

MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"  
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.  
32 North First St. Ph. SP 2-6141  
ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor  
HERB GREY, Advertising Manager  
GERALD LATHAM, Business Mgr.  
ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr., Managing Editor  
EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor  
HARRY CHIPMAN, Teleg. Editor  
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor  
OLIVE STARCHER, Women's 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—C o p y 10c  
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00  
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. 8.00  
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. 4.25  
Sunday Only—One year \$4.25  
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—6 mos. 1.50  
Carriers and Dealers—C o p y 10c  
All Terms Cash in Advance  
Official Paper of City of Medford  
Official Paper of Jackson County  
United Press International  
Full Leased Wire  
MEMBER OF ADVERTISING BUREAU OF CIRCULATION  
Advertising Representative:  
WEST-HOLIDAY CO. INC., Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.  
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION  
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER  
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  
Oct. 3, 1948 (Sunday)  
A gold lode in the old Miller mine on Foothills creek is being developed by the Greenhorn Mining company.  
A plea for men to try out for the Civic theater's production of "Male Animal" is reported.  
20 YEARS AGO  
Oct. 3, 1938 (Monday)  
The 1938 Community Chest campaign opens tomorrow.  
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "A majority of Oregon communities have staged 4-H club livestock sales, and are now eating junior bull, while listening to the senior bull."  
30 YEARS AGO  
Oct. 3, 1928 (Wednesday)  
A total of \$728.50 has been collected here so far for hurricane relief in Florida, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.  
A box social and spell-down has been scheduled by the Jacksonville PTA.  
40 YEARS AGO  
Oct. 3, 1918 (Thursday)  
Medford subscriptions to the liberty loan bond campaign have passed the \$200,000 mark.  
The Crater Lake rim road has been completed.  
What's Your I.Q.?  
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.  
1. Complete the names of three American frontiersmen whose first names were Davy, Daniel and Kit respectively.  
2. The author of "Tom Sawyer" was O. Henry; true or false?  
3. The capital of Nebraska is Omaha, Lincoln, or Hastings?  
4. In which Asiatic country is Mt. Ararat?  
5. How many is eight score?  
6. Which common garden vegetable was formerly called "love apple"?  
7. Who was known as the "Man of Destiny"?  
8. A unit of weight for pearls equivalent to one-quarter of a carat is known as a g ----?  
9. Dale Carnegie is most noted for his course in steel technique, public speaking, or soilless farming?  
10. Is the nickname designation "Beehive State" applicable to North Dakota, Utah or Wyoming?  
Answers: 1. Crockett, Boone and Carson. 2. False. (Mark Twain.) 3. Lincoln. 4. Turkey. 5. 160. 6. Tomato. 7. Napoleon Bonaparte. 8. Grain. 9. Public speaking. 10. Utah.

# Nothing But Air

Air—just air—is so all-encompassing that most of the time we think of it as "nothing." But it is something. And that something is a fascinating element which actually is a part of us all, which nourishes and sustains all life, and which forms the shallow "sea" of atmosphere which permits us to live at all.

Air is life. It is weather. It is a protective blanket which shelters us from murderous radiation. And only now are scientists beginning to understand what it is, how it circulates, why it behaves as it does.

IMAGINE the earth as a globe four feet in diameter. In such a case, the bulk of the atmosphere (the troposphere, which comprises about 90 per cent of our blanket of air) would be one-tenth of an inch thick.

And yet this thin covering weighs somewhere around six quadrillion (6,000,000,000,000,000) tons. At sea level, the weight of the air pressing on a square inch of surface weighs about 14.7 pounds. We do not feel it, for our bodies are constructed to withstand this pressure. Without it, we would literally blow up.

It is this airy mass of gases—most of it nitrogen and oxygen, with smatterings of hydrogen, carbon dioxide, argon, ozone, neon, helium, krypton and xenon, and differing amounts of water vapor—which forms "the mysterious broth of life," as it is called in a series of articles in the current Saturday Review.

THE study of this gassy ocean in which we live has long colored man's thinking, ever since Aristotle considered it some 23 centuries ago. It provoked man's curiosity, and it has been that same curiosity which has led man to all his discoveries.

Why does the sky look blue, he asked. What makes the stars twinkle? These questions helped originate and develop the science of optics, which today provides us with telescopes, microscopes and eyeglasses.

