

**MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE**

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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**  
Dec. 12, 1948 (Sunday)  
Santa's arrival is put off  
this time until Dec. 23, but  
street decorations and the  
community Christmas tree are  
going up now.

The plight of a stranded  
family here points up the  
need for emergency housing.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
Dec. 12, 1938 (Monday)  
The county clerk's office  
reports the new application  
blanks have arrived and it is  
now back in the marriage li-  
cense business.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye  
Smudge Pot" column: "The  
state legislature next month  
is apt to be confronted with  
a law to curb all pernicious  
activities, other than more  
lawmaking."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
Dec. 12, 1928 (Wednesday)  
The county clerk takes a  
collective dim view of road-  
side garbage dumping.

Medford is one of the west  
coast communities being con-  
sidered as a dirigible site.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
Dec. 12, 1918 (Thursday)  
A Medford man pleads  
guilty to violating the flu  
mask ordinance.

Mayor Gates closes the  
Medford Business college to  
prevent spread of disease.

**What's Your I.Q.?**

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

1. A simple form of physical  
culture exercises is called  
gymnastics.

2. What majority of each  
house of Congress is required  
to override a Presidential  
veto?

3. Give the line that fol-  
lows the nursery rhyme, "A  
kiss and a fork."

4. Which U.S. President  
later became Chief Justice of  
the Supreme Court?

5. If an object is limp, it  
would denote that it is  
flexible, or clear?

6. Gertrude Ederle, who  
was the first woman to swim  
the English Channel, per-  
formed the feat in August of  
1926, 1932, or 1936?

7. Which is the correct  
spelling — embarrassment,  
embarrassment, or embarrass-  
ment?

8. The Greek legendary  
hero, Cecrops, was half man  
and half what else?

9. Was it on Dec. 7th, 1940,  
41, or 42, that the Japanese  
attacked Pearl Harbor?

10. The Everglades National  
Park is in Louisiana, Mis-  
sissippi, or Florida?

Answers: 1. Callisthenes.  
2. Two-thirds. 3. "A bottle  
and a cork." 4. William How-  
ard Taft. 5. Clear. 6. Au-  
gust, 1926. 7. Embarrassment.  
8. Half dragon. 9. 1941.  
10. Florida.

**INCOME REMAINS HIGH**

Madison, Tenn.—UPI—Being  
in the Army hasn't affected  
the income of entertainer  
Elvis Presley very much. Tom  
Parker, the singer's manager,  
said Thursday that Elvis earned  
about \$2 million in 1958—  
very close to the figure for  
1957 when he was a civilian.  
Movies and records brought  
in the money.

## Parking-- Now What?

For the second time, Medford voters have defeated an off-street parking program.

The defeat was not overwhelming, but it was sufficiently decisive to put the quietus on the plan proposed, in slightly differing forms, in November of 1956 and December of 1958.

The only reason for attempting to assess the reasons for the defeat is to see if some workable plan can be devised which will meet with the approval of a majority of Medford residents. We still believe that most of them recognize the need, and that the two plans were defeated largely as a result of the way they were presented.

FIRST, the fact that a general obligation bond issue was called for is, we believe, the decisive factor in the two defeats. Residents and taxpayers simply would not believe the assurances given them that the bonds would never become a burden on their property. And, in line with experience of the past few years, they voted down anything that smacked, correctly or not, of taxes.

Second, there were many who wanted the plan spelled out in considerable detail—exactly who is going to pay exactly how much in exactly what way, where the lots would be, and so on—before they were willing to say "yes" with their votes.

If these two objections are met, we think a parking measure would pass.

THERE were other imponderables involved in the measure's defeat.

One woman called to express her dismay at the congested condition of the polls, and the fact that in some instances voters had to wait for periods ranging up to more than an hour. She said that some of her friends, who had planned to vote "yes," simply decided not to wait that long and go home.

The weather—cold, damp, foggy and dark after 5 p.m.—may have kept others away from the polls.

And a final imponderable is the fact that there has been little sense or urgency about off-street parking, similar to the urgency of voting for, say, a badly needed new school, or sewer system, or something which is of direct and observable benefit.

THERE was a time when municipal sewers, or streets, or street lighting, or parks, or recreational facilities were not thought to be a proper function of cities.

As time passed, people came to the realization that municipal action on these problems was the only realistic way to solve them, and the necessary authority was granted to the cities.

Universal recognition of the fact that parking is coming to be a problem in the same category, needing municipal action, is just as slow coming as was the earlier recognition of other functions which now universally belong to cities. It is coming—but it is coming slowly.

NOW THAT the people have spoken, we believe it is up to the merchants and the city council to follow the permissive features of the 1957 off-street parking law, to set up an assessment district, to spell out in detail what their program will be, and then to go back, once again, to the people to ask their approval.

