

MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North First St. Ph. SP-2-6141

ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor
HERR GRAY, Advertising Manager
GERALD LATHAM, Business Mgr.
ERIC ALLEN, Jr., Managing Editor
EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor
HARRY CHAPMAN, Teleg. 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
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.50
Daily and Sunday—1 mo. \$1.50
Sunday Only—One year \$4.25

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
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$5.50
Daily and Sunday—1 mo. \$1.50
Carriers and Dealers copy 10c
All Terms Cash in Advance

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,
Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, At-
lanta, Vancouver, B. C.

NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHERS
ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

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

June 27, 1948 (Sunday)
The annual summer-school
picnic dinner for Southern
Oregon college held at Lathia
park with 200 students at-
tending.

Miss Greta Hansen intro-
duced to the public at the
"Miss Medford" ball at Rogue
Valley ballroom.

20 YEARS AGO

June 27, 1928 (Monday)
Two hundred persons attend
picnic in the Rogue River Na-
tional forest campground at
Union creek sponsored by the
Southern Oregon units of the
National Letter Carriers asso-
ciation.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: "WPA
stories are plentiful, and
worse than the Ford yarns of
pre-depression days."

30 YEARS AGO

June 27, 1928 (Wednesday)
Frank Crouch, superintendent
end of the Pacific Shaleries
and Lumbering company of
Ashland, formerly the Hart-
mann Syndicate Inc., asks the
county court to grant a right
of way for a railroad.
A delegation of Oregon edi-
tors will meet here Friday for
a golf tournament as part of
the Oregon Editors' associa-
tion convention.

40 YEARS AGO

June 27, 1918 (Thursday)
A contingent of 60 drafted
men from Jackson county left
at 11:35 a.m. today.
From local and personal
column: "No word has been
received from Federal Forest
Supervisor Rankin and As-
sistant Supervisor Foster who
left Monday for the big forest
fire in Klamath Indian reser-
vation."

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. Chimpanzees are monkeys; true or false?
- 2. Name the chief Communist party newspaper published in the United States.
- 3. The body of British Field Marshal Sir John Dill is interred in the U.S.; in which cemetery?
- 4. Which two bodies of water are connected by the Erie canal?
- 5. Name the largest of these planets: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Earth.
- 6. Seattle is the capital of the state of Washington; true or false?
- 7. Is the Suez canal a sea-level or a lock canal?
- 8. Is the Tropic of Capricorn north or south of the Equator?
- 9. Apple trees do, or do not, grow in Normandy, France?
- 10. During World War I, who was king of Italy?

Answers: 1. False (anthropoid apes). 2. The Worker (weekly). 3. Arlington National cemetery. 4. Lake Erie and the Hudson river. 5. Earth. 6. False (Olympia). 7. Sea-level. 8. South. 9. Do. 10. Victor Emmanuel III.

Polar bears do not hibernate, but in the winter the female lies up in a snug den under the snow to produce her cubs.

Always Change

About the only thing that doesn't change is the fact that things change. The world is never quite today what it was yesterday, or will be tomorrow. One year is even less like last year, or next. And, as one decade follows the other, the changes are even more marked, more noticeable, more pronounced.

WE CAN remember, as a child, wondering why newspapers were needed. In a child's short-sighted world, where a day is long and a year is forever, things seemed static, resolved, permanent.

But it didn't take long to realize that this impression was one of childhood. As the years go by, they fly faster and faster, and while there is a continuity and a certain sameness in experiences and thoughts, there is that constant subtle difference which we take in stride until we suddenly realize that, quite without our noticing it, the world is different than it was.

This effect is best-known to parents of growing children, who, close by from day to day, seem the same. And yet when an acquaintance sees them for the first time in months, the cry is always, "My, how they have grown."

THIS has not always been so. During the Middle Ages, one day, or month, or year — or even decade or century — was much like the one before or the one after. Society was static, predictable; what was, was, and always would be.

But with the Renaissance and the Reformation, the static world started to fall apart. Minds were given freer rein, and the impact of fresh thinking and new ideas began to be felt — and to circulate and widen, as the ripples in a pool of water widen after the impact of a stone.

This effect, with some hold-ups and slow-downs, has continued to the present, and at an accelerating rate. It was given impetus by the discovery of the new world, by the French and American and industrial revolutions.

WARS speeded change. So did changes in philosophy and in religious thinking. So did advancing technology. So did advances in government and political philosophy.

Some of the changes have been for the good, and some for the bad. But change is, and has been, and will be, the big overriding fact of human existence.—E.A.

Tomorrow's World

No one knows what tomorrow's world will bring. But some of the better-informed guesses have considerable fascination.