Why does thunder follow a lightning flash? Why does sound travel better in some kinds of weather than in others? These led to discoveries in acoustics.

WHAT about the mysteries of electricity in the atmosphere? What causes lightning? What are the northern lights? These stimulated research in what is now the science of physics.

What causes dew to form? Where do the clouds come from, and what are they? What makes it rain? Why do winds blow? These led to meteorology (still an infant science), and to discoveries in chemistry, mechanics and thermodynamics.

And the challenge is still there, with more questions unanswered than there are those with answers.

DR. THOMAS MALONE, one of the authors of the Saturday Review articles, provides some of the answers we do know—or think we know. The sky is blue because the blue component of sunlight (it can be seen with the aid of a spectroscope) is widely scattered in the air. Stars twinkle because of small fluctuations in the density of the air through which their light passes. Lightning is seen before thunder is heard because light (travelling at 186,000 miles per second) is seen, and sound (travelling at 1,100 feet per second) is heard. Sound travels faster through dense, cool air than it does through thinner, warm air, and better through still air than moving air.

Lightning is caused by the separation of positive and negative charges in masses of air. The northern lights are caused when particles from the sun strike and react chemically with atoms high in the atmosphere. Dew forms when there is sufficient moisture in the air, and when the surface of the earth becomes cooler than the air, permitting the water vapor to condense. Clouds form from water vapor drawn up from bodies of water or the surface of the earth when the vapor pressure of the air is less than that on the surface. Rain is caused when the right conditions of temperature and pressure and vapor combine with tiny nuclei which form the center of raindrops. Winds blow because pressure is greater in one area of the atmosphere than another, and the air "flows" to equalize the pressure.

CAN man control the weather—which is, basically, the complicated movements of this thin film of gas which covers us?  
To a very limited extent he can, at present. But so far this is confined to increasing or stimulating or limiting precipitation, through the introduction of new elements to the "broth" of the air.

But any widespread control is predicated on a far greater degree of knowledge than we now possess, knowledge which will enable us to predict with far greater accuracy the movements of the masses of air.

These movements, in turn, are caused by the power of sunlight, the warmth which beats unevenly on the surface of the earth, or is reflected back into space, or is absorbed as energy by the gases of the atmosphere.

There are complicating factors in each stage which make attempts at more than limited understanding a present impossibility. Much more will have to be known before we can hope for any widespread or large-scale control of the weather. Which is probably just as well, with the world the way it is. Any nation which really could control the weather effectively could rule the world.—E.A.

# Dennis the Menace

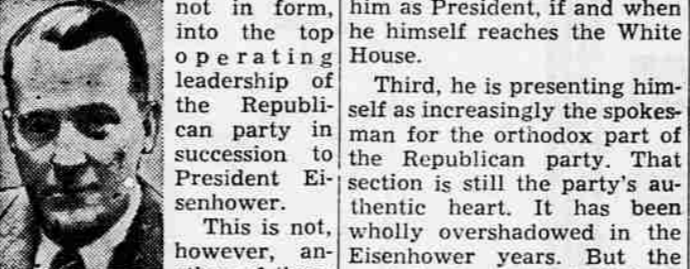


"WHAT'S WRONG WITH HIM RUNNING AWAY FROM HOME? I THINK IT'S A WONDERFUL IDEA!"

# Washington Report

By William S. White

NIXON MOVING IN  
Washington—Vice-President Richard M. Nixon is now moving all but openly, in fact if not in form, into the top operating leadership of the Republican party in succession to President Eisenhower.



This is not, however, another of those "new" Nixons so often discerned. For there never was any "new" Nixon. There has been only one Nixon—but a Nixon whose progressing skill as a professional politician has taught him when to be "tough" and when to go along with the essentially unpartisan line of the Eisenhower tenure.

It has been Nixon's actions in these various non-tough periods that have caused many to view him as a "new" man. The truth is that he has been, and still is, simply a man of varying tactics to suit varying situations, as are nearly all highly capable politicians.

INDEED, the Nixon who is now out on the campaign trail in aid of the Republicans in the November Congressional elections is more nearly the basic Nixon than at any time since he undertook a similar job in 1954. He is returning, that is to say, to his "tough" side. And the face of the party he is presenting is more nearly its basic face than it has been since 1954.

What the Vice-President is now undertaking, as the almost certain Republican Presidential nominee in 1960, is just the sort of many-sided and subtle task that appeals to his great and earned sense of expertise.