It seems obvious that the voters will reject any plan which obligates the city generally. For this reason the financing should be explained in specific detail, and there should be an understanding that no general levy would become possible.

We can understand the disappointment of those who have worked so long and so hard to work out a practicable plan. But they should not let this disappointment discourage them.

Some day Medford will have a parking program. It is now up to the city, and the merchants and property-owners who will benefit, to work one out which will be acceptable to the voters of the city. And it may be that an entirely new approach is needed.—E.A.

## Cycling Revival

The Eugene Register-Guard, its nose tilted slightly in the air, notes patronizingly but approvingly that students at Oregon State college in Corvallis have "discovered" the bicycle.

The Guard's editorial writer, presumably a vigorous, outdoor type, notes that bicycles have long been fashionable on Eastern campuses, but that the sturdy Western students have thought of them as nothing but kid stuff.

Now, however, he finds the Beavers' new discovery salutary, and commends the practice to students on the University of Oregon campus in Eugene.

HE SAYS, for instance:

"OSC students who bicycle through Corvallis streets will discover, at their slower pace, what they are sojourning in a pleasant as well as a sleepy little town. They'll make friends with village dogs and with one another."

(We can hardly wait to see the rejoinder from terrible-tempered Bob Ingalls, editor of the Corvallis Gazette-Times, after this, for the long-slumbering rivalry between the two towns—and the two papers—has flared up again in recent months.)

But the fact remains that bicycling IS a healthful and inexpensive and pleasant means of transportation, and we'd all be better off if we tried it, students and adults alike.

As it is, it seems as though everyone in Medford, except elementary and junior high school students and Shoe Repairman Wilbur Gardner, has forgotten how to get anywhere except by automobile.—E.A.

## Dennis the Menace



A GREAT BIG FENCE YOU CAN'T CLIMB OVER... THAT'S WHAT I WANT FOR CHRISTMAS!

## Washington Report

By William S. White

### MODERATE MANSFIELD

Washington—The Far West has a new leader in the Senate and in the highest foreign policy councils of the United States, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana. Curiously, he has not sought out the honor; actually, it has come and tugged insistently at his sleeve.

Indeed, upon the life and times of Mike Mansfield there hangs a tale that might be called paradox triumphant. Nothing about him follows the familiar scripts. For he has come to great power all against his will. He has been returned to the Senate with the greatest victory at the polls scored by any Senator in a two-party state in the country—76.3 per cent of the total vote. This was a more decisive election score even than those of two much more publicized Senators—John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, 73.5 per cent, and Stuart Symington of Missouri, 66.1 per cent.

Any one of these figures may speak loudest of all. NEVERTHELESS, he has none of the characteristics commonly regarded as standard to politicians. He is very quiet and shy, rather than cheerfully aggressive. He is studious and even a little bookish, rather than hearty and backslapping. He speaks briefly and infrequently, rather than long and often.

Sometimes he is unsure about what ought to be done about major issues—and candidly says as much—in- stead of being absolutely and automatically positive with the answers. In fact, he is a master politician, although, given all his background, he never should have been anything of the kind. He does not really wish to run anything or anybody; to hold a seat in the Senate is enough for his ambitions. In the last Congress he lightly bore and rather apologetically used his influence as assistant Democratic leader, a post that was pressed upon him in the first place. This time, however, he will have no choice but to use it more often and more openly.

FOR the West is the emerging force in the Senate and Mansfield is inevitably its spokesman. Moreover, the greatly enlarged Democratic majorities will provide more work and more problems for all the party hierarchy. Thus an added part of this general load must now fall upon Mansfield. So, too, will be increasing foreign policy responsibility on a man who is a "strong" member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

And the Mansfield who is a reluctant powerhouse has a parallel in the Mansfield who is an untypical Westerner. To conform to the stereotypes he ought to be almost exactly what he is not. He fits the pattern only in the physical sense. He is appropriately tall and leathery.

But he has no big hat, no Western drawl—and no interests that are exclusively Western. In no way does he suggest the wide open spaces and the great outdoors. Instead, he suggests the library—the college library at that.

He was born 56 years ago, not on any range but in New York City. His parents moved to Montana when he was three years old. As a boy he dug in the mines at Butte. It is a high, curiously cosmopolitan city where the great

## 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 an eye 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.

### Paper 'Plugs' Medford

To the Editor: Just couldn't resist telling this, because it proves there are still generous hearted, broad minded, unselfish people in the world. Away back there in Grafton, N. D., their Walsh County Record has again published a very impressive article about Medford's part in the Oregon Centennial, after receiving a most interesting letter from Mrs. Virginia D. Jard of Medford, describing Jacksonville as a ghost town and its unique historical Western appeal to visitors of the Centennial in 1959, such as Wells Fargo stages, surrey lines, etc., even the possibility of hold ups, also magazine stories and pictures of Jacksonville, and copies that will be available even back in N.D.

