

MEDFORD NEWS
"Everyone in Southern Oregon
Reads The Daily Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturdays by
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North Fir St. Ph. SP. 9-1911

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—In Advance—Copy 15c.
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.25
Sunday Only—One year \$4.20

Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press—Full Leased Wire
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU
OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representative:
WEST-HOLIDAY CO. INC., Of-
fices in New York, Chicago, De-
troit, San Francisco, Los Angeles,
Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta,
Atlanta, Vancouver, E. C.

1958 NEWS PAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

Flight 'e Time
Medford and Jackson County
History from the files of
The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and
40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
June 18, 1948 (Friday)

The Medford Safety Council has arranged with local garages to provide a free safety inspection of cars Sunday.

Persons telephoning radio station KYC between 7:30 and 8 p.m. tonight will receive a box of chocolates in exchange for contributing to the Salvation Army building fund.

20 YEARS AGO
June 18, 1938 (Saturday)

Lars E. Bladine, publisher of the McMinnville Telephone Register, elected president of the Oregon Newspaper Publishers association at the annual convention here.

The Oregon State Grange closed its convention at Klamath Falls today with a "bill of rights" aimed at labor union encroachment into farmers' activities.

30 YEARS AGO
June 18, 1908 (Tuesday)

The road to Crater Lake Lodge has been cleared of snow and is opened to automobiles today one day earlier than expected; to date 4,000 visitors have entered the park.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "Corn in the valley is prospering and will run the usual three gallons to the acre."

40 YEARS AGO
June 18, 1918 (Tuesday)

Two long military trains passed through the city this forenoon without stopping.

Up to this afternoon only two German alien women have registered with Chief of Police Hittson.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Nairobi is the Capital of which country?
2. The diameter of the bore of a gun is termed its —?
3. Windows usually burst outward as the result of an explosion outside the building; true or false?
4. Who portrayed the character, "Clarence Day," in the film version of "Life With Father"?
5. Fleas require the blood of birds or animals (including man) in order to reproduce; true or false?
6. Was the Appian Way a famous Roman highway or a political thesis?
7. Which coin contains more copper, a nickel or a cent?
8. Was it Demosthenes or Aristotle who put pebbles in his mouth to correct a speech defect?
9. The average human head contains 10,000, 110,000 or 510,000 hairs?
10. Ptoleis is the proper name of which star?

Answers to the Daily Quiz:
1. Kenya. 2. Caliber. 3. True. (The explosion creates a vacuum.) 4. William Powell. 5. True. 6. Roman highway. 7. Nickel. 8. Demosthenes. 9. 110,000. 10. North Star.

Our "Mountain Springs"

We visited the lookout at the top of Anderson Butte the other day (it's a pleasant drive and a magnificent view when you get there), and in our discussions with the nice couple who operate the station, we inquired as to how far he had to go to get his water.

He told us that he got his water in Medford, whenever he drove in for supplies every two or three weeks.

Medford water, he explained, is so pure that it can stand in a tank for weeks without going bad. Some of the spring or stream water, much closer to the lookout, tends to get brown or green, and sour, from the growth of algae, if it stands for a day or so.

SHORTLY after that conversation, we ran across a booklet given us some time ago by Earl C. Gaddis, one-time mayor of Medford, in which the history of Medford's water system was recounted.

At first, after it was established as a town in 1883, Medford had no water system at all—only shallow open wells and pumps. By 1889, it had become evident that this would no longer be satisfactory, and a community system was organized.

This utilized an open ditch, carrying water some three miles from Bear Creek to a big open well. From there, it was pumped into two big wooden storage tanks in a water tower, located on the present site of the public library.

THIS system lasted, with some changes, until 1910. The open ditch was abandoned in 1902, and a pumping station was erected on the bank of Bear Creek, to the south of the present Main Street bridge.

As the population grew, however, and as Bear Creek water became increasingly unsuitable for human use, other sources were examined.

In 1908, the city contracted with the Fish Lake Water company, and started in 1910 bringing Fish lake water to the city through a wood-stave pipe.