First, he wishes to cut the Republicans' prospective losses in November. He has no serious hope of actually bringing about a Republican Congressional victory. This is one of the most coldly objective and realistic politicians of our time, and he knows perfectly well what is possible and what is not.

At the same time, he is a cool and steady-handed political gambler who is aware that seemingly imminent disaster can sometimes miraculously be arrested and even reversed—as has happened in his own career. So if a miracle should befall and the Republicans actually regain Congress that, of course, would be a welcome dividend.

NEXT, Nixon wants to make himself the indispensable leader to those Congressional

# Diplomatic Exile of Aref Is No Surprise to Few Observers

(Editor's note: The United Press International Correspondent Herbert G. Spencer was in Baghdad following the July coup that overthrew King Faisal's regime. In the following dispatch, he analyzes the reasons behind the latest shakeup in the Baghdad revolutionary government.)  
By HERBERT G. SPENCER  
United Press International  
Beirut, Lebanon—(UPI)—The diplomatic exile of Abdel Salem Aref, the rabid pro-Nasserite who was Premier Abdel Kerim Kassem's right-hand man in master-minding the Iraqi revolt, came as no surprise to some observers of the Baghdad scene.

These observers had foreseen the strong possibility of his downfall more than a month ago when he was relieved of his position as deputy armed forces commander. Fierily tongued and violently anti-American, Aref was too extreme an Arab nationalist to fit the pattern of the republican regime's determination to get the best of all camps—East, West and Arab.

"Nasser of Iraq"  
There was also a strong possibility that Aref, now shorn of his posts as deputy premier, deputy minister of interior, had personal ambitions which clashed with those of Kassem and Guidone Minister Sadiq Qunayr.

# Decisive Answer to South's Integration Problem in Voting

By LYLE C. WILSON  
United Press International  
Washington—(UPI)—Not just around the corner but far down the road there appears to be one decisive home-grown answer to the South's problem of racial integration of its schools.

That answer would be a resounding "aya" in favor of integration. It could and may come from increased political activity by Southern Negroes. The Negro vote already is a political powerhouse in the United States.

James A. Farley always was easy in his mind during FDR's campaign when he could figure that he had the Negro vote going for his candidate. Farley estimated that the Negro vote was the balance of power between parties in 17 substantially industrial states outside the South.

Real Two-Party System  
That is what may come about and with it, perhaps, pressures on the Southern political structure so severe as to bring about a real two-party system. Moreover, in local elections voting Negroes might put into state capitols and county courthouses officials as enthusiastically in favor of intermingling the races as some of the present office holders are opposed.

News stories occasionally come out of the South indicating that Southern political leaders are beginning to give serious thought to the likely coming role of the Negro in southern politics. The left wing or liberal wing of the Democratic Party in the North is firmly tied to the Negro vote although Republicans have begun again to share a bit of it.

November, 1956, election returns showed that the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket had improved its situation over 1952 in significant New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit Negro districts. A majority supported the Democratic presidential ticket but a larger proportion in 1956 than in 1952 went to Eisenhower.

# In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Washington:  
Qualified informants believe the state department will restrict the flow of foreign policy information to the public.

BUT enough of war and rumors of war. Let's turn to less serious subjects.  
International Society (note the capital S) "hooped" it up at New York's Astor hotel last night. The hoopers were passed out to SOCIALITES at the climax of a ball that netted \$25,000 for the New York Herald Tribune's fresh air fund for under-privileged children.

I DOUBT if restricting the flow of foreign policy information to the public is the right way to go about it. A better way would be a foreign policy that the people of the United States will understand, will accept and will be willing to support "with their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor"—to use the inspiring language of the Declaration of Independence.

We haven't had such a foreign policy since the Monroe Doctrine.  
THE current ruckus over how much to tell the people arises out of the Formosa situation. The reason the mail is 80 per cent against what we appear to have in mind to do in the case of Formosa is that our people are at least 80 per cent against what we will be letting ourselves in for if we stand pat on what seems to be our determination to GO TO WAR unless the Red Chinese quit shooting at the little nationalist-held islands that lie within cannon range of the Red Chinese mainland.

To the bulk of our people, that doesn't make sense. So they have taken their pens in hand to tell their government they are AGAINST it. That, it seems to me, is what the people should do.  
It is interesting to note that as the people have made plain what they think about this situation that they don't like, the government appears to be around to a milder position that the people will support.

