

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

April 11, 1948 (Sunday)
Vacating papers were filed last week for the township of Mountain View, near Eagle Point in Jackson county.

20 YEARS AGO

April 11, 1938 (Monday)
The petition of a Gold Hill orchardist was upheld for a foreclosure under the Frazier-Lemke act.

30 YEARS AGO

April 11, 1928 (Wednesday)
Regular meeting of the state game commission was held in Ashland this morning. It was the first meeting of its kind to be held in Southern Oregon.

40 YEARS AGO

April 11, 1918 (Thursday)
B. G. Harding of Medford, recently resigned his position as principal of the Rogue River high school and left last week for Washington, D. C., where he has accepted a position in the war department.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. The name of which month, when spelled backward, is the name of a vegetable?
2. Bible: How many sons did Jacob have?
3. Rip van Winkle went to sleep for 20 years in the Adirondacks, Great Smokies, Catskills or Blue Ridge mountains?
4. Name the Revolutionary War hero who is noted for these immortal words: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."
5. Which of the following are not citrus fruits—lemons, oranges, pineapples, grapefruit?
6. Who was the noted evangelist who was once a big league ball player?
7. Who was President of the Southern Confederacy during the War between the states?
8. There are three states in the Union whose names contain only four letters; can you name them?
9. Does the Bill of Rights consist of the first five, ten, or fifteen amendments to the U. S. Constitution?
10. Which great pitcher had a maimed hand, to which many persons attribute his pitching skill?
Answers: 1. May. 2. Twelve. 3. Catskills. 4. Nathan Hale. 5. Pineapples. 6. Billy Sunday. 7. Jefferson Davis. 8. Iowa, Ohio and Utah. 9. Ten. 10. Mordecai "Three Finger" Brown (Chicago Cubs).

Breakthrough Nearing

The casual newspaper reader can be forgiven if he is somewhat confused over the progress of research about cancer.

With increasing frequency, new developments are reported. This results from two factors—better reporting and more research.

And the stories seem to have little relationship with one another, other than the fact that they all report on efforts to solve the terrifying riddle of cancer. But many scientists are working on the riddle, and they are using different approaches, any one of which may be productive.

THIS much is certain:

Sooner or later, in one or more laboratories, a scientist or scientists are going to come up with one or more answers which will place cancer on the "conquered" list, along with smallpox, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, and the dozen or more dread diseases which now are either vanished or of much less consequence than they once were.

This may happen next week, or it may take another decade of labor. But it is going to happen.

MEANWHILE, what do we, as ordinary citizens and non-medical laymen, do?

We inform ourselves as much as possible about the signs and symptoms, we consult with our physicians, both on a regular basis and when we have some suspicious symptom (it is a fact that much cancer can be cured NOW if caught early.)

And, not least important, we see that cancer research is continued, through our donations to the American Cancer Society, which is financing much of the work which, sooner or later, will end cancer as a threat to human life and health.—E.A.

Students Who Smoke

The Medford Hi-Times, the newspaper published at Medford High school, has some harsh words to say in its current issue about students who smoke.

An editorial reported: "An average of 24 to 30 students gather in back of the Oakdale market before, after, and during school to smoke. These students are not only a disgrace to our alma mater, and are ruining their own reputations, but they may force school officials to enforce rigid rulings upon all students."

These are pretty strong words for a student editor to voice about other students. But it is no more than the truth.

LAWs—both state and city—prohibit minors from smoking, and prohibit anyone from selling cigarettes to minors.

(Incidentally, they're tough laws, too. They'd make interesting reading for police officials and the district attorney, to find out what penalties they risk by not enforcing them. A minor under the city ordinance is a person under 21; under the state law, 18.)

But as a practical matter, they are hard to enforce. For one thing, cigarettes are obtainable almost everywhere through machines—and you can't police machines all day long, nor can you prosecute them.

Also, police officers have been reluctant to enforce the no-smoking laws for minors because it seems, somehow, a relatively trivial offense.

BUT is it trivial? The law is, after all, the law.

And like all laws we feel should be enforced, at least in token, or repealed or amended. Why clutter up the books with statutes that no one pays any attention to?

Up in Albany, not long ago, the police department tried an experiment. The Albany Democrat-Herald reported:

"Agreeing that an unenforceable or unpopular ordinance should be repealed, the police undertook to find out just how unenforceable or unpopular the long dormant local anti-smoking ordinance was, and they proceeded to enforce it. Surprisingly, they found it to be both enforceable and not very unpopular. In fact, the repeal movement they expected to spark did not develop. So now the ordinance remains unscathed. The minimum age limit for legal smokers may be lowered to 18 years, but there is no talk of repeal."

