can make out promises—largely because of public apathy—to continue to have it indefinitely unless the people wake up and do something about it.

But even with all this prosperity the SP's chief executive is not content. The more he gets the more he wants. Even with a financial report that surpasses anything in the country for a railroad in its class in times like this, Mr. Russell deplors the fact that the 1957 net income was only ONE-CENT per share GREATER than year before the year before. As he points out it was \$6.02 the past year, and \$6.01 the year before.

WE TRUST we will be pardoned if we do not join Mr. Russell at the weeping and wailing



"DON'T SCOLD ME IN FRONT OF JOEY. HE THINKS I'M A BIG SHOT!"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

HALF WAY TO THE SUMMIT

We are now engaged, as all the world knows, in negotiating with the Russians on the question of how we can negotiate with the Russians.

This is a question which lends itself to a certain confusion, and to that confusion Mr. Hagerty in some remarks on the television program "Face the Nation" has now made a contribution.

Until Mr. Hagerty spoke it had been generally taken for granted that the President's position, as established by Secretary Dulles, is that he will not meet Mr. Khrushchev at the summit until Mr. Dulles has negotiated agreements which can be approved.

The idea was supposed to be that the President and Mr. Khrushchev would meet at the summit not to negotiate the big issues but to approve agreements on some of them which had already been negotiated.

But if Mr. Hagerty on Sunday was not talking out of turn, this is not the President's position. For if what Mr. Hagerty said is what the President means, he is "ready to meet in a summit meeting" if Mr. Dulles and the other foreign ministers can "agree on what we can discuss."

And Mr. Hagerty went on to say, according to the newspaper reports, that "they do not have to reach agreement" even, it appears, on the areas of discussion—as the President said, we would merely like to know what we would like to discuss."

THIS sounds as if the President was ready to go to the summit with nothing more agreed upon than a list of topics that the Russians and we ourselves would like to discuss. Mr. Hagerty cannot have meant that, or if he did mean it, he will soon be hearing from Mr. Dulles. For Mr. Dulles, quite rightly in my view, is not likely to let the President go to a meeting with Mr. Khrushchev until it has been certain that they can reach an acceptable agreement on something that has substance and significance.

Mr. Hagerty's off-hand remarks on the television program are not a state document for which he can be held strictly accountable. But there is a certain plausibility in thinking that he has here re-

flected, perhaps inadvertently, something like the spirit of the President's personal attitude as distinguished from the letter of the Dulles official line.

THE basic issue is whether to negotiate down below and then to meet at the summit, or to meet at the summit and then negotiate down below.

On this issue there are two schools of thought. There is what we may call the orthodox school which is represented not only by Mr. Dulles but also by Mr. Kennan, by President Heuss of Germany and by the great majority of professional diplomats and experienced observers in foreign affairs. They distrust and dislike spectacular meetings at the summit except to celebrate agreements reached quietly down below.

But there is another school, which may conceivably be the modern school, who are entitled to great respect even if one does not follow them. They hold that the only way to promote fruitful and serious negotiations down below is to give them a push from the summit. They would like, therefore, to have a meeting at the summit in the hope that it will cause substantial negotiations to begin down below.

THEIR argument, which was new to me until I heard it recently, is that in dealing with a dictatorship such as the Soviet Union, nothing can be decided except by the small oligarchy at the top. Until the leading members of this ruling oligarchy can make personal contact with the men at the top with whom they must have to negotiate, they must depend on their complicated and rather wooden bureaucracy not merely for their information on the outside world but for their understanding of what the information means. They are not satisfied with this. Therefore, they want to hear in a face to face meeting from Eisenhower personally what the American policy really is, and not to be dependent upon reports of ambassadors written, presumably, in the bureaucratic jargon and with the stereotypes of the party line.

ON THIS ground there is a case to be made for what might be described as a brief, preliminary and exploratory meeting at the summit for the purpose of initiating serious diplomatic negotiations down below.

It seems to me a strong case but not a conclusive one. For there may be ways of dealing with the central point of this argument, which has very considerable force, without the risks and disadvantages of an improvised meeting at the summit.

One of these ways might be to have Vice President Nixon visit Moscow during his promised trip to Europe this summer. That might be taken by Mr. Khrushchev as evidence that the President was willing to begin by meeting him half-way. And the Vice President might bring back with him some fresh impressions of what the Russians intend.

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HACKIES ISSUE RECEIPTS New York —P— Taxi-cab riders who need evidence to prove their income tax purposes must receive fare receipts promptly on request, the police department has reminded New York cab drivers. The department is providing special receipt forms to be used by hackies.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

S. P. Parking Moratorium

To the Editor: Several weeks ago (the precise date can be traced by the police department, because from all indications they must have had an enormous turn-over in parking violations), my wife came to town to drive me home, and parked her car on Sixth st. between Fir and Grape.