# U.S. to Enter Nuclear Test Ban Talks in Faith

Washington—(UPI)—The United States will enter nuclear test ban negotiations with Russia Oct. 31 "in good faith" despite uncertainty over Soviet testing policy, official sources said today.

Russia confirmed Thursday night it had resumed testing of nuclear weapons after it had announced last March 31 it was halting such experiments. The new Soviet announcement accused the United States and Britain of forcing the resumption because the Western countries refused to follow the Russian lead.

Official sources here said the United States plans to stand fast by its offer to suspend tests starting Oct. 31 when negotiations are scheduled to open at Geneva, Switzerland, on a nuclear test ban. In Series Now

They said the United States was scarcely in a position to protest the Soviet resumption vigorously since this country is in the middle of a test series of its own at the Atomic Energy commission's Nevada test site. These tests are slated to be completed by the end of this month.

The AEC announced Friday night Russia had exploded two more nuclear weapons of "moderate" size at its proving ground north of the Arctic circle. The tests were the third and fourth reported by the AEC in the last two days.

Sources here have pointed out that this country and Britain have reserved the right to resume their tests if Russia does not follow suit after Oct. 31.

# Eisenhower Ready to Take Active Roll in Political Campaign

By FRANK ELEAZER  
United Press International

Washington—(UPI)—Republican National Chairman Meade Acland reported today that President Eisenhower is ready to undertake the most active political role since he came into office in behalf of this year's GOP congressional candidates.

Alcorn said after a campaign strategy huddle with the President that the stepped-up schedule announced by Eisenhower Thursday would be expanded still further to give him "a very active and very aggressive part in the campaign."

He also served notice that Republicans were prepared to meet the Democrats head-on if they wanted to make an issue of the administration's Formosa policy.

Blast At Democrats  
Alcorn accused top Democratic campaign speakers of "preaching appeasement." He expressed the view that such Democrats as Sen. George A. Smathers of Florida and Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts showed evidence of being willing to "write off" the Philippines and Aleutian Islands as a "few dots of land."

Alcorn and Howard Pyle, administrative assistant to the President, took up with Eisenhower a heavy expansion of his announced campaign plans. As of Thursday Eisenhower had booked nine coast to coast appearances, but Alcorn said this schedule would be increased materially.

Alcorn said the President would step up his activity not only in the East, but in other areas.  
"There has been an increasing desire on the part of the President to pitch into this campaign vigorously," Huddle Monday

Asked whether this meant that "the President was taking a more active leadership role than he had in past campaigns, Alcorn said "I think that is a fair conclusion."  
The GOP chairman sharply attacked the Democrats for "shifting their position" almost weekly on the major issues. He said "they are willing to see us through another Munich... another Korean mess."

Alcorn and Pyle also took up with the President plans for the big GOP strategy meeting at the White House Monday during which the President will lay out his plans for new attacks on apathy in Republican ranks.

# Glue Developed To Mend Bones

Chicago—(UPI)—A Philadelphia physician has revealed development of a glue which unites broken bones so tightly that the affected limb can be used in 48 hours.

Dr. Michael Manderino, assistant professor at Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, discussed the material Thursday at a meeting in advance of the American College of Surgeons convention which opens Monday.

Manderino said the substance, called polyurethane, had been tested clinically for the past two years on both animals and humans.  
The material is plastic which foams when mixed with a catalyst. The foam is poured into the fracture and solidifies, Manderino said.  
He said the glue knits the bones so effectively that in most cases the patient can resume use of the affected area without splints in two days.

# Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

THE THEATRE GUILD once received a play script whose opening curtain rose on a little old French lady knitting in her rocker. Her husband entered, visibly fatigued, and placed his black instrument bag on the table.

"Ah, Pierre," said the lady. "You have been away all night. Was it a difficult delivery?"  
"Yes," answered the weary doctor. "But it was worth it. History was made last night. The baby's name is—Victor Hugo."

Of course the author wasn't able to maintain that pace all evening.

Henry Morgan says his favorite melody was composed by the Russian master, Shostakovich. Its title, of course, is "Shostakovich Small by a Waterfall."

"There are really only two things a dedicated writer cannot tolerate," observes Noel Coward. "One is failure; the other success."  
© 1958, by Bennett Cerf. Distributed by King Features Syndicate.

