

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 33 North Fir St. Ph. SP 2-6141

HERB GREY, Advertising Manager; GERALD LATHAM, Business Mgr.; ERIC ALLEN, Jr., Managing Editor; EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor; HARRY CHIPMAN, Tel. Editor; RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor; OLIVE STARCHER, Society Editor; DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

An Independent Newspaper Entered as second class matter at Medford Oregon under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Mail—In Advance: Copy 10c. Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00

By Carrier—In Advance—Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent, and on motor routes: Daily and Sunday—1 year \$18.00

Official Paper of City of Medford Official Paper of Jackson County

Advertising Representative: WEST HOLIDAY CO., INC., Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B. C.

NEWSPAPER 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 Feb. 19, 1948 (Thursday)

Medford irrigation district schedules election March 19 to authorize issuance of \$265,000 in bonds, board of directors announced.

O. H. Bengtson, Medford attorney who has served two terms in the Oregon house of representatives, announces he will be a candidate for election to the senate.

20 YEARS AGO Feb. 19, 1938 (Sunday)

One of the modern fly and insect proof type privies constructed by the Works Progress administration is now on display at Economy Lumber company.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "Several Sisters of the Skillet met Wednesday p.m. and compared notes on how to make pancakes less deadly."

30 YEARS AGO Feb. 19, 1928 (Sunday)

Ten tons and 360 pounds of Tuscan cling peaches harvested on the Spring Bank orchard southeast of Talent.

Reports on the progress of the highway clean-up and beautification program in Jackson county discussed at the local garden club meeting.

40 YEARS AGO Feb. 19, 1918 (Tuesday)

Dog given as cause of accident which resulted in overturned auto and six Medford men being injured.

From local and personal column: "Medford mining men are eagerly watching developments at the Grey Eagle mine at Happy Camp, Calif."

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Name the months which have only 30 days.

2. Bible: Does the Apocrypha exist in any Hebrew Bible?

3. In which war was the Battle of Mobile Bay fought?

4. What is the scientific name of that branch of human knowledge which treats of the aquatic gill-bearing vertebrates?

5. Which country is sometimes referred to as "The Land of Regrets"?

6. In leukemia do the red or the white, blood corpuscles multiply with deadly swiftness?

7. If a plastic surgeon did some rhinoplasty on his patient, on what part of the patient's face would he concentrate his work?

8. In which war did the "Minute Men" participate against the English?

9. Is the appendix of a book in the back, or the front?

10. Is Lisbon the capital or largest city in Spain?

Answers: 1. April, June, September and November. 2. No. 3. Civil War (Aug. 1864).

4. Ichthyology. 5. India. 6. White. 7. Nose. 8. American Revolution. 9. In the back of a book. 10. No. (It is the capital of Portugal.)

How Much "Wilderness"?

What is a "wilderness"?

Once upon a time—and not too long ago at that—there wasn't "a" wilderness, there was "the" wilderness, that vast expanse of uninhabited country which lay to the west, a continuing challenge to the pioneer, the homesteader, the trapper.

Today, of course, "the" wilderness no longer remains. But in the big spaces of our western states, in particular, and to a lesser extent in some of the mountainous states of the east, wildernesses still survive.

There are many people who believe much of them should be preserved. In this feeling we join.

WHY?

Anyone who has been in the wilderness, who has felt the closeness to nature, and sampled its rewards, can tell why. It is a feeling which can be duplicated in no other way, and it is a feeling which "belongs" in the life of America, in its heritage of wilderness life, from the first colonies on the Atlantic up to the recent past.

Our youngsters should be able to see samples of unspoiled wilderness, and people generally should, in these days of increased time off from the job, have available what is probably the most wholesome form of recreation.

THE so-called "wilderness principle"—that of preserving areas in a state of nature—is well established in the thinking of foresters generally. It is exemplified in the National Park Service's rules and regulations and aims, and the Forest Service also acknowledges it as one of the valid uses of land in a multiple-use program.

Even the big associations of lumbermen acknowledge the principle, although one is sometimes tempted to suspect that this acknowledgement is more lip service than it is genuine agreement. This suspicion arises from pressures to cut timber in the Olympic National Park, for example.

But whether this acknowledgement is genuine and whole-hearted or not, it is a matter of record. The difficulty is one of degree, not of the principle itself.

The organized lumbermen believe the multiple-use theory should be applied in such a manner that a bare minimum of wilderness area should be provided, and that only in areas which are not readily susceptible to harvesting timber.

ON THE other end of the argument are the outdoorsmen and ardent conservationists who believe that a number of big tracts of wilderness should be preserved intact for their unquestioned values to us and to our posterity.

The ideal solution, as in most such disputed cases, probably lies in a compromise somewhere between the two extreme positions.