The water was diverted from Little Butte Creek. The system soon was found to be unsatisfactory, however. The water from Fish lake, because of the trees and brush left in the water when the level was raised, was unpalatable, and algae growth gave it a pungent smell. Also, the rapid growth of the city between 1900 and 1910, including the planting of many lawns and gardens, rendered the supply inadequate to meet the demand.

IN 1919, the city charter was amended to authorize the appointment of a water commission, which began a study of possible alternative sources of water.

A report was prepared, recommending use of water from Big Butte Springs, located 31 miles from Medford, above Butte Falls. In October of 1925, a bond issue to cover construction costs was approved by a vote of Medford citizens, and work began shortly thereafter. The job was done on July 1, 1927, just 31 years ago, and Big Butte water started flowing into the Medford system.

"A Mountain Spring in Every home" was the slogan of the water department—and one which remains true.

BIG Butte water is particularly clear and pure, compared to other water systems. There is no organic material, and only traces of mineral elements.

The water originally falls as snow on the slopes of Mt. McLoughlin. As it melts, it filters through the volcanic rocks and soils of the area, which provide a highly effective filtering system.

When it flows from the springs it is clear, cold and pure.

BACK in 1927, when the booklet containing this information was published, it seemed that the pipeline just completed would be adequate for many years to come. But this forecast reckoned without the phenomenal growth of Medford in the ensuing years—particularly the 1940s.

During that period it became evident that another pipeline would have to be constructed. Another bond issue (this time for \$2,800,000, compared to the \$975,000 for the earlier one), was approved in 1950, and the new line was completed the following year, more than doubling the capacity of the system.

The two lines together should prove adequate for years to come unless growth is more than expected.

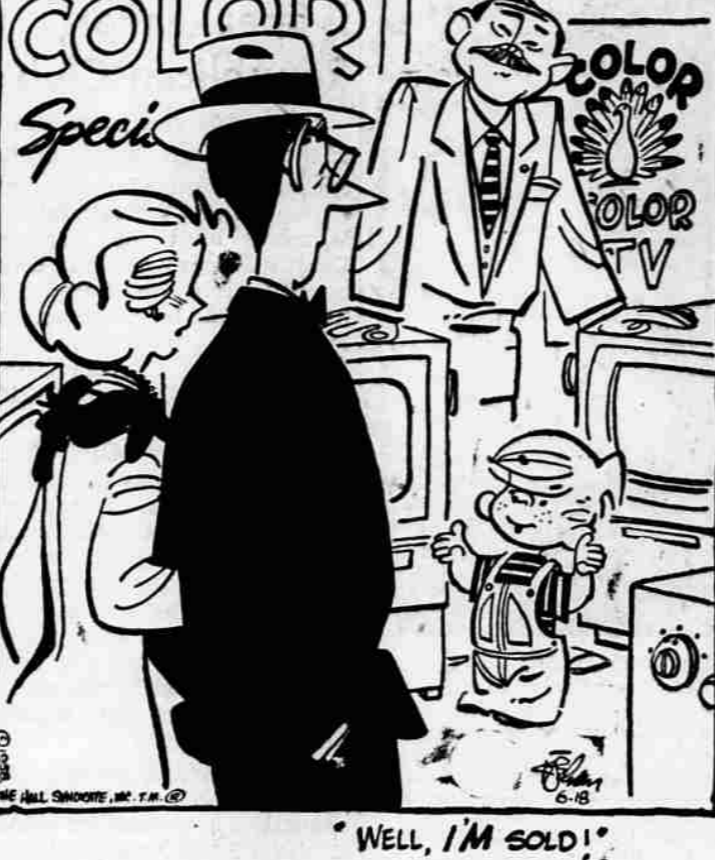
THE original bond issue has been entirely paid off, and the second one is due to be paid by about 1983.

The water system has been an expensive one, totaling nearly \$4 million. But it has been worth it to the city to have an ample supply of clear, clean water.