For instance, W. M. Kiplinger, the editor of the well-known Washington "letter" and other publications, recently had his staff do a job of research in many different fields among experts, to construct some sort of picture of the future.

As a result, he told recent graduates of Ohio State University that:

There will be no world war; there will be limitation of armaments; there will be a continued cold war on the economic front; there will be a good long boom, with minor recessions; that there will be new products, new methods, such as never seen before, and that there will be gradually rising prices. These, he said, will be the pattern within the next 25 years.

AS TO the new products, he said many of them will be things that no one has even thought of as yet.

But, he said, on the basis of current developments, within the next decade or so:

Electric power will be produced from the atom as a regular thing, although coal, oil and gas will still be used.

Television screens will be on the wall of the room, most of them showing color TV.

Household dusting will be done with electronic wands.

Telephone dialing throughout the nation will be almost universal.

Almost every new home will be air conditioned, and some new homes will be heated, lighted and cooled by the rays from the sun.

Bed blankets will cool sleepers at night, as well as warm them.

Luminous ceilings will light homes.

There will be "throw-away" paper clothing.

A whole new range of products will make kitchen work faster and easier than ever before.

SHOPPING, he said, will be done by closed-circuit television.

The common cold will be licked.

Cancer and heart ailments will be controlled, and people will be living five years longer than at present, and will do so in comfort.

The four-and-a-half day week will be standard, and the four-day week not uncommon.

And so on and so on.

PERHAPS these things seem fantastic to some. But they don't to people who stop to reflect how much the things we take for granted today were but dreams only a few years ago.

One decade ago television was still pretty much a dream. Rockets were still only 4th of July toys, or, at most, new and effective anti-tank weapons. People were talking of trips to the moon in terms of hundreds of years, not decades. Jet transport planes were just being designed — not flown.

Things move fast these days. And each year they seem to move, and change, just a bit faster than the year before.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"MAYBE THE DOCTOR SAYS IT'S JUST A SPRAIN, BUT I SAY IT'S BROKE!"

Washington Report

By William S. White

THE SHAKEN G.O.P.

Washington — The Republican party is reeling as it has not done since the Democratic peak under Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Fear and defeatism, as privately expressed in Republican Congressional and other quarters here, is thick.

The Republicans see for themselves a future far gloomier than the most partisan Democrat dares assume. Moreover, no impartial analysis makes it look quite so bad for the Republicans as they insist it is — assuming that they are able soon to pull up their socks.

The GOP is not simply putting a finger to the panic button; it is leaning on that button — arm, shoulder and torso.

The Republicans are now even discussing whether to prepare a solemn catalogue of alleged Democratic influence peddling going back two decades to the Roosevelt Administration. That this sort of "answer" to the Sherman Adams affair should even be thought of is the best illustration of the Republican state of mind.

OBVIOUSLY, such a procedure would be the same as a plea of guilty — "Anyhow, you're another, and you were one first."

Senior Republicans are speaking not simply of a heavy defeat in the Congressional elections this fall; they are muttering of "disaster."

The reason is not solely the Adams case, though it has, indeed, hit the Republicans like a paralytic stroke. Public reaction is only their obvious worry. Equally important is worry for the effect within the GOP organization itself.

For, overly-dramatic though it sounds, the Republican party seems to be coming apart at the seams. The main reasons are two:

1. Adams' acceptance of favors from his rich businessman friend has dangerously and overnight reduced the power of the whole Eisenhower wing of the party. It has thus set off party infighting.

THE orthodox Republicans have worked in outward harmony with the Eisenhower Republicans only because of the immense public appeal of the President. Now, with the

fall of Adams—and he has, in fact, fallen, no matter how much longer he may stay in office — the orthodox no longer pretend any fondness for anybody in the White House.

And the decline of Sherman Adams is in a real but lesser way the decline of General Eisenhower — the decline, that is, of his practical influence within his party.

2. The Adams affair has had a cumulative shock effect upon the Republicans generally. Their story already had been like the perils of Pauline. As the middle-aged will remember, that unfortunate girl seemed to spend her life tied to one railroad track or another while the locomotive whistled in the distance.

In January the Republicans were fearful of the political effect of the Soviet spunk. After a while they largely worked out of this danger, but the memory shook them.

Next, it began to appear that massive farm resentment was building up. This menace, too, then seemed to pass with the rise of agricultural income.

AND then came Bernard Goldfine's great generosity to Sherman Adams.

This episode could have been far better handled by the party as a whole — had there been a party of the whole. But there never was such a party.