We envision something not too far distant from the present system, under which the wilderness idea is being carried on, but with some definite added "rules of the road" for the future.

FOR instance, we believe the national parks are now doing an outstanding job of preserving, as much as can be with heavy public visitation, the most beautiful and important natural scenic landmarks of this nation. Additions to the national park system could well be made to preserve such outstanding attractions in perpetuity for their owners, the people of the United States.

Then there are other areas (and the high Cascade country has a number of them) where wild scenery and mountains should be preserved as they are—as wildernesses, where only those who are willing to hike in, and who agree to do nothing to mar their natural beauty, could reap the rewards the wild areas have to offer.

Beyond this, we believe the Forest Service, the state park commissions and other agencies, are doing the best they can to provide outdoor recreation areas—not on the "wild" levels, but on the "outdoor" level, where people with automobiles can sample the outdoor life.

FOR while wilderness areas are important to our heritage, and to the well-being of some people, it is even more important to provide for the far more numerous people who have neither the time, the money nor the inclination to carry their gear on their backs for miles, and then sleep under the stars.

The park service recently declared:

"There is no time to lose if the people of the states and nation are to retain seashores and mountains, forests, rivers and lakes for their own refreshment and enjoyment. The good use of leisure—use that will strengthen the moral fibre of America—is a responsibility of every level of government."

THIS is no more than the truth, as anyone who has inspected America's outdoor recreational facilities—more crowded each year than the last—can testify.

Pressures to despoil the true wilderness are growing, and will continue to grow. And they must be resisted. The time is now.

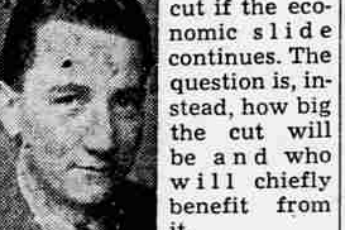
But at the same time, equally important—perhaps even more so—is the provision of areas where the "average" American can go for a smell of the tall evergreens, for a glimpse of clear, running water, for the taste of food cooked over a fire, and for the refreshment of the spirit which only the clean outdoors can bring so well.



"I'M ONLY FIVE YEARS OLD, AND I'VE WORN OUT ELEVENTEEN BABY-SITTERS ALREADY!"

Tax Cut Coming

Washington—The question is no longer whether there will be a big administration-sponsored tax cut if the economic slide continues.



ANDERSON is the key figure in the group, since he will have the last word with the President, who has great confidence in him. Anderson is a conservative man, and the prospect of presiding over a record-breaking deficit is certainly abhorrent to him.

He is also known to believe that, if the thing is to be done at all, it must be done in a big way. It is no use using a "little needle" (to borrow the President's phrase) on the economy—a big, horse serum size needle is required.

THE Democrats show signs of jumping the gun on the Administration with a tax cut of their own. But they may hesitate to do so, since the size of the ensuing deficit could then be blamed on their "fiscal irresponsibility."

ANY tax cut at all will certainly mean a big deficit. The present forecast of a balanced budget is based on such shaky assumptions as a continuing rise in national income.

A BIG tax cut very definitely falls into the category of what will be done if the need arises. As to the timing and form of such a tax cut, the President will rely on the advice of a sort of informal counterpart of the National Security Council.

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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.

Some Questions Asked

To the Editor: I have been reading the letters to the Editor until I thought I might get my grouch cured by getting the low down on things I've been told. I live in a rural school district, where most of the land is either O & C or National Forest, and taxes seem a little high!!!

Now I understand the revenue from timber sales offsets the taxes and the money is spread over the whole county. I have been told the land being put into tree farms is practically off the tax rolls, to be made up when the timber is sold.

If all this happens to be so, I wonder if that could be the reason the stump pullers are scratching themselves where they don't itch about tax paying time, and wondering what is coming next.

J. R. Hoffman, Box 12, Star Route, Applegate.

An Answer To Mrs. Pollard

To the Editor: The following is an open letter to Mrs. Louise Pollard of South Stage rd., Jacksonville, and I desire it be published for the benefit of all concerned:

My Dear Mrs. Pollard: I have read your very interesting letter in the Medford Mail Tribune for February 13. I am wondering if you have ever caught an animal of any kind. And if you have found a method of catching an animal painlessly or putting it to death instantly.

As to your statement that days and even weeks go by before the trapper returns to his traps, I personally have never known a case of a trapper who did as you say they do. I'll grant that there are isolated cases of this sort.

Then another thing, how do you and others who propose this bill you mention in your letter propose to enforce this proposed law? If you found an animal in a trap would you know how long it had been there? Or would you expect the trapper to camp alongside the trap?

