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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
Nov. 24, 1948 (Wednesday)
A phone call to Grants Pass
confirms that despite a per-
sistent rumor here the high
school stadium there did not
burn to the ground this morn-
ing.

California Oregon Power
company and Southern Pacific
railroad are listed 1-2 as
Jackson county's leading tax-
payers.

20 YEARS AGO
Nov. 24, 1938 (Thursday)
Close to one thousand
youngsters pedal their bikes
through town to call attention
to traffic safety.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "For
these things, and many more,
thanks can be given today:
For health and teeth to chew
the turkey, and the tender-
ness thereof."

30 YEARS AGO
Nov. 24, 1928 (Saturday)
A federal radio airways sta-
tion is to be established on
the Crater Lake highway near
the proposed Medford airport.
Carold Parker buys rights
to being Medford agent for
a new manikun gum machine.

40 YEARS AGO
Nov. 24, 1918 (Sunday)
Efforts are under way to
organize an Oregon National
Guard company here.
Josephine Hartzell, 13, is
Jackson county's prize turkey
raiser, having sold her flock
of 70 for \$280.

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

1. Is the caliber of a gun barrel a measure of the length of the barrel, or the interior diameter?
2. In Shakespeare's tragedy "Macbeth" what is the name of the king of Scotland who is murdered by MacBeth?
3. What is the former name for Iran?
4. In what country is Rangoon?
5. What is the opening phrase of "The American's Creed"?
6. Which is further north, Cape Henry or Cape Hatteras?
7. What is the capital of South Dakota?
8. The normal temperature of the human body is 90.6, 89.9 or 98.6 degrees.
9. A marathon is a horse race; true or false?
10. The author of "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Edgar Allen Poe, or Robert Louis Stevenson?

Answers: 1. Interior diameter. 2. Duncan. 3. Persia. 4. Burma. 5. "I believe in the United States of America." 6. Cape Henry. 7. Pierre. 8. 98.6. 9. False. 10. Stevenson.

Time for Living

It had been so long since our twinkle-eyed little old lady with gray lace shawl from the lower bend of the river had been to our office that we thought it time we took off and made our way down by the sedges where the curlews call and the gray gulls soar against the rim of beach pines on the far sand dunes. And so we went today to visit her.

We had no need to worry for she was taking good care of the creaks of a little arthritis and though she hadn't been in town for lo these many weeks, she was still adding up the memories of a memorial Indian summer and stringing each day like a precious jewel for a treasure much richer than any jeweler's safe could contain.

"These people, poof!" she laughed. "They keep coming around and talking about high taxes, a new hospital bond issue, costs, costs, timber appraisals, high price of food, prices on new cars and all they do is clutter up their hearts with the misery of their brains."

SHE walked to the rosewood cabinet that had come around to Oregon via the Cape and took out some notes she had been making this fall. "Each person owes it to himself to open his heart to beauty in order that each day can be lived as if no other day would ever come. And in so doing the heart will sing, the mind will be at peace, and you have a happy thought to pass on to others." She smiled, "How do you like that?"

Or take this one: "If you would own yourself then do away with your 'self' and see only 'others' and then will you truly own your 'self'."

She beamed as we said it might also be a Gertrude Stein item. "I don't know what you mean," she laughed, "but I hope you mean it right." And we hastened to tell her that Gertrude Stein had made herself quite a bit of money and a lot more fame by her writings.

"I'm not a writer you know, I'm just a person who has lived until now it is time that I keep my days busy and thoughtful I need to put a bit of thinking in with my elderberry jelly."

WE'VE known this little lady with the smile in her eyes for more than a decade of editing and each time we come away feeling that there are so many riches not known to others that she owns.

So it was this week during Indian Summer she told us "This is the time for living, and no one needs a modern tranquilizer pill if he'll listen to the song of the sea, the whir of the birds' wings, the call of the wild duck down by a saffron sedged marsh where the tidal arms come creeping in to make a sanctuary for the loveliness of the wild world."

And so it is truly, that is a time for living in the heady Indian summer days and nights when all the world is filled with the fall's fruition.—Ralph Stuller in the Coquille Valley Sentinel.

Cactus Jack at 90

John Nance (Cactus Jack) Garner, Vice President of the United States from 1933 to 1941, was 90 on Saturday. He became our third nonagenarian former "Veep."

