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

10 YEARS AGO
Sept. 23, 1948 (Thursday)
Wet weather this week has slowed or halted picking and packing operations at various local orchards.

Gold Hill residents are to vote in November on a charter amendment to re-designate the riverside recreation area near the bridge as a city park.

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 23, 1938 (Friday)
The Community Chest of Medford, Inc., opens headquarters at 125 East Main st. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Snudge Pot" column: "The young lady who tried last week to starve out a cold failed owing to the cold not getting hungry."

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 23, 1928 (Sunday)
Helen Leslie, young British journalist and author, is visiting Jackson county this week in search of local color. Klamath Falls' first model home, opened yesterday, features a Medford woman's interior decoration.

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 23, 1918 (Monday)
Several thousand people gathered to see the German war relics in box cars which passed through town and were on exhibit for 1 1/2 hours. The proposed Big Butte project of the Medford Irrigation district appears feasible, according to a consulting engineer's report.

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

1. Name the U.S. Battleship aboard which the Japanese signed the surrender documents in Tokyo Bay at the close of W.W.I.
 2. There are eight states whose names begin with the letter "N"; can you name them all?
 3. Which river in the U.S. is sometimes referred to as the "Father of Waters"?
 4. A person suffering from herpetophobia would fear "snake eyes" on the dice, reptiles, or snake plants?
 5. An erudite person is a rude, learned, or uneducated, individual?
 6. Hoop snakes actually curve themselves into hoops, taking the tail into the mouth and rolling along; true or false?
 7. Complete the Biblical quotation, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle..."
 8. What is the modern birthstone for September?
 9. The first diplomat to represent the U.S. aboard was John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, or John Jay?
 10. Name the author who wrote "Rip Van Winkle," and "Legend of Sleepy Hollow"?
- Answers: U.S.S. Missouri. 2. Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina and North Dakota. 3. The Mississippi. 4. Reptiles. 5. A learned individual. 6. False. 7. "than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." 8. Sapphire. 9. Benjamin Franklin. 10. Washington Irving.

"The Pill"

"Pill To Prevent Pregnancy Said 100 Per Cent Effective" was a headline in this newspaper last week.

The same story received coverage in other papers—usually on the inside pages, which may well be where it belongs, at least until the "pill" is more fully tested.

But if the claims for it prove correct—if, indeed, it is 100 per cent effective in preventing pregnancy, and if it is as harmless as it appears, and if it can be brought down in cost—if these things are true, the story was one of major importance.

SCIENTISTS the world over who have studied the problem are agreed that human population growth is one of the three or four most urgent threats facing the future peace and welfare of the human race. Some of them believe it is the No. 1 threat.

The fact is that in some parts of the world—India and China, notably—population growth has outstripped the increase in food sources. And the growth of population in these areas, and in some others, if unchecked, can lead only to famine and human suffering—and their resultant desperate unrest.

(In addition to the human factors, this is bound to increase the appeal of communism in these sensitive areas.)

THE problem has never been precisely ignored, but for many years little has been done about it. India has attempted to increase her food production, and has been somewhat successful, but not enough to keep up with the population.

India, Japan and Red China have, as a result, started population control plans—which is synonymous with birth control.

Other nations of the world have become concerned, but in many cases religious or other moral scruples have prevented them from undertaking any effective programs.

"The Pill," as such a hypothetical pregnancy-control tablet has come to be called in laboratories which have searched for it, promises to change all this.

IF IT IS effective and cheap, it will provide a relatively foolproof means of holding down population growth to manageable proportions.

But there is one additional significant thing about this type of control, and that is that it apparently will by-pass religious objections.

Dr. John Rock, the clinical professor emeritus of gynecology at Harvard University medical school, who announced the development, is himself a Roman Catholic—the church which has had the greatest influence against "artificial" methods of birth control.

He said, because of the nature of the chemical reactions involved, it does not come under the church's ban on contraceptives, and that the church has no objection to its use for this purpose.

THE Roman Catholic church has, indeed, shown an increasing concern over spiraling populations, and has sought for an answer which does not violate its own doctrines relative to the creation of new souls.

These convergent lines—the increased awareness of the problem on the part of the governments most intimately involved at present, the increased awareness of the problem by officials of the Catholic church, which exerts moral influence throughout the world, and the development of an answer (still experimental, but highly promising)—these things give hope that substantial progress can be made in the solution of the ancient Malthusian riddle.

IN THE western world Thomas Robert Malthus' teaching that population always outstrips food production, unless there are certain "controls"—such as war, plague or famine—may have become outdated.

