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

10 YEARS AGO
Sept. 3, 1948 (Friday)

An exhibit of water colors
by students of Eugene Ben-
nett, local artist, will open
tomorrow at the Medford Art
center, 315 East Main st.

J. C. Penney's Medford
store will sponsor a Kiddies
Karnival at the Craterian
theater tomorrow morning.

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 3, 1938 (Saturday)

An enlarged roster of ex-
hibits and record attendance
are predicted for Gold Hill's
sixth annual Northwest Jack-
son County fair next week.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Snudge Pot" column: "The
city voted bonds in the sum
of \$73,000 for fixing the
streets. Something like 5,000
voters were too weary to ram-
ble to the polls. The 616 souls
who fearlessly voted, for and
against, suffered no ill-ef-
fects."

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 3, 1928 (Monday)

Young folks seeking a
quiet, secluded place to park
have resorted during the sum-
mer to the yard of the Foots
Creek schoolhouse, and one
car apparently drove right up
the front steps onto the
porch.

Schools reopen tomorrow.

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 3, 1918 (Tuesday)

Ashland's canteen service
at the depot needs more fruit
to keep the troops passing
through town well-supplied.
Fifteen more county draft-
ees depart for active duty.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. A thick glass when filled
with hot liquid is more likely
to break than a thin glass
under the same condition; true
or false?

2. "Private" was formerly
the lowest rank in the U.S.
Army; what is now the lowest
rank?

3. Which of the following
do not belong in the same cat-
egory: Alimentary, Erie, Pan-
ama, Suez?

4. Which countries comprise
the members of the Arab
League?

5. Patagonia is on what
continent?

6. Appendicitis occurs more
often in males than females;
true or false?

7. Which is the taller, the
Empire State building or the
Eiffel Tower?

8. In history, who were
called "prisoners of the Vati-
can"?

9. Where are the ruins of
the Parthenon?

10. Is the capital of Maine
Bangor, Lewiston or Augusta?

Answers: 1. True. 2. "Re-
cruit." 3. Alimentary. (The
rest are ship canals). 4. Egypt,
Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi-Arabia,
Syria, Trans-Jordan and Yem-
en. 5. South America. 6.
True. 7. Empire State build-
ing. 8. The Popes. 9. Athens,
Greece. 10. Augusta.

Legion in Chicago

The American Legion convention this week probably will serve to demonstrate a moderation in regard to veterans pensions and bonuses that has been developing slowly over the years.

John J. Gleason Jr., national commander, declared Aug. 14 that, contrary to some impressions, the Legion is "unalterably opposed to across-the-board pensions for all former servicemen." What the Legion does want, he said, is expanded federal pensions for disabled veterans and for veterans' widows who have children.

SOME groups within veterans organizations always will push for all-out pensions. The national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars on Aug. 22, approved a resolution urging a tax-free bonus up to \$4,500 for all veterans of World War II and the Korean War. But a more moderate resolution adopted at the same time is said to be more representative of the thinking of VFW leadership.

This resolution, instead of asking for a federal bonus, opposes "a constant effort on the part of various government agencies and bureaus to relegate the veteran to the class of the non-veteran for all purposes, and especially with reference to compensation and other veteran benefits which is not deemed to be in the public interest."

Another resolution asked for a separate, more liberal program for World War I veterans inasmuch as Congress "apparently will not consider favorably any proposal to substantially liberalize the program for the entire group of 22 million veterans."

SUCCESSIVE conventions of the American Legion—and of other veterans organizations—have been growing less playful and more preoccupied by national and international affairs. Simple age may account for this.

The average age of all veterans, according to the Veterans Administration is 40.3 years. The average age of World War I veterans is 64.2; of World War II vets, 39.3; of Korean War vets—excluding those with double service (World War II and Korean War)—27.3 years.

About a fourth of the nation's 22,727,000 veterans of all wars belong to one or more of the 300 active veterans organizations. Of the over-all total, some 15,288,000 are World War II veterans, some 4,431,000 (again excluding the re-treads) veterans of Korea; and some 2,876,000 vets of World War I; and some 132,000 veterans of other wars and the "military establishment," i.e., peacetime service.

The Legion, by far the largest of veterans groups, puts its membership at 2,678,876, as against the 1946 peak of 3,326,000. The VFW claims 1,300,000 members as against 1,550,000 in 1948.

About 70 per cent of Legion membership comes from World War II and Korea vets. The VFW has an even lower percentage of World War I veterans—14 to 20 per cent.