Perhaps because of this, per capita water use in Medford is well above the national average. And it is the reason that Mr. and Mrs. Stone, on top of Anderson Butte this summer, prefer to wait and haul up a tankful of Big Butte spring water, rather than use more readily accessible supplies.

It is a long way from the open wells and ditches of the early days of Medford.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



Wilson Sees Parallel Between Vaughn, Adams Situations

By LYLE C. WILSON
UPI Correspondent

Washington—(UPI)—President Eisenhower seems now to be following the precedent of President Truman, each having had a close White House associate who came under severe attack by congressional investigators.

Harry S. Truman's associate was World War I buddy Harry H. Vaughan, a major general by 1949 and military aide to the President. When Vaughan's name became associated with the so-called influence peddlers and five per centers, a Democratic-controlled Senate moved to investigate. It was rumored then that Vaughan would refuse to testify; that he would reject a subpoena, and that he would be supported in that action by his great friend, Truman.

Truman squelched these rumors well before the Senate investigation began. Later, he appealed to the press "in common fairness" to suspend judgment on Vaughan until the general had a chance to

tell his story to the Senate investigators.

Truman asked in his news conferences before Vaughan testified to comment on his aide's alleged actions, Truman simply replied that he was not aware that his associate had done the things charged. When it was all over and Vaughan had been shown to have extended and received some remarkable favors, Truman was asked if he intended to fire his military aide. His answer was: "I do not."

Vaughan's willingness to appear before congressional investigators and Truman's desire that he do so now have been precisely matched by President Eisenhower and presidential assistant Sherman Adams. The fact seems to be that there was no other choice. Anyway, no other feasible and satisfactory choice.

Last week end's sunburst of bad publicity for Adams and the Eisenhower administration persuaded most interested parties that Adams would have to talk. It was obvious that he would have to talk before one of three forums, all difficult and two potentially hostile. Adams could do his stuff on TV, before a news conference of 100 or more reporters, or before the House subcommittee which turned up favors received from his friend, Bernard Goldfine.

Appearance before the House investigators was chosen as the most effective and, perhaps, also because subcommittees have established rules of procedure and a chairman to whom appeal may be made in extremity. The committee also had official status and it had been the vehicle for the original charges against Adams.

Such an appearance before congressional investigators is not with any guarantee that the witness' troubles will ease away. The Senate subcommittee which investigated Vaughan made a report reprimanding him for association with "an outright fixer" and for accepting deep freezes for himself and friends. President Truman was unconvinced, however, or, anyway, he was content. Vaughan stayed on.

The Republicans made a lot of votes from that with their phrase "that mess in Washington."

That's about the size of it.

Los Angeles—(UPI)—Members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce from the 48 states, Hawaii, Alaska, Mexico and Canada paraded today in the heart of the city.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

For Americans — meaning all of us, not just Americans who happen to live or travel abroad — there are two hot spots as this is written.

1. East Germany, which is a Soviet satellite.
2. Lebanon, a little country in the Middle East, which is under pressure to BECOME a Soviet satellite.

THE trouble in East Germany many started about 10 days ago when a helicopter carrying nine American soldiers was blown over East German territory by a storm. The communists interned them, and we started negotiations for their release. The East German communist authorities demanded that American negotiators hold official U.S. state department credentials.

Why the demand? It is assumed that its purpose is to force the United States (in order to obtain release of the nine American soldiers) to recognize the communist puppet regime in East Germany. Our state department calls it "diplomatic blackmail" and refuses to pay.

WHAT is the right and the wrong of it? It's a complicated problem. These nine soldiers are Americans. Our very instinct cries out to secure their release at any cost. But they are SOLDIERS. A soldier's job is to risk his life for his country. There are times when a soldier has to be ordered to take risks that involve the possible loss of his life or his liberty.

A soldier is a DEDICATED citizen. It is his duty to accept such risks when they are necessary for the welfare of his country.

IN THIS particular instance, backing down before the communist demand for AMERICAN RECOGNITION as the price of negotiations for the release of these nine interned American soldiers would amount to an American DEFEAT in the cold war.