But it is still very much in effect throughout Asia, much of Africa, and in parts of South America.

If "the pill" changes that, it will be a momentous change, having implications in every phase of human endeavor.—E.A.

Litter at the Table

Litter bags are useful things. Thanks to a local insurance agency, we now have one in our car—a small plastic container that hangs from the dashboard—and find that it curbs the urge to toss paper and other "junk" out the window of the car.

The state, too encourages this campaign against "litter-bugs," by placing large barrels, painted green and marked for the disposal of litter, at prominent places along the highways.

NOW we have a suggestion—let the restaurants join the act.

Most of them provide ash trays for cigarettes and matches, but it remains an unsolved problem what to do with the cellophane ends of cigarette packages, with used paper matchbooks, with paper wrappers for sugar lumps or for packaged loose sugar, with the cellophane wrappers of crackers, with used paper napkins, with empty milk cartons, with used straws and their paper covers and with all the other disposable impediments which no one quite seems to know what to do with at a restaurant table or counter.

A "litter" container at each place would solve this momentous problem.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"HOW COME MY FOOD IS ALWAYS SO DARN SLIPPERY?"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
"YES, MY DARLING DAUGHTER"
With the U.S. Seventh Fleet—it is wonderfully comforting to escape from the dank tangle of American policy in

Taipei to the splendor and the power of the strongest naval force that is now afloat.

No matter how often you have seen it, the spectacle of a great American fleet at sea is always breathtaking. The big grey warships, steaming forward in their rigid formation, are at once menacing and beautiful.

Each launching of the huge carriers' fighters and bombers with the roar and steam of the catapults, is a moment of truth, even for the onlooker. Each swift homecoming, with the sharp surge and check of the arresting wire, stirs the most sluggish heart.

IF THERE is to be no cease-fire, then the Warsaw talks are meaningless, and there is nothing left that can put off the evil day except, perhaps, one of our government's strange parades before the United Nations. But the U. N. cannot defend Quemoy and the Matsus, any more than sea convoys by the Seventh Fleet's destroyers can break the artillery blockade of the beaches that is strangling Quemoy.

In this fleet, moreover, there are no illusions that Quemoy can be indefinitely defended by any variant of the convoy system, so long as all supplies must be landed on open beaches under heavy enemy fire. With courage, with ingenuity, and not without heavy losses by the Chinese, the tonnage of supplies may be considerably increased.

But the tonnage going in today is only a little more than is needed to feed the Quemoy garrison and people. There is no possibility of providing the garrison with real means to fight back against the attackers. Already the garrison cannot return the enemy's artillery fire, because ammunition stocks are reduced to the reserve needed to repel a possible enemy landing, and there are no replacements in sight. No military position on earth could be held forever on this bizarre system, and Quemoy certainly cannot be.

SO THE rejection of a cease-fire means that there is no cheap, easy, comparatively painless way out. Meanwhile, there is the likelihood that before very long, Chiang

decided in Washington, either to do the job the President and Secretary Dulles have promised to do, or to end the empty charade of infirm firmness and impotent power.

The time should be soon when that decision must be taken, for the converging factors that will force a decision are very plainly visible, even out here in the wide blue of the sunlight Pacific. The word has just reached the fleet of Peking's flat, public rejection of the informal cease-fire that would lift the Quemoy blockade.

The only slender chance for a cease-fire was to everything possible to impress Peking with American force and resolution at the outset. Instead, for instance, Admiral Beakley got a Washington warning not to be "provocative," because he went into the first Quemoy convoy with a couple of cruisers and enough other force to make the convoy look unlike a tea party. So the chance for a cease-fire, if it ever existed, was thrown away.

THEN too, beyond the immediate spectacle there is more, much more; for the Seventh Fleet has a vast panoply of other carriers and cruisers and lesser fighting ships and complex supporting forces that cover the whole Western Pacific. And at every level, from the grimy, brilliant-shirted deck crews of the great "Midway," to the wise, tough Adm. Wallace M. Beakley aboard his missile-cruiser flagship, "Helena," the men of this fleet are ready for any task their government may give them.

But it is just this point that the comfort of this superb spectacle begins to seep away. Thus far, in fact, the task the U.S. government has given the Seventh Fleet resembles the mother's injunction to her darling daughter: "Hang your clothes on a hickory limb, but don't go near the water." It is not the water the Seventh Fleet has been asked to avoid, naturally. It is doing any of those things which might conceivably accomplish the Seventh Fleet's alleged mission to defend Formosa's offshore islands. The result is a sense of frustration and aimlessness.