Adams never held any power based upon general party consent or acceptability. He held only a second-hand power of discipline from the President. He was only the mouthpiece of the "modern" Republicans; he had no weight in his own right.

From the day Adams went in he has been resented by the "regular" Republicans. He has given them little job patronage, little time — and less courtesy. They are repaying him now, and the more so because they think that for this campaign year the Republican ship is sinking anyhow.

But it is not only Sherman Adams who is shaken. The whole "modern" Republican apparatus has been shaken with him.

Millbrook, N.Y. — (UPI) — Miss Elizabeth K.W. Lamc... 75, a member of the world council of the Young Women's Christian Association, died Thursday after an illness of two months. She was a daughter of the late Daniel Scott Lamont, secretary of war in President Grover Cleveland's second cabinet.

White Horse Trailer Park is located between Lower River Road and the Rogue river, about seven miles west of Grants Pass. It is a beautiful shaded area of big oaks, pine, fir and madrone trees. It affords cool, comfortable camping spots for persons who wish to park their trailers on the Rogue, or establish headquarters for side trips to other points of interest in Southern Oregon. We predict that many campers who plan to spend only a day or two in this park will end up by remaining for a week or longer.

That's exactly what this community needs; something to cause the tourists to stay here longer. Otherwise they pay for a night's lodging, buy a meal and possibly a tank of gasoline, and are on their way. — Grants Pass Courier.

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 an eye 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.

Fight Goes On

To the Editor: An effort will be made by supporters of humane slaughter legislation to win on the Senate floor an effective law to prohibit cruelties to animals in many packing plants. The Humane Society of the United States is opposing a "study" bill the Senate Agriculture committee recently reported out.

Throughout the three year Congressional campaign for humane slaughter legislation, humanitarians have opposed "study" legislation on the grounds that it would actually delay the use of humane slaughtering methods. The humane organizations insist that the painless killing methods have been sufficiently studied. The few packers using humane methods find them economical and efficient.

The American Meat Institute and the Department of Agriculture joined forces in urging Congress to enact a study measure. The bill written and reported by the Senate Agriculture committee is considered by the HSUS a device to defeat effective legislation. It would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to study slaughtering methods for two years.

The bill is expected to reach the Senate floor in July. Amendment on the floor, to return the bill to the language of Congressman Poage's effective bill, which the House passed in February, would mark the beginning of the end of slaughterhouse cruelties to animals in our country. Humane-minded people can help win the battle in the Senate by writing or wiring their Senators, urging the amendment and a roll call vote.

The Humane Society of the United States
1111 E. St., N.W.
Washington 4, D.C.

Editorial Comment

WHITE HORSE TRAILER PARK

Congratulations definitely are in order for members of the Josephine County Park Commission the County Court, and all others who participated in establishment of White Horse Trailer Park. They have provided this area with the first publicly-owned camping facilities adequate in nature for the accommodation of tourists who may want to stay several days or even several weeks in scenic Southern Oregon.

The new trailer park reportedly is not only the second publicly-owned development of its kind between Shasta Dam, in Northern California, and the state of Washington. It will serve a growing need as thousands of additional trailer tourists take to the road each year.

In many other parts of Oregon the state highway commission has developed state parks for over-night camping. The portion of Josephine county around Grants Pass, however, has not been included in these developments. Hence the necessity for local action, if this community is to offer something for trailer tourists who may want to stay over a few days.

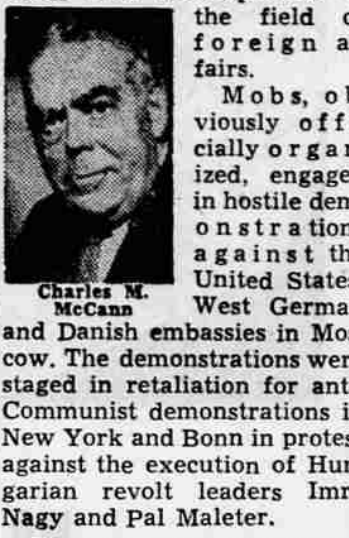
White Horse Trailer Park is located between Lower River Road and the Rogue river, about seven miles west of Grants Pass. It is a beautiful shaded area of big oaks, pine, fir and madrone trees. It affords cool, comfortable camping spots for persons who wish to park their trailers on the Rogue, or establish headquarters for side trips to other points of interest in Southern Oregon. We predict that many campers who plan to spend only a day or two in this park will end up by remaining for a week or longer.

That's exactly what this community needs; something to cause the tourists to stay here longer. Otherwise they pay for a night's lodging, buy a meal and possibly a tank of gasoline, and are on their way. — Grants Pass Courier.