That's what the state department means when it refuses to pay diplomatic "blackmail."

IN HOT war or in cold war, many difficult decisions have to be made. This is one of those times.

SO MUCH for East Germany. What of Lebanon?

LEBANON is a different kettle of fish. In Lebanon, the present government is FAVORABLE TO US. Soviet Russia, working through its Egyptian puppet Nasser, is seeking to overthrow the Lebanese government favorable to the West (which includes the U.S.).

Actual shooting is going on in Lebanon. In Cairo (capital of Egypt) an "influential newspaper" warns this morning that any U.S. "meddling" in the Lebanese crisis would be regarded by the United Arab Republic (Nasser's tool) as a DECLARATION OF WAR.

SUPPOSE, in the face of that threat (which may be a bluff, but may not be) we run for cover.

Personally, I think we have no business trying to run that part of the world. It is certainly possible to defend the thesis that we have no business there.

BUT WE ARE THERE. If we run for cover in the face of a communist threat, American prestige will be gone where the woodbine twines.

That's about the size of it.

Los Angeles—(UPI)—Members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce from the 48 states, Hawaii, Alaska, Mexico and Canada paraded today in the heart of the city.

Twenty-three floats, six marching units and numerous other groups traversed the parade route, ending at the Shrine Auditorium, where special ceremonies were held for the opening of jaycee exhibits.

Thousands of jaycee members and their wives, attending Los Angeles' first Junior Chamber of Commerce convention, heard a speech Tuesday by Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi, former Hungarian minister of finance.

Nyaradi, now dean of international relations at Bradley University in Illinois, told delegates the execution of leaders of the Hungarian revolution reveals a fatal Russian weakness.

Nyaradi said Russia is bankrupt politically, militarily, economically and ideologically.

Indications Hint Red Crisis In Russia, China, Satellites

By CHARLES M. McCANN
UPI Foreign News Analyst

The Communist world apparently is involved in its biggest crisis since the Polish and Hungarian revolts of 1956.

The cause of the crisis, it is indicated, is that the Soviet Russian and Chinese Communist regimes have reason to be alarmed over the situation both in their countries and in the Soviet satellite states.

One indication of the crisis is the execution of former Premier Imre Nagy and Gen. Pal

Maleter, leaders of the Hungarian revolt.

Another is the current savage attack by the Russian and Chinese Communists on President Tito of Yugoslavia because of his determination to maintain his independence.

That these two developments are linked is made evident by the indirect allegation that Tito permitted Nagy to continue plotting against "The Hungarian People's Republic" while he was a refugee in the Yugoslav embassy in Budapest after Russia's Red army intervened to crush the revolt.

The most plausible explanation of the executions and the new attack on Tito is that they are due to the state of affairs

in the Communist-ruled countries.

Remains Mystery
Just what this state of affairs may be remains a mystery.

It has been reported that both Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and the Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung are under attack by the "Stalinists" in their parties, the men who favor a harsh dictatorship.

Both Russia and China are facing difficult economic situations.

Part of the Russian Situation is Khrushchev's agricultural and industrial program.

But the party dissensions and the economic situations are not alone sufficient to explain the present developments.

It may well be that the attack on Tito and the executions are due to political conditions in the Communist-ruled countries.

There is no doubt that there is a surge of dissatisfaction not only among the people at large but in the Communist parties themselves.

That is due primarily to Khrushchev's disastrous action in repudiating the policies of Stalin, and in promising the Russian people a new deal, and Mao's action in following his example.

Unrest Widespread
This dissatisfaction extends to all of the Soviet satellite countries.

In ordering the executions, Khrushchev must have allowed for the shocked reaction to them from countries all over the free world, including "neutralist" India.

He must have foreseen that the brutal action, a reversion to the worst type of Stalinist terrorism, might profoundly prejudice his chance of getting President Eisenhower and other allied leaders into a "summit" meeting.

Whatever lies behind the executions and the attack on Tito there is every indication that there is a real crisis.