THE Seventh Fleet and its leaders are not angrily hankering for a nuclear showdown. Under the "bigger bang for a buck" system of defense planning, the fleet has been made heavily dependent on nuclear weapons. Yet the talk in the warrooms and staff messes runs on the ways to break the artillery blockade of Quemoy without using nuclear weapons, and the consensus is that the job can be done. All the fleet asks is a

JOHN CAMERON SWAYZE tells about a time when he was engaged to address a ladies' luncheon club on the subject of Chinese history and philosophy. He did his best, then asked the chairwoman, "Why did you ask me to make China my subject?"
"We wanted the talk to be appropriate," was the explanation. "We are now going to serve a chow mein luncheon."
At recess time on Monday at school, young Walter's chum asked, "Was that girl's party on Saturday as good as you expected it to be?"
"Was it!" echoed young Walter. "Boy, I ain't hungry yet!"
A Bloomsbury bouncer robbed a London bank recently in broad daylight. Scotland Yard broadcast this description of him: "The missing man is reputed to be about six feet tall and three thousand pounds short."
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Sherman Adams Leaves Office With Heavy Heart in TV Publicity Bath

By MERRIMAN SMITH
UPI Correspondent
Washington—(UPI)—Sherman Adams took his leave of President Eisenhower with a heavy heart.

Probably no federal official in history ever left office in such a bright bath of public light as did Adams when he announced his resignation as the assistant to the President. He told his story Monday night over the combined facilities of all the big television and radio networks.

As his silver-topped head flashed across millions of screens and his voice echoed through countless loudspeakers Adams seemed calm, collected—yet also dejected. His wife, Rachel, would not face the stares and questions of reporters at the broadcasting studios but stayed home alone with her television set turned on.

Adams in 1952 was the shining lancer riding at Eisenhower's side in full tilt against Democratic corruption. Television rode into office with them and became a permanent adjunct of the Presidency.

Thus it may have been fitting for the second most powerful man of this administration to ride out on the same silvery beam that brought him to town.

Adams' words of resignation were frequently biting as he lashed out at his political tormentors. But the President's top adviser bore the markings of months of worry.

The 59-year-old New Englander looked thinner than usual, drawn about the face and as serious as a mourner when he undertook his painful chore Monday night.

The prelude to his highly unusual broadcast was as difficult as his exit.

Adams was the leading Republican proponent of integrity in government, the author of frequent blasts at the Democrats for what he called their "mess" under the Truman administration. Then last June, through the efforts of a congressional investigating committee, Adams was unveiled as the recipient of government gifts from Bernard Goldfine, the Boston tycoon who seemed to step in hot water with the government.

The committee attempted to show that while Adams was accepting favors from Goldfine, the presidential assistant also was letting government agencies know he was most interested in what was happening to cases involving his friend.

Hot Political Potato
Adams became a very warm political potato. GOP candidates began to vie with each

other in demanding his departing from the White House.

As the early autumn shadows deepened in the north-west suburbs of Washington where he lives, Adams drove up to Broadcast House, local headquarters of the Columbia Broadcasting System from where he was to speak for all networks Monday.

He marched into the main studio and sat down behind a desk placed there for the occasion. He stared gravely at the battery of cameras and a big clock ticking off the seconds. Then he began in his resonant voice his story of why he decided he must resign to avoid hurting the President or his party's chances at the polls this fall.

He Drives Home
His tale told, Adams quickly bundled up his speech, said polite goodnights to the studio officials and pressed grimly through a horde of reporters.

The man who once could strike terror into a government agency simply by barking "This is Adams" into a telephone seemed sadder than most as he walked out.

He plopped into the family station wagon and drove home to his rented house on the edge of Rock Creek Park where he and his wife had a peaceful, pleasant life until political enemies found out

the oriental rug on their living room floor came from Goldfine.

It was almost dark. Rachel, working in the kitchen after the broadcast with a white sweater thrown over the shoulders of her blue linen dress, closed the window curtains. Adams pulled into the garage and tried to haul down his sliding door but it wouldn't work.

He looked meditatively for a moment at photographers and reporters clustered in the street. Then he went inside to share the dinner prepared by his wife—to share in planning a new life.

Thanks From Council
To the Editor: Jackson Council of the Blind is very grateful to the Medford Mail Tribune for the space given to us, not only for the bake sale held recently, but throughout the year. We really appreciate your cooperation and helpfulness.