She placed enough money in the meter to allow her ample time to walk to the First National bank and return before the meter ran out. Her crossing the tracks was halted by an S.P. freight. It was a long string of cars, and slowly-manuevered and exasperating, not only for her but for a string of traffic back three or four blocks west of the tracks. I failed to count how many cars were in that jam, but I did see two police cars in the same plight.

Meanwhile, the "eager beavers" who guard the meters had a Roman holiday and parking tickets were dispensed — with the compliments of the "Friendly Southern Pacific," et al.

I know that we need an efficient city government and an alert police force, and a united front against traffic violations, but how about proclaiming a moratorium on parking violations during such acts of "Southern Pacificisms" as we often experience in Medford?

G. D. (Name on file) Medford

The Gold Hill Rhymer

To the Editor: Fear has four letters, same as love, but does not mean the same but ruins life and fame, and around the world creates war in many ways a great uproar. Today we have too much fear both near and far.

Fear keeps us worried someone may destroy us some day, but as I have always lived the next few lines I write will explain my way.

There are three words that to me have always been in their meaning a great character builder and my guide and they are Truth, Love and Honesty. To live that way there is no fear. But with some that meaning does not abound. But as I have been told the world is round, but sometimes I think it may be square.

Because for you and I so may we find little bumps we get from corners here and there, but there is Truth, Honesty and Love I have found while I have roamed this land from east to west, and some of those we really hurt and wound are many of those we may love the best. And we praise many we do not know, we may try and please the fleeting guest and at any time hit many a senseless blow to many we should love the very best.

The three words' meanings do not always abound and sometimes in this great land I wonder if we do not forget to use the meaning of these three great words we always have at hand.

When I was young and had sweethearts by the score I would in love letters rhyme about all the places that we had been and what a fine time we had of yore.

But now my age has come to fourscore and the old man lives alone and I do not do that anymore.

The meaning is in these lines as composed by: William Ross Sharp The Roamer and Rhymer Gold Hill, Gen. Del.

Today is 25th Anniversary of Hitler's Assumption of Power

By DONALD R. SHANOR United Press Correspondent

Frankfurt, Germany—P— Twenty-five years ago today dying President Paul von Hindenburg signed a proclamation appointing a new premier and condemning five million Germans to death.

It was thus — legally and bloodlessly—that Adolf Hitler took over the chancellorship and embarked on a decade of gangsterism which drenched Europe in blood.

Hitler and his lieutenants ended their rule 12 years later in the only way they admitted it could end, as corpses.

The Germans who survived crawled from the rubble in 1945 and slowly established in the western half of their country a new constitution with built-in safe-guards against another democratic suicide.

But even today they uneasily recalled the fateful proclamation a quarter of a century ago.

Didn't Trust Hitler Hindenburg disliked and distrusted Hitler and only four days earlier had declared he would never appoint "the little Austrian corporal" as chancellor.

But by Jan. 30, 1933, the 85-year-old President, apparently alarmed by rumors of a violent government coup in the making, finally agreed to accept Hitler as chancellor.

Hindenburg's advisers, led by Franz von Papen, assured him that once Hitler was in office, they could control and manipulate him.

Less than two months later, on March 23, a Nazi-packed parliament voted Hitler dictatorial powers.

Six months later, all other parties had been dissolved or banned and Germany became a totalitarian Nazi state.

Hindenburg appointed Hitler under the emergency clause of the constitution which did not require parliament's approval.

Majority Impossible The country had been run by this clause since 1930, when continued squabbling in parliament made it impossible to form any kind of majority.

But Hindenburg's choice was a popular one. More than 17 million Germans of 39 million voted Nazi in the relative-free elections Hitler called two months later. He then banned the Communists to give his party a majority. The "legal revolution" was complete.

Hitler launched a vigorous program of fulfilling his election promises. He created jobs for the country's nearly six million jobless. He began raising an army to "right the wrongs" of the Versailles Treaty. His savage persecution of the Jews was another thing he had promised the voters.

Goebbels Made Boss It was a long-term government Hindenburg wanted when he accepted Hitler, he certainly got it. Goebbels wrote in 1932 that "Once we have power, we never will give it up. They would have to carry our bodies out."

Winds Threaten Further Delay for Jupiter C. Cape Canaveral, Fla.—P— Winds up to 210 miles an hour in the upper air threatened today to delay further any efforts to launch the Army's Jupiter C satellite missile.

No other major missile launchings would be feasible, either, if the high air currents continued, and forecasters expected them to last well into Friday morning.