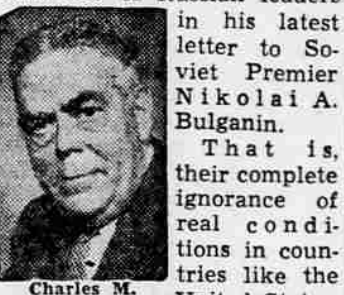
I repeat, I am very much interested in your solution. Also, would you advocate a law be enacted proposing that coyotes, bobcats, bear, and other of the predatory types not be trapped or killed? If a bill is enacted, such as you advocate in your communication in the Tribune, would it not be advisable to cover with the same bill, a requirement that the same provisions apply to hunters?

I'm STILL very much interested in your comments and those of others. Floyd R. McCabe, Mt. Pitt Star Route, Butte Falls, Oregon.

Ike Pinpoints Weakness of Red Leaders in Letter To Bulganin

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

President Eisenhower has pinpointed a fundamental weakness of Russian leaders



in his latest letter to Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin.

That is, their complete ignorance of real conditions in countries like the United States.

There was a decided change of tone in Eisenhower's letter, latest in a series of exchanges which Bulganin started last Dec. 10 on holding a "summit" conference on world issues.

Eisenhower retorted sharply to charges made by such men as Bulganin and Communist Party Leader Nikita S. Khrushchev that "the United States is a nation ruled by aggressive, war-minded imperialists."

He expressed amazement that such allegations were made by Soviet leaders "who have never even been near this country."

If there are Americans who, as the Russians charge, are calling for a "preventive" war and conducting "unrestrained" war propaganda, the President said, he does not know them.

Ignorant of Conditions "It is possible that Soviet leadership feels it necessary

to deliberately misrepresent the American viewpoint," Eisenhower continued. "Possibly also these misrepresentations constitute blind adherence to what was one of the early tenets of orthodox Communism—namely, that capitalistic societies are by their very nature warlike."

Of course, there are Soviet propagandists who do deliberately distort conditions. Of course, it is true also that men like Bulganin and Khrushchev do blindly adhere to Communist doctrine.

But behind this lies the fact that Bulganin, Khrushchev and many other high Soviet leaders are essentially ignorant men as regards world conditions.

They make use of the "big lie" technique as a matter of policy. But, like Adolf Hitler and other fanatics, they believe their big lies themselves.

Josef Stalin spent nearly all his life isolated in Russia. He had no conception of the way of life in advanced free countries.

Bulganin and Khrushchev have made some tours to foreign countries, mostly the backward ones of Southeast Asia.

Did Make Visit They did, however, make a visit to Great Britain, and they must have been bug-eyed at the contrast between conditions there and in Russia.

It is necessary to remember that Bulganin and Khrushchev

derive their conception of conditions in western countries from fellow-Communists—Communist news dispatches, from Communist diplomats, and from Communist administrative officials who if they knew the truth would not venture to report it.

They are ignorant men and blind men, and if they want to keep their places in Communist leadership, they must remain ignorant and blind.

Soviet leaders found out soon after the end of World War II how dangerous a little knowledge of world realities could be. Russian troops who occupied foreign countries were amazed to find out how much better the average man fared in them than people did in the Communist paradise.

It soon became necessary to restrict contact between the soldiers and the people of the occupied countries. Russia itself is still a vast prison camp, from which it may mean death to try to escape. And men like Bulganin and Khrushchev are prisoners too.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Glimpse of the future note: Representative Kenneth Keating of New York says in a radio interview that the nation that wins control of the moon will be able to control the earth.

He adds: "The Russians have already said they are out to beat this country to the moon... It is fantastic, but not impossible, that America may someday face an interplanetary war."

QUESTION: Who is this Congressman Keating from the state of New York?

That is interesting because what is said nearly always depends on the kind of man who says it.

KEATING sounds like a screwball, but his record doesn't indicate it.

He is 58 years old. He is a graduate of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and did post-graduate work at the University of Rochester. He is an attorney, with a law degree from Harvard law school.

He went into the army in World War I as a sergeant and came out with a commission. He entered World War II as a colonel and came out a brigadier general. He has more decorations than there is room to print here.

In the congress, he is a member of the house committee on the judiciary. His record sounds like that of a solid citizen. So his opinions are at least worth considering.

AFTER all— Is the idea of interplanetary war any more fantastic NOW than the idea of air warfare would have been say a couple of centuries ago?

And— Was the idea of air war any more fantastic than the BOW AND ARROW when the bow and arrow came into warfare? We must remember that before the bow and arrow your enemy had to get CLOSE TO YOU before he could strike you down. With the bow and arrow, he could STRIKE YOU DOWN FROM A DISTANCE.

He could launch his arrow at you from the cover of a thicket, and you'd never know what it was that hit you. In its day, that must have been a terrifying thing.