The first vice president, John Adams, lived more than six months after his 90th birthday. The 22d, Levi F. Morton, former Wall Street banker, went on to his 96th. Adams was only former President to reach 90.

THE Texas where Garner was born in 1868 was about as different as could be from the Texas of 1958. No oil flowed and industry was practically nonexistent. The state had only four seats in the House of Representatives, as against its 22 today. Anybody so rash as to predict it would someday vote for a Republican president, as it was to do in 1928, 1952, 1956, would undoubtedly have been shot.

State legislator, county judge, elected to the House for 15 successive terms, Garner became its minority leader in 1929, its Speaker in 1931. With his firm sense of party loyalty he helped to put across even New Deal legislation not exactly to his taste.

Opposed to a third term for "The Chief," at the age of 71 he let his name be used for the 1940 presidential nomination. But he had only 61 votes at the convention (James A. Farley got 73), and retired to ruminate under his own vine and fig tree.—E.R.R.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A STICKY MOMENT in international relations popped up when the English ambassador was escorted through some secret Navy installations in Annapolis. He was out alone for a pre-breakfast stroll one crisp morning when he was suddenly halted by a midshipman on sentry duty. "Restricted area, sir. You'll have to turn back," said the sentry. "But I'm the British Ambassador," spluttered the visitor. "They've let me see everything up to now. Just what's going on here?" "Sir," snapped the midshipman, "it's secret practice for the Army football game."

From Ira Grammes:
"Poor Willie on one summer's day
With an A-bomb began to play.
There was a boom, and now, I guess,
He hasn't much togetherness."
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Dennis the Menace



"IF DINNER'S READY, I'D BETTER GO OUT AND UNTIE DAD!"

Matter of Fact

By Rowland Evans Jr.

While Joseph Alsop reports from the Middle East, Rowland Evans Jr. covers the home base.

THE NEW BUDGET

Washington — There are significant signs that President Eisenhower is setting out on his last two years in office in a way that almost seem calculated to install the Democrats in the White House in 1960.

The President, of course, would scarcely agree with that assessment. But his gnawing preoccupation with cutting Federal spending; his virtual orders to the Departments that there shall be no new Federal programs of any kind, other than programs to kill existing programs; his resolve to go ahead with a manpower reduction and other muscle-trimming in the armed forces—these and other signs of retrenchment are dramatic testimony that the message of the 1958 election may somehow have failed to penetrate the White House.

The fiscal policy of reduce, pare and cut-back may be the easiest solution to the terrible complex question of deficit spending and record national debts. But in the view of an important minority of top Presidential advisors, it is very bad politics just at the time the Republicans seem most in need of a new image to put before the country. It is stirring up some sharp discord on the Eisenhower team. One Cabinet member has boldly told the White House that fiscal retrenchment will have drastic political repercussions in 1960.

IN FACT, this official has said that if the Democrats could plant their most cunning saboteur in a high policy-making job in the White House, he could do no more to help the Democrats than a budget policy that ignores the dynamic problems of a new era.

The agencies to get hurt first and most by a Federal economy wave are, after Defense, Dr. Arthur Flemming's Health, Education and Welfare Department and James P. Mitchell's Labor Department. There two members of the team, together with Interior's Fred Seaton, are putting up the strongest case against the policy of retrenchment by the Budget Bureau that the Cabinet conservatives, strongly supported thus far by the President, are insisting upon.

The President's target, of course, is to move as close to a balanced budget as possible. The deficit for this year will be around \$12,000,000.

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.

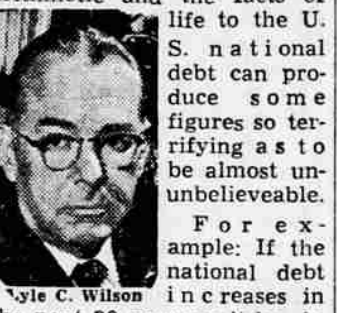
"Tail-Holt" Crossing

To the Editor: One of the old historic landmarks which evidently has long since been almost forgotten was the site of the fording of the river about one-quarter mile above the present location of the new Rogue River bridge. According to all the stories we received from some of the early settlers at Woodville years ago, was that before the town was named Woodville, it was called "Tail-Holt" after a near tragedy of one person who held onto a horse's tail to prevent his being swept downstream by the swollen river in the attempt to cross over safely.