Mr. W. E. Balke, editor of the Walsh County Record, mentioned the loyal spirit of Medford citizens and also said after the plugs they had given Medford and the state of Oregon, he wondered if it "wouldn't be thoughtful of that city or state to make me an honorary citizen or something," because they should be plugging for North Dakota. He truly deserves a pair of stars for Christmas, maybe Hood River apples too, one of my young lady friends suggested. Emma Lou Carpenter, 811 Sherman st., Medford.

**Good People**  
To the Editor: I hope that you'll see fit to print this in your paper, as I know of no other way in reaching the many, many people here in the Rogue River valley who were so kind and just plain wonderful to me and my family after the tragic accident which took the life of my dear husband.

I would like to say again as I've said so many times, that God was so good to me in giving me my Bob even for so short a time, but God was also good in giving me so many wonderful friends. There just aren't adequate words to express my appreciation, and no one will ever know how much it has meant or what a great help it has been to me.

Thank you, all of you, from the bottom of my heart. I have a great hope of being re-united with our dear one again in that land where there will be no more tears or parting, and I hope and pray that we'll see each and every one of you there too.

Mrs. Bob Mellicke and Children  
Route 4, Box 316  
Medford.

## Meany's Proposal for Labor Party Said 'Historic'; British Precedent Cited

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington—UPI—When George Meany, head man of AFL-CIO, talks about organized labor setting up its own political party it is appropriate to mark date as an historic occasion.

That is appropriate because George Meany is a cautious, conservative individual who more than any other in the modern labor movement is heir to the caution and conservatism and the thinking of

the late Samuel Gompers; to his patriotism, as well. Samuel Gompers might be the name of a race horse or of a movie magnate, long dead, so far as most of today's Americans are concerned. He was, however, the great man of the U.S. labor movement, a cigar-maker by trade who was born in England and who died Dec. 13, 1924, full of honors conferred by his adopted homeland.

Gompers was one of the founders of the AFL and its president from that founding in 1886 until his death, except during the year 1895.

Opposed by Gompers  
Gompers was firmly against organized labor setting up its

own political party although as an Englishman he must have been intimately aware of the political movement sparked by British labor in 1900 which is the powerful British Socialist party of today. Perhaps that was because Gompers also was acutely aware of what was happening inside the British Labor party. The substantially conservative British Laborites who founded a party 58 years ago had no suspicion, in their innocence, that they actually had contrived the political cradle of bigtime British Socialism.

By 1924, however, and the years immediately preceding Gompers' death, the Socialist

identity of what is miscalled the British Labor party was clearly evident. Its first and long time secretary, the man who molded it in the Socialist pattern was, himself, an intellectual and a Socialist, the late James Ramsay MacDonald. MacDonald came to be British prime minister in time.

Your correspondent interviewed Ramsay MacDonald in 1923 in the small House of Commons office allotted to the leader of His Majesty's loyal opposition. The Labor party had come so far since 1900 as to be second most numerous in the House of Commons at the expense of the somewhat left wing Liberal party. The Conservatives were in power.

Ramsay MacDonald recommended in that interview that U.S. labor follow the British lead and create a political party of its own.

The United Press New York news desk referred that London dispatch promptly to Sam Gompers for comment. With snap and vigor the old man repudiated the whole idea. No political party for him. Reward your friends and oppose your enemies, was Gompers' political creed.

Meany wasn't very enthusiastic this week about setting up a labor party. He said it would be done if labor could not otherwise gain its political objectives. The 2,842 listening delegates of the New York AFL-CIO convention, however, greeted the idea with booming cheers.

Gompers wouldn't have been cheering had he been there. He watched labor go political in his native land and was not pleased.

## Battle of Purse Shaping Up In Congress; Lobbies Ready

By Congressional Quarterly

Washington—(CQ)—With the opening of the 86th Congress less than a month away, lobbyists are taking their places for a year-long tug-of-war.

The biggest lobby battles will be dollars-and-cents ones. The Eisenhower Administration, faced with a \$12 billion deficit in its budget, will try to economize by pulling the Federal Government out of several programs which give money to states and cities. It will also oppose many new programs that involve spending Federal money.

But since every major program has pressure groups guarding it, the Administration's attempts will be challenged. Often, the Eisenhower Administration and conservative lobbies will be on one side and the Democratic majority in Congress and liberal lobbies on the other.

