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

10 YEARS AGO  
July 3, 1948 (Saturday)  
S. M. Cleven and Walt Sur-  
ber have purchased the shoe  
shop at 17 North Fir st.

The underprivileged chil-  
dren's summer camp at Lak-  
e of the Woods is secured of  
sufficient funds for this year, ac-  
cording to the Salvation  
Army, which operates it.

20 YEARS AGO  
July 3, 1938 (Sunday)  
From Arthur Perry's "Roast-  
ing ears look promising in the  
rural area" but the farmer  
will have to get on their knees  
to pick them, as the corn is  
not growing like a weed.

30 YEARS AGO  
July 3, 1928 (Tuesday)  
Andrew Welch of San Fran-  
cisco has purchased two miles  
of Rogue river frontage near  
the Dodge Bridge from Bur-  
dette L. Dodge for a fishing  
lodge.

From Local and Personal  
column: "The month of June,  
as usual, was a banner one in  
the taking out of marriage li-  
censes in the county clerk's  
office, for 81 such licenses  
were issued here last month,  
34 of which were taken out  
by couples from the state of  
California."

40 YEARS AGO  
July 3, 1918 (Wednesday)  
Beginning July 3, Ashland  
barbers raised the shaving  
price to 20 cents, adding five  
cents for the "superfluous"  
neckshave.

From Local and Personal  
column: Claude Metz arrived  
here last night from Silver  
Lake, Ore., for a visit until  
Sunday with relatives and  
friends and the fish in Rogue  
River."

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

1. Which noted American said "I will return?"
2. Is it a King or a Queen who has reigned longer in England?
3. A group of lions is called a p-e-?
4. Which deceased New York governor was frequently called "the happy warrior?"
5. Name the motion picture actress who had the leading role in the movie, "Mother Wore Tights."
6. Jade is always green; true or false?
7. Is the State of Massachusetts, Wisconsin, or New Jersey the leading state in cranberry production?
8. The zodiacal sign for those persons born between October 23 and November 23 is Sagittarius or Scorpio?
9. Bruno Hauptmann was executed in 1933 for the kidnaping of whose baby?
10. The noted painter, Rembrandt Van Rijn, was of Dutch, Swedish, or Norwegian nationality?

Answers: 1. Douglas MacArthur. 2. A Queen (Victoria—1837 to 1901). 3. Pride. 4. Alfred E. Smith. 5. Betty Grable. 6. False. 7. Massachusetts. 8. Scorpio. 9. Charles Lindbergh's baby. 10. Dutch.

### "Big Steel" and Steel Prices

Steel labor costs were to go up an estimated 20c an hour on Tuesday (July 1).  
U. S. Steel—"Big Steel" to the industry — will probably continue this year to play its traditional role of price bellwether of the trade. Jones and Laughlin, fourth largest producer, says "it won't raise prices unless U. S. Steel does." A price hike announced by small Alan Wood Steel for July 7 is generally viewed as only a trial balloon.

On the eve of the July 1 rise in steel wages, automatic under the three-year labor-management contract signed after the 1956 strike, the big questions appeared to be, when would a price rise come and how much would it be? In general, steel price increases follow steel wage increases like the night the day. As recently as a few weeks ago, it had been generally conceded that this year's wage and price rises would come almost simultaneously.

ATTENDING the mid-May general meeting of the American Iron and Steel institute in New York, major producers had been almost unanimous. Arthur B. Homer, president of Bethlehem Steel, said: "If wages go up, prices must go up." Charles M. White, Republican Steel chairman, declared: "The price increase should be about \$1 a ton, because that's what the cost increase will be."

Avery C. Adams, president of Jones and Laughlin, also looked for higher prices. He noted that "some companies operated in red ink during the first quarter and many others failed to cover their dividend." Only Roger M. Blough, chairman of pace-setting U. S. Steel, was more cautious: "The customer problem and the competitive problem are weighing very heavily in the situation at the present time."

THEN the roof caved in. U. S. Steel on June 19 said cryptically: "The only point we have reached to date is not to attempt to change our prices until the situation clarifies itself." And it wired Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) on June 26 it could "forecast" the "timing" of the clarification.

The usually reliable Iron Age has predicted no price rise now. The increase would come, but a little later—before September—"unless steel labor decides to pass up what it has coming."