2 Senators, Porter Show Vote Positions On 100% of Roll Calls

By Congressional Quarterly
Washington—(CQ)—When they started counting noses in Congress, how many times did your Senator and Representative show up to vote on roll calls?

The average Senator and Representative voted on 88 per cent of the roll calls in the first four months of 1958. Congressional Quarterly's survey of Voting Participation reports.

The survey was based on 30 House roll calls and 63 Senate roll calls between Jan. 7 and May 1, 1958.

The 88 per cent figure exactly matches the annual average for every year since 1955. Republicans have voted more often than Democrats—90 per cent to 86 per cent—so far in 1958.

Voting participation scores are based on the percentage of all roll calls on which a member casts "yea" or "nay" votes. These are the only votes that affect the outcome of a roll call.

But even if a member cannot be present, he can go on the Record by pairing with another absent member, announcing his stand or answering the Congressional Quarterly Poll, so that his constituents may learn his position.

In the first four months of 1958, the average member was on the Record 95 per cent of the time, either by voting "yea" or "nay" or by declaring his stand on the roll calls he missed.

Local Scores
In Oregon, Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D) has a voting participation score for "yea" and "nay" votes of 87 per cent.

These votes, together with his declared stands on the roll calls he missed, put him on the Record 100 per cent of the time.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D) voted "yea" or "nay" on 100 per cent of the first four months' roll calls and thus was also on the Record 100 per cent of the time.

By way of comparison, the average Senator had a Voting Participation score of 89 per cent and an On the Record score of 95 per cent.

In the House, Rep. Charles O. Porter (D) has a voting participation score of 87 per cent for the first four months of the session. He went on the Record on 100 per cent of the issues. The average Representative had a voting participation score of 88 per cent and went on the Record 95 per cent of the time.

Fifteen Senators and 121 Representatives had perfect voting participation scores for the first four months.

Spelling Champion Wins on TV Quiz
New York—(UPI)—Jolitta Schluher, the 14-year-old McPherson, Kan., girl who won the National Spelling Bee last week, capitalized on her talent to win \$2,000 on a television quiz show Tuesday night.

Appearing on the CBS "The \$64,000 Question," she correctly spelled the following 13 words without hesitation:

Catarrh, poltergeist, infallible, indefatigable, developed, entrapped, travelled, penicillin, auroreomycin, brace, brays, braze and braise.

Jolitta, who won the National Spelling Bee by correctly spelling "syllepsis," will return to the show next week to try to increase her prize money.

AEC Officials Probe Radiation
Oak Ridge, Tenn.—(UPI)—Five of eight atomic plant workers exposed to excessive radiation are being held in a hospital for observation.

Plant and Atomic Energy Commission officials said they are launching an investigation into the incident which was the first of its kind in the plant's 14 years of operation.

Officials said the accident occurred when a workman in the uranium recovery room of the huge plant dumped a container of enriched uranium into a larger drum.

A nuclear reaction took place which raised the radiation level in the plant.

Officials would not release names of those exposed, but said they are receiving the best of medical attention by leading specialists in the field of radiation medicine.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

FROM CHICAGO comes the story of the husband, worried by a fall-off in his business, who suggested that, for the time being at least, his wife fire the maid and do a little house work herself.

"I think you're the one who's going to have to fire her," pointed out the wife. "After all, she's your mother."

Zsa Zsa Gabor, Budapest bombshell, has come up with the first really sensible defense I've heard yet for those horrible new fashions in female apparel. "I love to wear a chemise dress," admits Zsa Zsa demurely, "because I look so good when I take it off."

A department store ad featured a "manufacturers' closeout of 1884 girdles and panty girdles"—and you can imagine how long it took the "About Time Editor" of the New Yorker to latch on to that!



CONFIDENCE

For over 23 years we have endeavored to merit your confidence, and your continued approval of our efforts is most gratifying.

With all our interests and with all our charges that are exceptionally moderate, we confidently assume the next decade of service to and for the Rogue River valley.

LITWILLER FUNERAL HOME
Mountain View Chapel
Hwy. 66 at Normal
Office—88 N. Main
ASHLAND
We Never Close

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