We were also informed of an old doctor who resided at Woodville, by the name of Samuel Morse. He had left a year or so before we arrived in 1912 at Woodville. He was nearly 100 years old then. It was the same old doctor who had lived in the mid-west, and was present when we were ushered into the world and first saw the light of day. Bert Kissinger, 520 Boardman st., Medford.

Wilson Speculates on Vast Increase in Debt, Economic Collapse by Year 1989

By LYLE C. WILSON
UPI Correspondent
Washington — Application of a sharp pencil, simple arithmetic and the facts of life to the U. S. national debt can produce some figures so terrifying as to be almost unbelievable.



Lyle C. Wilson

For example: If the national debt increases in the next 30 years as it has in the past 30 years, we all would be busted by 1989.

By that year we all would be earning dollars which wouldn't be worth much, if anything. For a real switch, it probably would be easier then to earn deflated dollars than to spend them.

Who, with real goods or services to trade, would want to exchange either for phony dollars worth a half-penny, or less? Such a hard decision may never have to be made by American citizens, although it has happened elsewhere in recent years and could happen here.

Perhaps it is a shade less than likely to happen here because the past 30 years' increase in the national debt on which all of this unhappy speculation is based — was enormously furthered by the extra-ordinary expenses of World War II and of the cold war which has come after it.

Another war of the magnitude of World War II and the national debt probably would scuttle the United States economy. And who is there here or anywhere to say for sure that World War III will not one day be under way? The cold war compels government spending at a rate which steadily increases the national debt, but not at the destructive rate of hot war outlays.

What happened to the national debt in 30 years from 1929 was that it increased about 18-fold. It is moving toward \$289 billion today. The shocker in the story of the national debt is the annual cost in interest to the holders of government securities.

The treasury must pay out nearly \$8 billion in interest in the present fiscal year. Interest paid on the national debt in the past 10 years

comes to more than \$66,500,000,000. Peanuts, you might say, compared to what the national debt will cost 30 years from now if it continues to increase in the future as it has in the past. Eighteen times more debt would require 18 times more interest for the bond holders.

\$144 Billion in Interest
That would be an interest bill of \$144 billion in the 1989 fiscal year and somewhere in that great sum would be the dime that broke the taxpayer's back and broke the back of the American economy, to boot. That much money would run the government for nearly two years right now at the present levels of spending which are not by any means low.

There are alternatives to the steady and very large in-

crease over the years of the national debt. They are either to reduce spending within the limits of government income or to increase taxes to cover the difference. A combination of both would be doubly effective and, probably, more acceptable to the U. S. taxpayer.

The alternative confronting government in 1989 — assuming that the debt should by then have increased 18-fold — would be these: Pay the interest or repudiate the debt. There would be another way out, however.

It is the way Germany chose in the middle 1920s when her internal debt came unbearable, unmanageable and unpayable. The Germans simply paid off with inflated, worthless printing press money. It worked.

Republican Prospect For Regaining House Control Dim in 1960

By Congressional Quarterly
Washington — (CQ) — Can the Republicans regain control of Congress in the foreseeable future?

That question is being raised seriously this week by those who have analyzed the returns from the shattering 1958 election.

The voters Nov. 4 reduced the GOP contingent in the Senate to its lowest point since 1940 and cut the Republican House delegation to the smallest number since 1936.

Republican recapture of the Senate in 1960 is made almost impossible by the fact that the Democrats, who have 62 seats, will risk only 10 of them outside the South in the next election. They could lose all 10 and still control the Senate, 52-48.

In the House, the odds against the GOP in 1960 are almost as great. The Republicans retained 153 seats in the recent election and need a gain of 66 seats in 1960 to muster a bare majority.

Need Another 1920
The only recent Presidential election in which the Republicans have managed that kind of gain was Warren G. Harding's 1920 sweep, in which the GOP picked up 61 seats. Republicans gained 75 House seats in 1938, but that wasn't a Presidential election year.

Actually, a Congressional Quarterly analysis indicates the odds are against the Republicans in the 1960 House election.

The reason: Republicans have many more tightly-contested districts to defend in 1960 than Democrats do.

The analysis shows that a pro-Democratic switch of less than 10 per cent in the popular vote would cost the Republicans 75 per cent of their remaining 153 House seats.

A similar switch to the Republicans would send only 23 per cent of the 282 sitting Democrats down to defeat.

That is true because only 337 Republicans were elected to the House this year with more than 60 per cent of the total vote, while 209 Democrats rolled up that big margin.