WHICH brings us back to Medford, and the problem with high school students, who are subject to the flat rule: "Smoking . . . within three blocks of the school grounds is positively prohibited. Students failing to follow the above rules will be dropped from school."

And, according to the Hi-Times, if it doesn't stop, all students may lose their so-called off-campus privileges, and be required to remain on the school grounds during school hours.

The editor of the school paper is understandably irritated that a few students would thus threaten the privileges of all.

IT CAN be stated, flatly, that cigarette smoking never did anyone any real good. To the addict, it is both a pleasure and a curse—and an expensive one, at that. On top of that is the suspicion that it may increase susceptibility to lung cancer. To the non-smoker, it is an unpleasant nuisance.

And believe us, boys and girls, it is one heck of a lot easier never to start than it is to quit once you have the habit. We know of no inveterate smoker (including ourself) who would not give his eye-teeth to be able to shake the habit.

Minors who smoke, in short, are (as the Hi-Times said) damaging their own reputations, they are doing themselves possible physical damage, they are doing an injustice to their fellow students, and they are breaking the law.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"SEE? SEE HOW FLAT THEY ARE?"

Nuclear Test Ban Exchanges Top Foreign News During Week

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent

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

President Eisenhower told Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev this week that the best way to stop tests of nuclear weapons would be to establish an inspection system which would prevent cheating.

Eisenhower was replying to a letter in which Khrushchev last week asked the United States to follow Russia's lead in suspending tests.

The President made no attempt to hide his belief that the Russian action was fraudulent.

"It seems peculiar," he said, "that the Soviet Union, having just concluded a series of tests of unprecedented intensity, should now, in both headlines, say that it will not test again, but adds, in small type, that it may test again if the United States carries out its 'already long-announced and now imminent series of tests.'"

Returning to Moscow from a trip to Communist Hungary, Khrushchev said in a speech that the results of his visit were "simply outstanding."

He had gone to Hungary, apparently, to strengthen the regime of Janos Kadar, the Hungarian Communist leader, and puppet Premier Ferenc

Muennich. Dispatches from Budapest indicated, however, that the visit was something less than a sensational success.

The workers who were herded to listen to Khrushchev's speeches in industrial towns were cold. Some of them walked out on him.

Khrushchev also committed a blunder. He said Hungary could not depend on Russia to intervene if another revolt broke out. Apparently Hungarian and other satellite leaders feared the statement might give encouragement to their restive workers. So, in another speech, Khrushchev said that "bourgeois journalists" had twisted his speech. Russia would intervene if necessary, he said.

Cuban Rebel Fidel Castro declared "all-out" war against President Fulgencio Batista, including a nationwide general strike.

There were many violent incidents in Havana, the capital, including bombings and gunfire. Electric power was cut off by saboteurs in part of the city. More than 30 rebels were reported killed in the capital area.

But it was far from "all-out war." The general strike failed to materialize, despite Castro's threats that workers who failed to take part in it would be shot and that buses would be bombed.

The situation was explosive. But Batista's strength lay in his control of the armed forces, including the national police.

A United States-British attempt to negotiate a settlement of a serious dispute between France and its former protectorate of Tunisia seemed to be at the point of failure.

The dispute arose from the French air force bombing of a Tunisian border village from which Algerian rebel gunners had fired persistently at French planes.

France asked establishment of neutral control of the Tunisian-Algerian frontier to prevent the Algerian rebels and weapons convoys from using Tunisia as a basis for their operations.

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 initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Why Lakes Closed

To the Editor: We are obliged to inform the public that the privileges hitherto extended to them at Squaw Lake will have to be denied them this coming season or until some workable plan with the state can be put into effect.

For ten years we have kept the lakes open at personal sacrifice and financial loss. While other enterprises have been subsidized at public expense we have been subjected to the bite of inflation, and legislation which makes the program we have tried to follow impossible.

Fishing must be suspended until a natural propagation brings the lakes back to normal. In the meantime we shall continue to welcome by pre-arrangement, free of charge, chaperoned school groups, Boy or Girl scouts, Sunday school classes, and such organizations.

We wish to use this means of expressing our appreciation to the many kindly souls who have co-operated with us in our efforts to maintain a clean, safe, and decent recreation spot at a cost that could be met by anyone. We very much regret that we are forced to post "No Trespassing" notices upon the entrances to the property. Some of the blame for this action must in fairness be laid at the feet of those of our patrons who made our work unnecessarily hard by throwing their refuse behind bushes or into the lake instead of into the trash cans provided, by continuing to bring liquor knowing it to be against the regulations, by leaving blazing camp fires for us to extinguish.