Steel labor already was on record. President David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers of America at a news conference on May 14 had rejected outright any suggestion of foregoing automatic July 1 wage increases. And labor, management, and government had cold-shouldered proposals that a wage-price moratorium be worked out at a White House conference.

ONE industry rule-of-thumb is that each penny boost in hourly wages calls for a 20c-per-ton price increase. On that basis a price increase now of something more than \$4 a ton—subject to cost-of-living wage adjustments—would appear adequate.

But the producers say they've already been foreboding. The rise announced by Alan Wood company, was \$6 a ton, average.—E.R.R.

### Stock Market and Recovery

The Stock Market, until its drop on Thursday June 19, had exuded optimism. The market at any particular time is supposed to reflect not so much the economic situation at that time as the outlook some months ahead.

If that supposition is correct, stocks are anticipating an end to the recession before the end of the year. And there are those who maintain that hard-headed, nose-on-the-trail buyers and sellers of securities have better first-hand "lowdown" on what lies ahead than do the economists with their index numbers, graphs and charts of what was what several weeks ago.

GOING back only to World War II, stocks actually went up during the first post-war recession in 1945. Everybody knew that the let-down was only the inevitable breathing spell for readjusting from a war to a peace economy.

During the recession of 1948-49, stock averages stayed almost unchanged. Everybody expected the slow-down to be short-lived, and the Market started up three months before business activity did. But in the 1953 recession stocks began to drop some months before industrial production began to drop, in turn beginning to rise almost a year before production really began to rise.

In the present recession stocks started to slide late in July, 1957, several months before the industrial production index turned down, and began their present rise in mid-April. By mid-June the Dow-Jones average of 65 stocks was only 8 per cent lower than on July 18, 1957 (industrials down also 8 per cent, rails down 22 per cent, utilities up 11 per cent). By Labor Day we should know how accurately the Market today was reflecting the outlook some months ahead.—E.R.R.

### PPL Asks Morgan To Subpoena Records

Portland (UPD)—Pacific Power and Light company, today requested Public Utility Commissioner Howard Morgan to subpoena the rules, regulations and established rates records of the Springfield Municipal Electric board for a PUE hearing on company competition in Springfield.  
Three officials of the municipal system were named in the request for subpoena to appear with the records. They

### Dennis the Menace

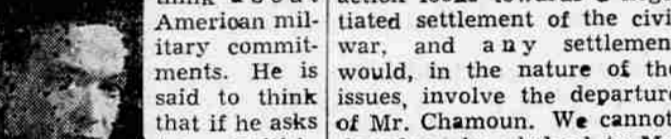


"BETTER LET ME EMPTY THAT POCKET!"

### Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

Against Intervention  
There is a certain vagueness, perhaps deliberate, in what President Chamoun of the Lebanon has been allowed to let himself think about American military commitments. He is said to think that if he asks for British-American armed intervention, having failed to get U.N. armed intervention, we are in honor bound to send in the Marines and the paratroopers. It is very hard to believe that London and Washington have really put themselves in a position where Mr. Chamoun can decide to make us take part in the Lebanese fighting. Such a delegation of authority to a foreign politician, who is not even sure of the loyalty of his own army, would be so imprudent that one cannot imagine President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles making it.



Walter Lippmann

If we had made such a promise, it would be beyond anything ever contemplated in any of our many pacts, doctrines, and declarations. For in this case we would find ourselves committed to much more than the defense of a country which is the victim of external aggression. We would be committed to a particular individual in the internal affairs of that country.

The Lebanese civil war broke out when President Chamoun started to amend the constitution in order to give himself another term of office. While the rebellion has undoubtedly been encouraged and helped from Syria and Egypt, the basic fact is that if the Lebanese army had been willing to act for Chamoun, it could have suppressed the rebellion. Inasmuch as President Chamoun cannot use effectively his own army, there is on the face of it reason to believe that the conflict is, as the U.N. observers have indicated, primarily an internal affair.