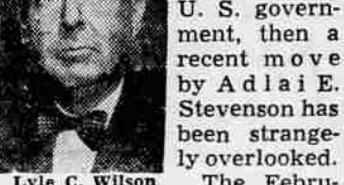
BUT— The world survived. It survived gun powder when gunpowder came along. Taking everything into consideration, it's a better world now than before the bow and arrow.

SO— Let's not go jump in the lake. Let's do our jobs from day to day, making a living for ourselves and our families to the best of our ability and contributing as much as we can to the progress of our communities, our states and our nation.

Adlai Joins Council Of Atlantic Union Without Fanfare

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent

Washington—If it is news when a great public figure joins an organization dedicated to alter substantially the sovereign status of the U. S. government, then a recent move by Adlai E. Stevenson has been strangely overlooked.



The February edition of "Freedom & Union" states that Stevenson recently became a member of the Council of the Atlantic Union committee.

"Governor Stevenson made no statement in joining the council," the magazine comments editorially, "letting his action speak for itself. It does, indeed, and it speaks volumes—both as regards the rising start of Atlantic Union and the courageous statesmanship for which so many have so long admired the Democratic party's candidate for president in 1952 and 1956."

"Freedom & Union" is the spokesman for the Atlantic Union committee. In its simplest terms, the committee seeks to merge the free nations of the West in a federal union to be known as the United States of the Atlantic. All hands would become citizens.

These citizens of a new federal union would be Atlantians, in the terminology of the Atlantic Union. There is much more prestige and political pomph than this idea than may be suspected by the average American.

That individual goes his way, perhaps, unsuspecting that he may one day— not soon—discover to his pleasure or to his dismay that he no longer is merely an American, but an Atlantian, to boot.

Twenty seven members of the U.S. Senate sponsored in 1951 a resolution calling for a conference of the Atlantic powers to move toward a political and economic union within the framework of the United Nations. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) introduced the resolution.

It may be significant that nearly one third of the Senate membership would make Atlantians of Americans which would only seven of the 435 members of the House of Representatives chose to sponsor such a resolution.

Truman Passes On Nov. 4, 1951, Atlantic Union's first national congress met in Memphis, Tenn. It urged President Truman to summon a conference of the

Atlantic powers to explore plans for federation. Truman didn't do it.

"Freedom & Union" states that the U.S. of the Atlantic should be set up under a constitution which would continue and guarantee the U.S. Bill of Rights; give the federated states free government in those fields where they agreed this would best advance individual freedom; provide that this government shall be elected by, be responsible to, and operate on, the citizens of the federated states and be federally balanced in its representation of them.

The ultimate objective would be to bring all other nations peacefully into the super state until it became a free world republic.

A Stevenson or a Kefauver in the White House might move such a project along considerably.

Ballot Title Given Legislative Bill

Salem—An initiative petition enabling teachers to serve in the state Legislature received a ballot title from the attorney general Tuesday.

Purpose of the initiative would be to "amend the Oregon constitution to permit employees or members of a school board or the Board of Higher Education to serve as members of the Legislature."

Cecil Posey, Oregon Education Association official, filed for the initiative.

Judge Appointees To Face Election

Salem—A county judge who has been appointed to fill a vacancy must stand for election at the next general election, Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton said today.

Thornton said there was no authority for a judge to be elected to fill the unexpired term where a vacancy occurs in the office of judge of a court.

If elected, the appointee will serve for a full six-year term, Thornton said.



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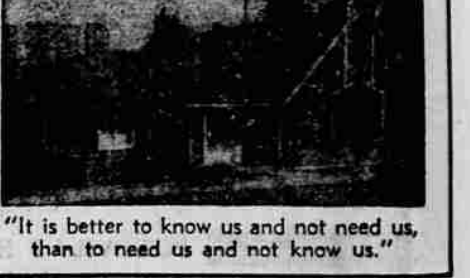


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"It is better to know us and not need us, than to need us and not know us."

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

THE PARIS SUBWAY, called the "Metro," doesn't carry as many passengers each day as its counterpart in New York, but has several features worthy of comment. It has "first" and "second" class compartments, first costing a penny or two more and being equipped with cushioned seats. There also are special seats on every train for invalids and ladies expecting bundles from heaven—a fine idea that managers of American urban rail systems well might borrow.

Another excellent feature of the Paris "Metro" prevents passengers from holding up a train by trying to pry open half-closed doors. As it enters the station, gates automatically shut at all entrances to the platform, so that only passengers already on the platform can climb aboard. As the train pulls out, the entrance gates open again on now-empty platforms. Clever, these Parisians, n'est-ce pas?

Ollie James knows a proud citizen who can trace his ancestry back to the Boston Tea Party and its jettisoned bags. His great-grandmother was the last one thrown overboard.

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The Village DAIRY-SMITH at Genesee All our milk is from cows