It wouldn't have been so bad to get out in the middle of the night to tow stalled vehicles hither and yon if one could be sure of a murmur of thanks, let alone more substantial pay. What do you think ought to be done about those who pay to camp one night and have such a good time they stay another without paying?

Maybe it wasn't even being kind to the two Jacksonville boys to overlook their theft of a little green flatfish from the store in exchange for our courtesies. Maybe the public really won't care very much if the lakes are closed. If that be the case that is the way it will be. If you really want to come back tell the State Game Commission about it and arrangements can be made. It is up to you.

Bert Harr
Christine Harr
Box 77, Copper Rd.
Jacksonville Ore.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

A question: Did you find any enlightenment in the long-awaited March figures on employment and unemployment that were announced by the commerce and labor departments of the federal government the other day?

If you did, you're good. FOR example: The report started off by stating that unemployment rose by 25,000 in March. This rise, it went on to say, took the unemployed to a total of 5,198,000—the highest figure in 16½ years.

BUT—The report went on to state—There was a RISE IN EMPLOYMENT in March of 323,000, bringing the total of those AT WORK to 62,311,000—approximately the same number of people who were at work in March, 1957—before anybody had discovered that a recession was in the offing.

THE report went on to say: "The March unemployment figure rose 25,000 to 5,198,000. The February figure was 5,173,000. Employment increased by 323,000—from 61,988,000 in February to 62,311,000 in March.

That is to say: Between February and March 25,000 people GOT jobs.

But—In this same period 323,000 people GOT jobs.

WHAT'S it all about? I wouldn't know. But I think a lot depends on whether your SELF-INTEREST inclines you to look at the doughnut or at the hole.

If you are an office-holding or office-seeking Republican, hoping that your crowd will go on sitting in the driver's seat and running the business, you will LOOK AT THE DOUGHNUT. Not only will you look at it. You will point to it with pride, insisting that everything will turn out all right if nobody rocks the boat.

If you are an office-holding or office-seeking Democrat, hoping to throw the ins out and take over in your own right, you will be apt to LOOK AT THE HOLE, insisting that things are in a bad way and certain to get worse as the present ins are bossing the job.

That's about the long and the short of it.

Depression-Wise Citizens Discount Ike's 'Buy' Advice

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent

Washington—President Eisenhower's summons to the public to buy, buy, buy will not convince those depression-wise citizens who have cause to suspect that something good may be happening to their dollars.

That something good, of course, would be an end to the inflationary shrinking of the value of those dollars. Something better would be a start back on the long road toward the dollar value of 20 or, even 10 years ago.

The penny-pinching man of a saving disposition and his accumulated dollars have been having a tough time. He and his money have been eaten up over the years by the galloping inflation.

The dollar has skidded in value since 1939 from 100 cents to 49 and none can say for sure that it will be worth a nickel 20 years from now. The dollar accumulated inflationary gas pains through the boom times of the 1920s.

These pains were relieved, finally, by the calamity of depression.

If that cycle is to be repeated it behooves the depression-wise citizen to consider carefully before he goes off today on a buying spurge as suggested by the President. If a depression really is on, then the citizen can expect to get next week, next month or next year more for his banked dollar than he could get today.

Except as a statistical or bookkeeping device, the 100 cents value attributed to the 1939 dollar is strictly phony. The 1939 dollar is used, merely, as a standard for comparison of the value of the dollar in subsequent years. The standard once was the 1913 dollar, or thereabouts.

New Standard Set
So many things happened to the dollar during World War I, in the 1920s and 1930s, however, that a new standard had to be set to keep the current purchasing power value of the dollar from being wholly ridiculous.

If the inflationary destruction of the U. S. dollar continues at the present rate it shortly will be necessary to establish a new standard of comparison whereby, presto, the 1958 dollar arbitrarily could be assigned a value of 100 cents and subsequent dollars be measured against it.

Citizens with money in the bank would be sorry, then, that they had not followed Eisenhower's April, 1958, advice to spend their money—while it still would buy something.

The citizens were having dollar trouble 25 years ago, but of another kind. The dollar was too dear, would purchase too much and too few persons had either dollars or jobs. That was in April, 1933.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was fresh in the White House with a program of government economy which was to make things better by cutting federal spending by 25 per cent.