A Rare Switch
Putting it another way, the Democrats could just about withstand a 10 per cent switch

in the popular vote in every Congressional District in the country — and still control the House.

Such a switch, by the way, would be almost unprecedented. The Democratic landslide of 1958 was achieved on an estimated 5 per cent gain in the national popular vote.

If the House in 1960, the professionals think it may be a long time before they are in a position to offer another serious challenge.

They point out that Democrats now have complete control of the legislatures in 29 states, while the Republicans have such control in only eight. The other legislatures are divided between the parties.

In many states, the legislatures will have an opportunity to redraw the Congressional district boundaries after the 1960 census.

The professionals expect the Democrats to look out for their own interests in redistricting the states they control.

The resulting Democratic advantage, they say, will make it even harder for Republicans to gain control of the House than it is now.

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Washington Report

By William S. White

NEW PERIOD IN DANGER

Washington — The Eisenhower Administration is again reducing the armed forces in the face of what is responsibly admitted here to be a hardening line by the Russian and Chinese Communists all across the world.

The Pentagon under orders from President Eisenhower, is cutting military manpower by 70,000 to a total force, for all services combined, of 2,525,000 or less. Does this inevitably mean less actual firepower? On this point there is endless and insoluble argument. Some experts contend we are "getting more bang for a buck by streamlining the forces."

Other experts retort that this slogan is as nonsensical as it is in poor taste. It is like arguing, says this group, that a thing — defense — can become bigger on the inside while it becomes smaller on the outside.

What is clear beyond any dispute, however — in deed what is freely conceded — is all the following.

NIKITA Khrushchev, the Soviet dictator, is moving his policies back toward the sullen menace of the old Stalin days. We know it to be a fact that "toughness" is succeeding a comparatively long period of relative relaxation in the Kremlin. Chillingly, we don't know why; we don't even have a good educated guess.

The consensus still is that Khrushchev does not want a war — not, at any rate, for two or three years. After that period, his intercontinental ballistic missiles — weapons capable of traveling 5,000 miles or more and leaving un-speakable destruction at the end of the line — will be in "operational numbers." That is, he will have many of them. Already, he has tested a number — more than a handful; less than 20.

All the same, even now the Russians are putting on the pressure across many seas — and inside the Soviet Union as well as outside. Their probing challenges to the West around Berlin are much worrying us — though we believe the Russians will not yet push the thing to a point where we must fight.

AND there is danger to free world interests from Iraq in the Middle East to Venezuela and the Argentine in South America — not to mention from Pakistan to Indo-

China to Indonesia to Formosa in the Far East. Communist subversion is, quite frankly, doing all too well in many places, and we know it.

The Russians, at the same time, are seen as having all but abandoned their long clamor to force us into a so-called nuclear "disarmament" that would leave the essential power balance tipped on their side. Why they have done so is another in a long list of sinister enigmas.

Is it because they suspect we will adopt proposals such as that of Senator Albert Gore (D, Tenn.) to stop all our bomb tests in the immediate upper air but go on with vital underground and outer space experiments? (This would draw most of the teeth from Soviet propaganda picturing us as insisting on poisoning the atmosphere while it would permit us to go ahead with our weapons work in areas where there could be no harmful fall-out.)

Or is it simply that the Russians are taking up a brutal candor and implicitly admitting that they are now turning on the heat valve and shutting off the charm valve?

NONE of this do we know. We know only that on the most hopeful possible estimate we are entering a period of vast danger for the next two or three years. And if all goes in the best possible way beyond this time we shall confront many years — and perhaps decades — of exhausting and perilous cold war.

All these circumstances will suggest why the truly adult politicians in both parties in this country will not be irresponsible enough to try to tear the Eisenhower Administration to shreds in its coming last two years. They all know how scary is the score. And they all know that nobody alive — no Congress, no party — can direct the President's operation of the Pentagon. There is only one commander-in-chief, and it is he.

They all desperately hope he is right about military manpower; many desperately fear he may be wrong. But there is nothing whatever they can usefully do about it. All can only earnestly wish for the President, in this matter, the best possible success in this autumn of his public life.

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CALLED SHORT-SIGHTED
Moscow — (UPI) — The Soviet army newspaper Red Star during the week end accused Turkey, Iran and Pakistan of a "short-sighted policy" in negotiating with the United States for a defense pact.

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