THE BIG veterans groups, unlike the Grand Army of the Republic, which for many years after the Civil War was Republican, have been nonpartisan in politics. The Legion, the VFW, and the AMVETS have tended to be conservative for the most part; the American Veterans committee, left of center.

But Legion conventions have often been the sounding-board for partisan political oratory—for example, the convention in Miami in 1951 was the stage for one of Gen. MacArthur's bitterest attacks on the Truman administration.—E.R.R.

Revolution From Water

"Water, water everywhere and each drop fit to drink" could in the not too distant future come true for all peoples along the shores of the Seven Seas. That day will come when salt water, now convertible to fresh only at considerable expense (15 to 20 cents a 100 gallons) will yield fresh water by relatively inexpensive processes.

"The ancient problem . . . of the desalting of water," President Eisenhower told the UN General Assembly in his speech on Aug. 13, "is on the threshold of solution." That solution could mean as much to the world, could revolutionize the old ways of national life as radically, as did the splitting of the atom.

It isn't only poverty-stricken desert lands that stand to benefit by cheap fresh water from salt. In the United States and other industrial countries a serious shortage of water is threatened, not only for human consumption but also for industrial production.

IN 1952 CONGRESS appropriated funds for studying various methods of desalting sea water, also the brackish water found in some inland states. Among the many methods studied are the electric membrane (electrolysis), vapor compression distillation, solar distillation, critical pressure, osmosis, solvent extraction, freezing.

Now the various studies have progressed to the point where the 1958 session of Congress voted \$10 million to build and operate, under Interior Department supervision, five demonstration plants to test out the various methods. The Soviet Union is known to be competing with this country in the race to offer—for instance, to the Middle East—an economically feasible process of deriving fresh from salt water.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



"I DON'T KNOW WHAT HE DID! HE JUST KEEPS SAYING YOU'LL FIND OUT!"

WCTU Head Sees Prohibition in Nation Coming

Washington—(CQ)—The legislative director of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union sees the nation on the road to prohibition.

"The jet plane will prove to have started the nation on the road to eliminating alcohol from our national life," Miss Elizabeth A. Smart predicted. WCTU lobbyist in Washington, Miss Smart also is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Smith College, lawyer, newspaper publisher and one-time candidate for Congress.

"The American people are gullible but not fools," she said. "They will soon realize that you cannot take the stresses of the space age unless your system is physically perfect and not irritated by alcohol."

She claimed the only way Henry Ford managed to develop mass production in the auto industry was by insisting on sobriety among his workers. "It takes an even steadier hand to meet the industrial challenges of the space age," she said. "The people are beginning to realize this, despite the liquor advertising. The thing that has kept our nation alive is our saving modicum of common sense," Miss Smart contended.

When will prohibition come? Miss Smart refused to predict the exact year, but felt certain it would be within 50 years. "It shouldn't come until the people are ready for it. It must be wanted."

Miss Smart says these things with earnestness and conviction, almost softness. Her fervor is not the brand that sent women into sawdusty saloons singing hymns and swinging hatchets.

Instead, Miss Smart lobbies for temperance legislation in the rough and tumble atmosphere of Capitol Hill through face-to-face persuasion and prayer. Her primary opponent, the liquor industry, does its lobbying by spraying the town with public relations men and hiring big name lawyers like Thomas E. Dewey of New York. But she has been doing it her way since 1940. Now, as the WCTU holds its 84th convention Aug. 29 through Sept. 2, the question arises whether Miss Smart and the other temperance lobbyists are getting any place. Their anti-liquor campaigns often make entertain-

ing newspaper copy, but beyond that, are these temperance voices being heeded on Capitol Hill?

Miss Smart and spokesmen for the American Temperance Society, Methodist Board of Temperance and National Temperance League do believe they are getting some place, though slowly. Together they represent about 11 million members, mostly church people.

The temperance groups consider the stiffening of the anti-obscene literature law, restriction of bill board advertising along Federally aided interstate highways, more money for alcoholism research and less for the State Department's whisky allowance as their primary legislative achievements in the 85th Congress. They also believe passage of the District of Columbia law setting chemical standards for determining whether a driver is drunk will inspire states to pass similar laws.

The two biggest legislative goals of temperance groups were not realized: laws against serving liquor on airplanes and advertising alcoholic beverages in national publications and over the air. Neither of those legislative proposals got to the floor of either the House or Senate for a vote during the 85th Congress.