HAD we promised Chamoun to intervene if he called upon us, we would have committed ourselves to the personal fortunes of one Lebanese politician. There is no public evidence that we have actually done this, though it is true that in his recent press conference, Mr. Dulles did say that we might intervene. As against this, we must assume that in supporting Mr. Hammarskjold's efforts, we are acting in good faith, not merely trying to take back a promise that we wish we had never given. Now the U.N. action looks towards a negotiated settlement of the civil war, and any settlement would, in the nature of the issues, involve the departure of Mr. Chamoun. We cannot, therefore, be pledged to Mr. Chamoun personally.

NO ONE, I submit, has any reason to be embarrassed and to become apologetic if he opposes an Anglo-American intervention in the Lebanese civil war. It is said that if Chamoun's administration is overthrown and is replaced by one which is no longer pro-Western but is pro-Nasser, there will follow the collapse of the Western position in the rest of the Arab, perhaps even the rest of the Moslem, world. Since this will happen if we do not intervene to save Chamoun, we must act or we must lose everything in the Middle East and beyond.

The trouble with this argument is that if intervention is attempted, as at Suez in 1956, and if the intervention fails, the Western position in the Middle East and beyond will be much worse than if, in a negotiated settlement, Chamoun gives up the three remaining months of his constitutional term of office. Now, there is no certainty that intervention would be successful, and I find it ominous that no one who favors intervention has ever ventured to say what the Marines and the paratroopers would be told to do when they landed in the Lebanon, and how, once in, they would be able to come out again.

PRESUMABLY, the objective of the Marines and the paratroopers would be to seal the Syrian border, an operation which would require the pacification of the rebel areas behind the border, which are at least one-third of the country. This would amount to the military occupation of the Lebanon. There is no reason to suppose that the rebels would lie down and surrender. There is every reason to suppose that they would wage guerrilla war, and that the United States Marines would find themselves in the same kind of underground war which the French army has been fighting for several years in Algeria.

Nor is it probable that the

### Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE arrived in Paris one Sunday evening, and ordered a taxi driver to deposit him at the Ritz hotel. "Delighted to oblige you, Monsieur Doyle," said the driver who could speak fair English.

"Amazing!" declared Doyle. "How did you know my identity?"

"Elementary," countered the driver. "I read that you were arriving from the Riviera. Obviously you are an Englishman. Also, only a barber on the Riviera would give a man such a haircut."

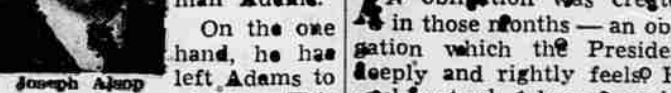
"Incredible!" applauded Doyle. "And you had nothing else to go on?"

"One small additional fact," admitted the driver. "Your name is prominently plastered on every one of your seven suitcases."

Morgan was asked to direct the appearance of Don M. Feglow, chairman of the city utility board; Frank M. Brown, superintendent of the system; and board secretary; and John McCarron, office manager, to appear with the records.

### Matter of Fact

AGAIN, IT'S UP TO ADAMS  
Washington — President Eisenhower is leaving the Adams case to be handled by the same man who has appeared before the President the burden of handling so many other cases—namely Sherman Adams.



Sherman Adams

On the one hand, he has left Adams to manage his own defense. This has necessarily meant that his defense has been badly managed, although Adams and his subordinates of the White House staff have taken certain defensive measures of an important kind. The White House staff, for instance, successfully imposed Roger Robb as the chief legal advisor of that artist in friendship, Bernard Goldfine. When Goldfine makes his grand appearance before the Harris Committee, he will therefore be guided (to the extent he can be guided) by the man Adm. Louis Strauss chose as chief prosecutor of Robert Oppenheimer. Again the White House staff has had no difficulty in producing a counter-fire of news stories about government favors asked for constituents by Democratic members of Congress.

BUT there are other things Adams has not been able to pass his own case in review with the Republican leadership in Congress and in the country. He has not been able to ask men like Sen. William Knowland to stand by the President, when the issue at stake was the President's wish to stand by Adams himself.

It never seems to have occurred to the President that if he was going to stand by Sherman Adams, he alone could rally the Republican party's lieutenant generals and major generals in support of their general-in-chief. This, he seems to have felt was just another matter for his staff to take care of. As a result, Vice President Richard Nixon is just about the only Republican of any eminence, outside the White House, who has spoken up for the President. And it is known that Nixon did so on his own motion.