Economy, however, was not easily achieved nor did it obtain desired results quickly. FDR took another track.

On April 19, 1933, he took the United States off the gold standard. A week later the Senate approved FDR's plan to devalue the dollar in terms of gold. That was part of an inflationary amendment to the pending farm relief bill which also authorized \$3 billion in bogus printing press money. The inflationary measure became a law on May 12, 1933, and the dollar has never been the same.

Mid-East Instability Discussed by Babson

By ROGER W. BABSON
Babson Park, Mass.—Usually I do not comment at length on foreign affairs.

However, recent developments in the Middle East could have far-reaching effects upon U. S. business. I think, therefore, I think readers may be helped by my reaction to these happenings.



Roger W. Babson

The formation of the United Arab Republic, consisting of Egypt, Syria and, eventually, Yemen, is a feather in the cap of President Nasser of Egypt. It will enhance his bargaining power with both East and West. The new Republic is born of the traditional Arab hostility to the State of Israel and of Nasser's fear of the power of the feudal Arab kings of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan.

This new Union means that Nasser may have nearly absolute power over both Egypt and Syria and perhaps over Yemen as well. It means that he can exercise a greater control over shipments of oil and other goods through the Suez Canal and that he can stop, at will if it becomes desirable, the flow of oil through Syrian pipelines to the West.

Many observers believe Nasser's dream is to create a united Arab empire. To do this, the Egyptian leader must break the power of the feudal Arab kings. Nasser is still a popular figure in the Arab world. He has tangled with Israel, Great Britain and France and come out fairly well. Although he has not been able to better the lot of the average Egyptian, he has captured the imagination of the masses. It is just possible that he may break the power of the Arab kings and effect, for a time at least, a single federation of all the Arab states. This would be due to their common interests in oil and their common fear of the State of Israel.

However, for the moment, Nasser's dreams of an oil empire.

Some people their love and respect of the customs of their homelands?

Now if "E.A." would recall his sojourn in the area, he would probably come up with the answer that the per capita consumption in Clatsop county was just about the average of the rest of the state.

Peter W. Walch
201 East 5th St.
Medford.

Blames it on the Fish
To the Editor: Your editorial, "Who Drinks the Most?" would indicate that "E.A." might wish to throw an editorial barb at Clatsop county because of the state liquor sales in that county based upon what he terms a "latest population estimate." May we say that his summation is very, very inaccurate and misleading.

Clatsop's population is augmented throughout the entire year by thousands for sport or for business. During "fish derby" time many hundreds of them purchase their "fish-bite" remedies from the state liquor stores in the county. Of course every fishing boat should have some of this liquid aboard for medicinal purposes.

Then there are the many thousands of inlanders who are "tide watchers" and who come to the coast to dig clams.

Now clam digging is an arduous task and as often as not done during continued rainfall, and what is better to warm the innards, at a time like this, than a swig from the bottle that cheers? These thousands of visitors would add to the "per capita consumption" of Clatsop county.

There was a time when Clatsop county was the salmon fishing capitol of the world. These activities attracted many thousands of tourist visitors each year from all over the world.

Aside from viewing the beauties of nature and looking over the activities of the fishing industry, there is little in the area to amuse and occupy their time, so we can assume they also would be patrons of our state liquor stores.

Tourists must await the ferry at Astoria which carries them across to the Washington shore. We can assume there are those among them who would also "make the jump" to greet "Jim Beam" or some other popular named liquid individual whose face and name may be upon what the state liquor stores have for sale.

Of course we will admit that many of the residents of Clatsop county have their origin in foreign countries and it is a well known fact that they have an aversion to water and other less potent beverages than hard liquor. Now, who would deny these

Could Be Rich Land
Studies show that Egypt's soil contains elements which would favor vegetation if only her fields could receive sufficient irrigation. Unlike European countries and much of our own farm land, Egyptian topsoil is still intact and the life-bearing minerals remain in her good earth. On the other hand, her people are very ignorant and poor.

Some day, Egypt will have her Aswan dam and other vast irrigation projects which will assure her sufficient water for good farming; but there first must come an entire change in her people's character. They are not yet using properly the water now available. Only then can the now arid lands of her great deserts bloom. I forecast, however, that the time will come when Egypt can be a most important country, but this is many years ahead. Don't now buy Egyptian land. Readers are justified in investing a reasonable amount in oil; but let us confine such investments to companies which do not depend too much on the Middle East. Furthermore, electric power will someday take "house heating" away from the oil companies.

Single Arab Oil Empire?
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