"No Backbone"
W. A. Scharffenberg, executive secretary of the American Temperance Society, said Congress "did not have the backbone to send the bills to the floor for a vote. All we asked for was a fair hearing on the floor. But Congress didn't have the guts to let the bills get out of committee."

The temperance groups also accused Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla.) of trying to kill the bill to forbid serving of liquor on airplanes through a crippling amendment. His amendment would have denied Federal money to airports that served liquor. Temperance groups said the amendment was designed to build up opposition to a bill that had passed the House so easily in 1956.

Miss Smart and other temperance leaders take heart in recalling it took a long time to get Prohibition. They intend to keep pressing Congress for temperance laws—whatever the odds.

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

CONTRARY TO public opinion, insists Ernie Kovacs, in a magazine appropriately named Mad, waving a red flag at a bull does not irritate him at all. Actually cows are the ones who get irritated when a red flag is waved at them. The reason a bull gets mad when a red flag is waved at him is because he dislikes being mistaken for a cow. So now you know!

At a recent auto show, one of the big producers included in its display a giant missile it is turning out for the government. Mort Sahl met a slightly intoxicated customer who circled the missile three times, then mumbled, "They're sure making automobiles look different these days, but I think I'll buy one anyhow."

Three kiddies in Beverly Hills decided to play house. Said the first, "I'll be the papa." Said the second, "I'll be the mama." Said the third, "I'll be the lawyer."

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Maine Election Next Monday Seen Test Of Both Parties' Political Strength

By RAYMOND LAHR
UPI Correspondent

Washington—(UPI)—The Maine election next Monday will give politicians their most important barometer reading so far this year to judge the political climate in November.

It also will be the last time that Maine will be jumping off to a head start in the congressional elections. Under a change in its constitution, the state will join the rest of the country in future years and vote early in November.

The vote Monday should provide important evidence as to whether this is a "Democratic year"—as the Democrats believe—or whether Republican strength is reviving—as the GOP hopes.

The GOP abandoned its old charge, "As Maine goes, so goes the nation," in 1936 when that state was one of but two to give their presidential electoral votes to Alfred M. Landon, the Republican nominee. In percentage terms, however, the Maine vote does reflect national trends.

In 1956, the September vote in the once rock-ribbed Republican state foretold the Democratic strength revealed in congressional elections in the other 47 states two months later. But it misled Democrats who thought it foreshadowed a Democratic presidential victory.

The GOP in 1956 lost one of three House seats in Maine. It won another by a bare 29 votes and took the third easily. Democratic Gov. Robert S. Muskie was reelected.

Since Muskie was on the ballot and President Eisenhower was not, his personal popularity presumably drew votes for the Democratic nom-

inee for Congress. The GOP polled 51.4 per cent of the total vote, compared with 55 per cent in 1954 and 66.9 in 1952.

Two months later, Eisenhower polled 70 per cent of the presidential vote in Maine. Nationally, he polled about 57 per cent of the two-party presidential vote while GOP candidates for the House polled only 48.5 per cent. Thus the spread between the presidential vote and the congressional vote was greater in Maine than in the nation as a whole.

Muskie is running this year against Sen. Frederick G. Payne, a staunch Eisenhower supporter first elected in 1952 when he polled 58.7 per cent of the vote. A close vote is expected this year.

Whatever the outcome, an interpretation of the result may have to be adjusted to account for the fact that Muskie-like Eisenhower has shown himself to be stronger than his party in Maine. He received almost 60 per cent of the vote when reelected in 1956.

A Muskie victory would be a crushing blow to Republican hopes for regaining control of the Senate. Those slender hopes do not allow for loss of any of the Senate seats which the Republicans now hold.

In advance of the elections, Democrats have made no rash claims. Payne, too, has shown much personal strength in Maine. As a retiring governor, he unseated the veteran GOP Sen. Owen Brewster in the 1952 primary.

Maine may show whether there were any political repercussions at the ballot box from the Sherman Adams case. Payne has admitted that

he also accepted some favors from Adams' friend, Bernard Goldfine.

To indicate increased national strength in the House

elections, the Democrats need to reelect Rep. Frank M. Coffin and to unseat Rep. Robert Hale, the Republican who squeaked through in 1956.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. 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.

Church for Birth Control

To the Editor: The action of the Episcopal and Anglican bishops in approving birth control as a means of easing overpopulation is of world importance.