Russians' Display of Temper Tops International News

By CHARLES M. McCANN
UPI Foreign News Analyst
The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

Soviet Russia indulged in an outburst of temper this week over developments in the field of foreign affairs.



On Monday, while police watched idly, a mob smashed the windows of the West German Embassy in Moscow. Incendiary rags, stones and bottles of purple ink were thrown through the broken windows. Draperies and furniture were damaged seriously. It followed the same course as last Friday's attack on the Danish Embassy.

On Wednesday, a much more temperate mob demonstrated in front of the United States embassy. Without much enthusiasm, the demonstrators shouted "Fascists," "dogs," and similar epithets. But no missiles were thrown and no damage was done.

Everything had seemed set for the Geneva meeting of experts on a possible agreement to suspend nuclear weapons tests as the Soviet government demands.

The United States, Canada, Great Britain and France were ready to send their delegates, expecting to confer with experts from Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania.

But Lebanon was determined to go ahead with its appeal for help. And the United States is pledged, if necessary, to use troops in Lebanon's support.

On Wednesday, Soviet Foreign Secretary Andrei A. Gromyko handed American Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson, Jr., an "aide memoire" or informal note demanding that the problem of insuring compliance with a test ban be subordinated to reaching an immediate agreement on the suspension.

Gromyko threatened to boycott the meeting unless his views were accepted.

But the allied governments went ahead with plans to send their delegates to Geneva and await developments.

United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold returned to his New York headquarters after conferring with Lebanese President Camille Chamoun and Premier Sami Solh and United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Hammarskjold sought first to try to get Nasser to stop the flow of aid from Syria to the Lebanese rebels and secondly to police the Lebanese-Syrian border to cut the supply line.

Russia denounced all this as intervention in domestic Arab affairs and as threatening to cause war in the Middle East.

But Lebanon was determined to go ahead with its appeal for help. And the United States is pledged, if necessary, to use troops in Lebanon's support.

At a news conference in New York the other day Albert Cole, U.S. housing administrator, told the reporters there is highly encouraging evidence that a MAJOR upturn in home building is under way.

He said the home building figures for May are a new all-time high for applications and he reaffirmed his belief that there will be close to 1,100,000 new housing starts this year.

THAT'S for the country as a whole.

According to the statistical department of Equitable Saving and Loan Association, the Pacific Northwest is doing all right in the way of home building. The report says that in May the dollar value of all dwelling permits issued by 17 of the 64 largest cities was up 17 per cent from the total for May of last year.

It adds that May was the fifth consecutive month during which the dwelling permit total climbed above the 1957 levels. In comparison with last year, the residential dollar volume was up 11 per cent in January, 21 per cent in February, 14 per cent in March and 14 per cent in April.

THAT brings up an interesting point. The Pacific Northwest, whose chief industry is the manufacture of building materials, HAS CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE OF ITS OWN LEADING INDUSTRY and is investing heavily in new homes.

Home building was one of the first industries to begin to slack off. As a result, the Pacific Northwest (along with Far Northern California) was about the first area in the nation to feel the beginning of the recession.

The present upswing in home building gives us good reason to believe that this area, which because of shrinking markets for building materials—particularly the materials entering into home building—led the nation into the recession, will lead the nation OUT of the recession.

THAT brings up a rather interesting subject.

The belief is rather general that lumber (along with all building materials made from trees) rose more startlingly in price than other materials entering into construction. According to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, that isn't true.

During the last decade, a report recently issued by the lumber association says, steel on the wholesale level jumped 5 1/2 times as much as lumber, clay products nearly 3 times as much and cement 2 1/2 times as much.

In the decade ending with 1957, wholesale lumber cost increase was 23.2 per cent. For structural steel, it was 127.8 per cent.

On Wednesday, Soviet Foreign Secretary Andrei A. Gromyko handed American Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson, Jr., an "aide memoire" or informal note demanding that the problem of insuring compliance with a test ban be subordinated to reaching an immediate agreement on the suspension.

Gromyko threatened to boycott the meeting unless his views were accepted.

But the allied governments went ahead with plans to send their delegates to Geneva and await developments.

United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold returned to his New York headquarters after conferring with Lebanese President Camille Chamoun and Premier Sami Solh and United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Hammarskjold sought first to try to get Nasser to stop the flow of aid from Syria to the Lebanese rebels and secondly to police the Lebanese-Syrian border to cut the supply line.

Russia denounced all this as intervention in domestic Arab affairs and as threatening to cause war in the Middle East.

But Lebanon was determined to go ahead with its appeal for help. And the United States is pledged, if necessary, to use troops in Lebanon's support.