We thank the general public for patronizing our sale, the radio stations for the announcements made through-out the year, and KBES-TV for special given us.

A special thank-you to the corps of Grey Ladies for the transportation provided our members to meetings and the other events of our group. Many of our members could not attend if this transportation were not provided.

Again a hearty thank-you to all of you.
John Ragsdale, President
Jackson Council of the Blind
22 West Jackson st.
Medford

Gravity
To the Editor: We were very much intrigued by the editorial, "A Problem of Gravity." Gravity is defined as one of nature's phenomena that any two material particles or bodies if free to move will be accelerated toward each other. That seems to be only one of the inherent qualities of gravity in general.

It is our belief that suspended animation in a physical life has experienced the absence of gravitational pull. Take for instance, when one is in the dream world of having the sensation of floating in space. There will probably be some unusual discoveries made in the field of gravity when men enters outer space. So far as known there are inexorable laws of cause and effect, all related to the invisible realm of creation.

Bert Kissinger
520 Boardman St.
Medford

No Hypnotism
To the Editor: I am reading and hearing quite a little about doctors using hypnotism to help cure people.

I think we should not let anybody control our minds except God.

Through Him we can have that peace that surpasses all understanding.
(Name on File)
Medford

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'Small Army' of Lobbyists in Washington Grows During Year

Washington—The big business of trying to influence Congress found no recession this year.

Altogether, 180 newcomers joined the small army (3,696) of registered lobbyists who constitute the unofficial "Third House" of Congress. Like their predecessors, their workshops in the nation's capital range anywhere from plush, full-floor office suites to single rooms in converted town houses.

Their interests are as numerous as the affairs of the United States—the railroads, labor, the land of Sioux Indian tribes, natural gas, higher taxes, lower taxes, veterans' affairs, "the Christian concept of the importance and value of the individual." You

name it; there's a lobbyist for it.

A talented lobbyist is a highly paid individual. Five figure salaries are commonplace and one often sees \$50-an-hour" on the required registration papers. The term "lobby" is no longer a bad word and the value of lobbies as important sources of research and information to background legislation has become recognized. To be sure, lobbies still exert themselves for special causes which may or may not be in the public interest.

In the second session of the 85th Congress, which ended Aug. 24, 318 lobbyists registered—180 for the first time—as required by the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946.

It is impossible to say exactly, or even approximately, how many persons there are engaged in the business of pressuring Congress at any one time. The Lobbying Act requires that all persons intending to work for or against legislation register with Congress, but it does not say that, when a person quits lobbying, retires, dies or gets elected to Congress, he withdraws his registration.

3,696 in All
In the 13 years since the Lobbying Act was enacted, 5,124 lobby registrations have been filed with Congress. However, many lobbyists registered two or more times, usually each time they are employed by a different organization. For example, former Senate Democratic Leader Scott W. Lucas (D-Ill. 1939-51), now a partner in the Washington law firm of Lucas and Thomas, has personally accounted for 23 different registrations since leaving the Senate in 1951.

A separate tally kept by Congressional Quarterly since 1946 shows that the 5,124 registrations actually represent only 3,696 different persons and groups: 137 individual lobbyists, 176 from law and public relations firms and 393 from organizations, such as labor unions, trade associations, veterans' groups and industrial firms. The 180 new registrations filed in 1958 included 137 individuals, 14 law and p.r. firms and 29 organizations.

Heading the axiom, "It takes one to know one," several legislative-minded businessmen hired former lawmakers to prevail upon their old colleagues in the House

Ex-Congressmen
The regulations will have the force of law only in those states whose legislatures adopt them and thus qualify for the half of 1 per cent incentive payment approved by Congress. The bonus for billboard regulation is calculated only on the mileage of those highways the entire width of which was acquired subsequent to July 1, 1956; the regulations apply only to such new stretches, not to those that have been merely widened or improved.

The ball now passes to the Oregon Legislature. It can qualify for a greater share in federal funds by adopting the federal standards as law in this state. They are minimum standards only. The Legislature may wish to go beyond them in some particulars. Maryland, for example, has banned all commercial billboards on limited-access highways.—Portland Oregonian.

Signs within "protected areas"—i.e., within 660 feet of the edge of the right-of-way on both sides of the system—are to be limited to directional, historical or official notices, those offering sale or lease of abutting property, those advertising roadside business and those giving information about tourist facilities.

Such commercial advertising is to be condensed on panels at strategically placed "informational sites."

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