At the recent Lambeth Conference in London, 310 archbishops and bishops from all continents, including 89 from the United States, issued an encyclical letter containing this statement:

"... There are many lands today where population is increasing so fast that the survival of young and old is threatened. . . In such countries population control has become a necessity. Abortion and infanticide are to be condemned, but methods of control, medically endorsed and morally acceptable, may help the people of these lands so to plan family life that children may be born without a likelihood of starvation. . ."

This positive religious sanction of conception control as an effective means of solving one of the most critical problems of our time—overpopulation—is remarkable because not long ago the Anglican church opposed so-called artificial birth control as vigorously as the Roman Catholic church. This revolutionary change of attitude is proof of the gravity of the world population situation.

World population is now growing by 5,400 every hour or 47,000,000 a year, and the rate is accelerating. World population will more than double—and reach six or seven billion people—in the next 40 years.

Medical discoveries and recent widespread advances in sanitation have improved health and prolonged life spans in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This has lowered death rates—without changing birth rates.

As a result, hundreds of millions of people in the world are hungry. A report by the U.S. Department of Agriculture finds that population growth in the Far East is outstripping the rise in food production. Food per capita is less than pre-war.

These millions are ill clothed and housed and generally dissatisfied with their lot. In their desperation they are susceptible to Communist propaganda and infiltration—and may be enticed to violent actions by ambitious demagogues.

But improvement of living standards in underdeveloped areas is impossible without a slow-down in population growth.

Today the "population bomb" threatens to create an explosion as dangerous as the explosion of the H-bomb, and with as much influence on prospects for progress or disaster, war or peace. But while the H-bomb is only being stockpiled, the fuse of the population bomb is already lighted and burning.

Hugh Moore,
51 East 42nd st.,
New York 17, N.Y.

Mineral Dilemma
To the Editor: Since the controversial mining and minerals bill recently was defeated before the 85th Congress that adjourned, the state of Oregon now more than ever needs the proposed highway connecting southwest Oregon with a seaport on the Curry county coast, so all the state's southwest minerals may be developed or processed and shipped by way of water transportation to find a competitive market.

Next year, 1959, being the

centennial commemoration anniversary, Oregon should be well represented as an industrial state as well as a tourist attraction. The most hard to answer question to new visitors is, why if Southern Oregon has potential mineral resources, these several minerals are not developed yet. There are always a bookful of excuses to the dilemma that needs to be solved.

Bert Kissinger,
520 Boardman,
Medford.

Garbage and Bear Creek
To the Editor: I like to read your editorials, they are thought provoking and fair. I imagine they do a lot of good. We all like Medford and I'm glad to see it growing in so many ways. We've made improvements in sanitation. But two things bother me.

One is the City Sanitary Service. In five years here we don't believe they're very sanitary nor give very good service. Our complaints include: They leave the lid off the can, never pick up anything they spill, leave the backyard gate open, never quite get all the papers out of the can, etc. This happens all the time and when I called them the boss blamed it on his help. I suggested a training program, but this went over with a dull thud. He actually said he had no control over his help. We had no control over their selection and are pretty tired of the firm and its slovenly practices which we believe are the result of no competition.

Then we are concerned about Bear Creek. We've had more mosquitos this year than usual and I wonder how long our city will have to put up with the stagnant mess the creek is. There must be health laws governing such things. If the water is diverted from the creek, it would seem it ought to be flushed out occasionally. Potentially this creek could be a thing of beauty. We're 100 per cent behind you in any improvement campaign you suggest.

Veldon J. Diment,
213 Portland Ave.,
Medford.

Eugene-Springfield Bus Service Halts

Eugene—(UPI)—City bus service in the Eugene-Springfield area was at a standstill today.

City Transit Lines owner Louis Soukup said that union driven "courtesy cars" were taking away 50 per cent of his business and he could not operate in the face of such competition.

Soukup said his firm could not operate after Tuesday until further notice.

He had previously asked the Eugene City Council to recognize a franchise held by the City Transit firm. City Attorney John Pennington Pennington said at a meeting of councilmen and Soukup last week that a pending bankruptcy suit of the transit firm voided the franchise.


He indicated a suit would have to be filed in Circuit Court to determine whether City Transit Lines actually did have a franchise.

Portland Mayor To Attend Conference

Portland—(UPI)—Mayor Terry Schunk said today he would attend the annual United States Conference of Mayors Sept. 10-13 in Miami Beach, Fla.



C. M. Litwiler



Mrs. Litwiler

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