At a news conference in New York the other day Albert Cole, U.S. housing administrator, told the reporters there is highly encouraging evidence that a MAJOR upturn in home building is under way.

He said the home building figures for May are a new all-time high for applications and he reaffirmed his belief that there will be close to 1,100,000 new housing starts this year.

THAT'S for the country as a whole.

According to the statistical department of Equitable Saving and Loan Association, the Pacific Northwest is doing all right in the way of home building. The report says that in May the dollar value of all dwelling permits issued by 17 of the 64 largest cities was up 17 per cent from the total for May of last year.

It adds that May was the fifth consecutive month during which the dwelling permit total climbed above the 1957 levels. In comparison with last year, the residential dollar volume was up 11 per cent in January, 21 per cent in February, 14 per cent in March and 14 per cent in April.

THAT brings up an interesting point. The Pacific Northwest, whose chief industry is the manufacture of building materials, HAS CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE OF ITS OWN LEADING INDUSTRY and is investing heavily in new homes.

Home building was one of the first industries to begin to slack off. As a result, the Pacific Northwest (along with Far Northern California) was about the first area in the nation to feel the beginning of the recession.

The present upswing in home building gives us good reason to believe that this area, which because of shrinking markets for building materials—particularly the materials entering into home building—led the nation into the recession, will lead the nation OUT of the recession.

THAT brings up a rather interesting subject.

The belief is rather general that lumber (along with all building materials made from trees) rose more startlingly in price than other materials entering into construction. According to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, that isn't true.

During the last decade, a report recently issued by the lumber association says, steel on the wholesale level jumped 5 1/2 times as much as lumber, clay products nearly 3 times as much and cement 2 1/2 times as much.

In the decade ending with 1957, wholesale lumber cost increase was 23.2 per cent. For structural steel, it was 127.8 per cent.

On Wednesday, Soviet Foreign Secretary Andrei A. Gromyko handed American Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson, Jr., an "aide memoire" or informal note demanding that the problem of insuring compliance with a test ban be subordinated to reaching an immediate agreement on the suspension.

Gromyko threatened to boycott the meeting unless his views were accepted.

But the allied governments went ahead with plans to send their delegates to Geneva and await developments.

United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold returned to his New York headquarters after conferring with Lebanese President Camille Chamoun and Premier Sami Solh and United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Hammarskjold sought first to try to get Nasser to stop the flow of aid from Syria to the Lebanese rebels and secondly to police the Lebanese-Syrian border to cut the supply line.

Russia denounced all this as intervention in domestic Arab affairs and as threatening to cause war in the Middle East.

But Lebanon was determined to go ahead with its appeal for help. And the United States is pledged, if necessary, to use troops in Lebanon's support.

At a news conference in New York the other day Albert Cole, U.S. housing administrator, told the reporters there is highly encouraging evidence that a MAJOR upturn in home building is under way.

He said the home building figures for May are a new all-time high for applications and he reaffirmed his belief that there will be close to 1,100,000 new housing starts this year.

THAT'S for the country as a whole.

According to the statistical department of Equitable Saving and Loan Association, the Pacific Northwest is doing all right in the way of home building. The report says that in May the dollar value of all dwelling permits issued by 17 of the 64 largest cities was up 17 per cent from the total for May of last year.

It adds that May was the fifth consecutive month during which the dwelling permit total climbed above the 1957 levels. In comparison with last year, the residential dollar volume was up 11 per cent in January, 21 per cent in February, 14 per cent in March and 14 per cent in April.

THAT brings up an interesting point. The Pacific Northwest, whose chief industry is the manufacture of building materials, HAS CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE OF ITS OWN LEADING INDUSTRY and is investing heavily in new homes.

Home building was one of the first industries to begin to slack off. As a result, the Pacific Northwest (along with Far Northern California) was about the first area in the nation to feel the beginning of the recession.

The present upswing in home building gives us good reason to believe that this area, which because of shrinking markets for building materials—particularly the materials entering into home building—led the nation into the recession, will lead the nation OUT of the recession.

THAT brings up a rather interesting subject.

The belief is rather general that lumber (along with all building materials made from trees) rose more startlingly in price than other materials entering into construction. According to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, that isn't true.

During the last decade, a report recently issued by the lumber association says, steel on the wholesale level jumped 5 1/2 times as much as lumber, clay products nearly 3 times as much and cement 2 1/2 times as much.

In the decade ending with 1957, wholesale lumber cost increase was 23.2 per cent. For structural steel, it was 127.8 per cent.

On Wednesday, Soviet Foreign Secretary Andrei A. Gromyko handed American Ambassador Llewellyn