**Major Fights**  
These shape up as major battles in the Administration's expected economy campaign: HOUSING—The Administration will want to reduce the Federal Government's role in helping cities clean up

slums, renew cities and build public housing units. The AFL-CIO, American Municipal Association and National Housing Conference will press for more Federal help, not less. The National Association of Home Builders and National Association of Real Estate Boards are likely to push for a housing bill more liberal than the Administration wants. The Democratic leadership is committed to getting an omnibus housing bill passed.

**EDUCATION**—The Administration opposed giving states Federal money to build schools in 1958. It is expected to take a similar stand in 1959. But the National Education Association, the teachers' lobby, will press for a broad Federal aid program, including both money for construction and teachers' salaries. The Administration will be supported by the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., long opposed to Federal aid for school construction.

**AIRPORTS**—The Air Transport Association, American Municipal Association and AFL-CIO will press anew for Federal money to help com-

munities build airports. President Eisenhower vetoed the proposal in 1958. But this time there are far more liberal Democrats to contend with. Also, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Texas) included the airport program on his legislative agenda. So an attempt probably would be made to override a veto.

**PUBLIC POWER**—The American Public Power Association will press for more Federal hydroelectric projects, not less. It wants more starts authorized in the Pacific Northwest and some in the Northeast. The association feels the Democratic majority in Congress will be on its side. It is optimistic about TVA's chances of getting authority to issue revenue bonds so it can get money for expanding its facilities. The Administration will try to save its "partnership policy" and probably will oppose spending on any new projects. The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, representing public power cooperatives, claims the Administration has a master plan for wrecking the Rural Electrification Administration's program. It says it will fight a life and death battle to keep the Administration from raising the 2 per cent interest rate on REA loans.

**LABOR**—The Administration will try to hold the lid on such labor legislation as unemployment insurance and the minimum wage law. But here it will have to fight the 10.5 million member AFL-CIO and its numerous allies in Congress. Besides liberalizing unemployment insurance and the minimum wage law, the Administration is faced with AFL-CIO demands for public works legislation, Federal aid for areas suffering chronic unemployment, reduced income taxes for low and middle income families and Federal health insurance for the aged.

Since everybody from beekeepers to lighthouse keepers have lobby organizations in Washington, the Eisenhower Administration will have to look long and hard in 1959 for a place where it can cut funds without hearing screams of protest. (Copyright 1958, Congressional Quarterly Inc.)

## In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From U.N. headquarters in New York comes this interesting note in the news: The free world marked Human Rights Day this week with a new drive to condemn Russia for its continued "repression in Hungary of fundamental rights of the Hungarian people."

The Western powers released the next of its resolutions on the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration, WHICH WAS SIGNED BY RUSSIA, guaranteeing the rights of man.

THAT is to say: Ten years ago Russia signed a solemn declaration guaranteeing THE RIGHTS OF MAN. Ever since, she has been riding rough-shod over the rights of man—in Hungary and elsewhere through out her slave empire.

Food for thought: Why sign an agreement with Russia to ban testing of nuclear weapons when we have before us this flat proof that Communist Russia regards solemn agreements as mere scraps of paper to be torn up when it suits her purposes to tear them up?

Why sign an agreement with someone whose word is no good?

**BUILDING note in the news:** More houses will be started in the United States in 1959, but they'll cost more. That the consensus of a group of house builders at an outlook symposium sponsored in Washington this week by the National Association of Home Builders.

The builders say they expect a five per cent spurt in housing starts next year, but forecast a price increase of at least five per cent over this year.

That's what we call inflation.

**WHAT is inflation?** Well, it ISN'T a boggy man who merely says BOO!

There just aren't adequate words to express my appreciation, and no one will ever know how much it has meant or what a great help it has been to me.

Thank you, all of you, from the bottom of my heart. I have a great hope of being re-united with our dear one again in that land where there will be no more tears or parting, and I hope and pray that we'll see each and every one of you there too.

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to frighten us. It has teeth. They can bite.

Continuing inflation can price the United States out of world markets—if it continues long enough. That would be bad for all of us.

WILL we check inflation? One wonders. Checking inflation means doing it the hard way. Just letting things slide is the EASY WAY.

Human beings—who are VERY human—tend to choose the easy way.

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**North Carolina Schools Evacuated**  
Asheville, N.C.—UPI—Police emptied two more schools here Thursday after anonymous telephone callers warned of bombs set to go off in the buildings.

Earlier in the day two schools at Winston-Salem had been cleared for similar reasons.

The bomb scares Thursday brought the number of threats against schools in North Carolina during the past three weeks to at least 25.

No bombs have been found at any of the threatened institutions.

**RESIGNS POST**  
Washington—UPI—The Board of Trustees of George Washington University announced Thursday the resignation of President Cloyd Heck Marvin, 69, and the appointment of Vice Adm. Oswald Symister Colclough (ret.) as acting president.

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