ON THE other hand, the President has not merely left Sherman Adams to manage his own defense. He has further asked Adams to sit in judgment on himself, in just the way that Adams sat in judgment on Harold Talbot and all the other officials of the Eisenhower Administration who have been charged with excessive imprudence or actual impropriety.

In one sense it was inevitable that Dwight D. Eisenhower should leave Sherman Adams to manage his own defense. He has further asked Adams to sit in judgment on himself, in just the way that Adams sat in judgment on Harold Talbot and all the other officials of the Eisenhower Administration who have been charged with excessive imprudence or actual impropriety.

British-American forces would be able to wage a self-contained war of pacification up to the Syrian border. Even if the Russians keep quiet, or just concentrate on Poland and Yugoslavia, the Arab world from Morocco to the Persian Gulf will be at least as inflamed as it was in 1956, during the intervention against Nasser.

In fact, it is difficult to imagine how Nasser could fail to make reprisals for this second intervention, and as he and the United Arab Republic have physical control of the pipelines and of the canal, we must have no illusions about this being a little local operation. We would be striking at Nasser just enough to annoy him, just enough to provoke him, but not enough, as might theoretically have been done at Suez in 1956, to destroy him.

AFTER the stand we took in the Suez affair, we are committed by our own acts and declarations to a policy of co-existence with Nasser. The policy may not work. But if the alternative is a military intervention against him, we are offered enormous risks without any serious prospects of success.

The true alternatives, so it seems to me, are on the one hand a negotiated settlement of the Lebanese civil war; this would mean the departure of Chamoun and a Lebanese renunciation of its adherence to the Eisenhower doctrine. The other alternative is intervention to keep Chamoun in power. This would mean, so I believe and greatly fear, an indefinite, indecisive, prolonged entanglement of our forces in the wretchedness of guerrilla warfare.

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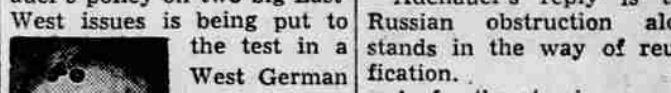
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### Adenauer's Policy On Two Issues Gets Test in Election

By CHARLES M. McCANN  
UPI Foreign News Analyst



Konrad Adenauer

Adenauer's policy on two big East-West issues is being put to the test in a West German election.

The test is to come Sunday, when the voters of North Rhine-Westphalia state, who represent about 25 per cent of West Germany's population, elect a new Parliament. Adenauer is trying to regain for his Christian Democratic Party control of the Parliament, which he lost in 1956 to a coalition of Socialists and Free Democrats.

The Socialists, the chief opposition party, hold that Adenauer's entire policy on reunification has been a failure and that the reunion of West and East Germany is farther away than it ever was. They assert also that the arming of West Germany with tactical atomic weapons will make a general disarmament agreement with Soviet Russia more difficult and will subject Germany to the peril of

elects the two senators to which under the U.S. constitution it will be entitled when it becomes a state, they will be Democrats. The GOP's, in the past, just haven't been able to bring themselves around to the idea of presenting their political opponents with a couple of senators.

Why did they finally come through? I wouldn't know—but it isn't impossible that in the landslide that at the moment seems to be impending they are shrugging their shoulders and muttering resignedly: "Aw, heck; what's a couple more Democrats?"

ON SECOND thought, Alaska's attorney general (who has vowed to push the peanut) may not be the only one to get great Alaska's statehood with a lingering shade of sadness. There is Texas.

When Alaska comes into the Union, Texas will have to move over.

THE area of the new State of Alaska is 586,400 square miles. The area of the State of Texas is only 267,239 square miles.

That will be a hard pill for Texans to take. But—

They can fall back on the population figures. At the 1950 census, Texas had 7,711,194 persons. At the same census period, Alaska had only 128,643.

The high-light of the day was the exhibition of folk dancing performed by the costumed girls, some of them from Medford.

It should never be forgotten that Medford is extremely fortunate to have facilities available such as these, which we certainly couldn't afford on a local level to take care of 19 girls from Jackson county who were there last year.

We had an excellent lunch, entirely prepared and served by the girls. Their living quarters were immaculate, and the atmosphere was friendly and happy in spite of the locked doors.

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