Exactly 12 years and 3 months after Hitler was sworn in, he was carried out as a corpse—along with Goebbels.

By then, the man who "saved" Germany from Communism had heard Soviet army gunfire in Berlin. The industry his regime had revived lay in bombed ruins throughout the country, the territory he had conquered for "Lebensraum" was recaptured, and a occupation armies held the nation.

Today, 25 years after Hitler began to shape Germany's policies, the country is split three ways, with two eastern sections under Communist German and Polish control.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

ADENAUER ON NEGOTIATIONS Bonn—In the era of the wishful-thinkers, Konrad Adenauer is the great surviving realist. Physically, he more resembles a powerful prehistoric creature, obstinately living on into an age that is not his own. His views on negotiating with the Soviets strike the same note as his appearance.

"As I made clear at the NATO meeting in Paris," he told me, "I believe in East-West negotiations. Some day there must be a world settlement, and it must be reached by negotiation. But I do not believe that the Western nations can negotiate successfully with the Soviets unless three essential conditions have been fully met."

Speaking with a grim finality that admitted no argument, raising a bony forefinger to emphasize each successive point, the Chancellor ticked off his three conditions. First, "The West must be absolutely united, and I do not think full Western unity has yet been restored."

Second, "The Western powers must be strong, for the Soviets only respect strength and hold weakness in perfect contempt."

And third and finally—and at this point in the list there was a flash of the amusement of a wise old man at the habitual follies of humanity—"There is no use negotiating for the mere sake of hearing yourself talk. We must first agree very clearly about the practical objectives of our negotiations. Obviously, the most important of all objectives is controlled disarmament."

"BUT controlled disarmament can only come by stages, and we must also agree among ourselves about the character of the stages. Furthermore, we must accept no false substitutes for real controlled disarmament, such as the so-called Rapacki Plan. The Plan would do no good, and it will do no good to talk about it, either."

It is always a curious experience to be received by Adenauer. His office is huge, airy, heavily humidified (to prevent bronchial attacks) and so full of flowers that it smells like a greenhouse. But this enormous, sunny space always seems to be entirely filled, as it were, by the single figure of the still-erect old man saying his say with mingled scorn and firmness.

In the present instance, he had sat through a long, successful foreign affairs debate in the Bundestag until two in the morning. But an experience that would have exhausted many younger men only seemed to have made Adenauer rather more firm and considerably more scornful.

He was quite openly scornful, in particular, of the follies of the last few years that have led to the present difficult pass in the affairs of the Western Alliance. Again he ticked them off, one by one, beginning with "disarmament" which gave the Soviets

the impression "that even the United States might be seeking appeasement—real music in the Kremlin's ears."

INCREDIBLE disregard of the intelligence concerning Soviet rocket developments; decreasing unity among the NATO nations; mistakes in last year's disarmament negotiations—all the obvious items were listed. The overall result, remarked the Chancellor, was something very like general demoralization of the Western Allies. But now, he added, in the era of the post-Sputnik awakening, efforts were being made to correct the worst of these follies of omission and commission.

"Therefore," he added, "we may again hope that the conditions of successful negotiation will eventually be fulfilled. But there is much yet to be done."

The first thing to be done, according to the Chancellor, is to complete the restoration of Western unity—and here he had much to say about many currently controversial points, such as the British attempt to reduce their ground forces in NATO. Unity was indeed the leitmotif of the whole conversation, reappearing again and again as "the key requirement."

FOR instance, the idea of a bi-lateral dialogue between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. did not evoke much enthusiasm from the Chancellor. He admitted that Nikita Khrushchev's repeated invitations to such a dialogue might betoken a desire to talk serious business. "But it would disunite the West." All the easy ways out were ruthlessly rejected, in fact, and the absolute importance of Western unity, strength and clear-headedness was ruthlessly insisted upon.

"The West must put its own house in order," the Chancellor summed up. "Then and only then can we carry on these negotiations everyone desires with the Soviets, whose house is not altogether in order either."

Here, embedded in this sternly un-wishful analysis, is the grain of hope offered for the future. Great forces of change were more and more visibly at work in Soviet society. So if the Western nations maintained their common front and did not slacken their efforts, they would be rewarded in the end "with the true settlement, just to all, that we all desire."

And so it ended, this experience which was not only curious but also highly tonic; for it is highly tonic nowadays to hear a Western leader talking no nonsense, making no cheap promises, and insisting that great efforts are the price that must be paid for any great success.

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When You Need Extra Chairs... We have 25 folding chairs we will be glad to loan for any occasion. There is no charge, and we ask only that you pick them up and return them. DAY OR NIGHT - PHONE SP 2-8030 Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Frank Morgan - Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS