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Flight 'o Time
Medford and Jackson County
History from the files of The
Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40
and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
Feb. 6, 1949 (Sunday)
Ashland City Attorney
William Briggs rules invalid
a petition asking for a special
election to fill any city coun-
cil vacancies that may follow
recall proceedings in progress
against three councilmen.
The Monica Lind ballet
company of Portland is being
received here as it performs
under the auspices of the Jun-
ior Service League.

20 YEARS AGO
Feb. 6, 1939 (Monday)
County Judge Earl B. Day
is reported by an upstate pa-
per to be in line for appoint-
ment to state highway com-
missioner.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "De-
spite the court ruling a hus-
band has the right to slap his
wife, none of the ilk around
here, have risked death or
permanent injury."

30 YEARS AGO
Feb. 6, 1929 (Wednesday)
John Connor of Medford is
recommended for West Point.
The Ashland hotel suffers
\$45,000 damage in a fire, to
which Medford equipment is
called to help fight the flames.

40 YEARS AGO
Feb. 6, 1919 (Thursday)
Irvin S. Cobb will lecture
at the Page theater next
week.
Ed Brown, up and around
again, denies he was a vic-
tim of the flu.

50 YEARS AGO
Feb. 6, 1909 (Saturday)
A second Crater Lake road
delegation departs tomorrow
for Salem.
The city engineer tenders
his annual report, stating he
lacks an adequate force to
handle his department's obli-
gations.

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

1. What color is a sorrel
horse?
2. What is the opposite of
climax?
3. Senator Morse, Demo-
crat, represents which State
in the U.S. Senate?
4. An unbranded steer is
known as a M—k?
5. Complete the saying:
"Time and — wait —"
6. In which South Ameri-
can country is the city of Bo-
gotá?
7. What is the singular
form of the plural noun ad-
enda?
8. A python kills its prey
by striking with poison fangs;
true or false?
9. What is the difference
between a piano and a piano-
forte?
10. Of what book of adven-
ture is Daniel Defoe the
author?
Answers: 1. Yellowish or
reddish brown. 2. Antici-
max. 3. Oregon. 4. Maver-
ick. 5. ... tide wait for no
man." 6. Columbia. 7. Ad-
dendum. 8. False. 9. No dif-
ference. 10. "Robinson Cru-
sue."

Gambling, Legal And Illegal

For the past umpteen years, pinball machines have been a pain in the neck to law enforcement officials, to say nothing of many ethical retail merchants in whose establishments the flashing monsters have been enconced.

The crux of the problem is this:

Are they, as advertised, machines "for amusement only" and "games of skill," or are they out and out gambling contrivances? If they are the former, that's one thing — they're ok legally. If the latter, however, they join the outlawed slot machines under Oregon's laws against gaming.

IT IS an open secret that in many instances pinball machines, though billed as devices of skill and amusement, have in truth been used as gambling machines, with a cash pay-off for games won.

The Grants Pass Courier comments:

"Obviously, few persons will feed nickles and dimes into pinball machines just to see the lights go 'round and round.' The gambling element has to be involved. Hence the common practice of 'under-the-counter' pay-offs to winners.

"We have little doubt — in view of the preponderance of legal opinion to this effect — that the Oregon high court ultimately will get around to deciding that free-play pin-ball machines are illegal. That, however, could open the way to further appeals that could be almost interminable.

"The present legislature could dispose of the issue with neatness and dispatch, simply by amending the law to include freepay pinball machines in the list of illegal gambling devices."

WE AGREE with the Courier that this should be done.

The confusion should be cleared up, regarding the status of pinballs, and the legislature could do it easily.

While they're at it (faint hope), they could also get the state out of the hypocritical situation of banning gambling on one hand, and officially sponsoring on the other, through the pari-mutuel windows at the horse-races at the state fair, and at the dog-races in Multnomah county.

Gambling is gambling, and if public gaming is to be forbidden, it should be banned all the way. But presumably the county fair lobby (fairs are in large part supported by the state's share of pari-mutuel earnings) is too strongly entrenched to permit such a clear-cut solution to a moral and legal issue.—E.A.

Freedom For Fund Drives

Jackson county is in the midst of a March of Dimes campaign. It will last for another week. The stated goal this year is \$10,000.

The money will be divided between the local chapter of the National Foundation (formerly the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis), and the national organization.

The money will go for treatment of polio cases (past, and, if any, future), as well as basic research into virus diseases, birth defects and arthritis.

THE National Foundation has been under severe criticism in recent months on two counts:

1. It refuses to join with united funds in money-raising campaigns, insisting on going it alone, and
2. It is perpetuating itself by broadening its scope, after its primary purpose, the conquering of polio, was largely accomplished through the Salk vaccine.

We believe that there is some basis to both of these criticisms.

BUT this is still a free country; the March of Dimes is as entitled as any other group to go out and ask for voluntary contributions, and there is no question in our mind but that it is still doing excellent work.

The time may come, as is being ever more widely suggested, that a sort of "united fund" for medical causes be organized, to combine the various campaigns for cancer, heart, arthritis, rheumatism, and the more obscure diseases, so that there will be only two major fund drives each year — one for medical purposes, the other for the charitable and character-building ones usually associated with community chests and united funds.

This would have the added advantage of providing some logical way of allocating medical research funds to points where they are most needed, rather than having this allocation depend solely on who can raise the most money.

BUT there is no such plan in operation as yet. Most of the health-agency campaigns are independent, although a few have settled comfortably under the mantle of the united funds.

All, as far as we are concerned, are doing the best job they can, according to their lights, and we would not urge a "boycott" of any of them — as has been urged by some papers and individuals in the case of the March of Dimes and the Cancer society.

One editor put it this way:

"There can be no exclusive rights to solicitations for charity or philanthropy."

We agree, and suggest that gifts be apportioned on the basis of the generosity and sympathies of the donor.—E.A.



"I STILL DON'T SEE HOW A SOFT OL' SNOWBALL COULD BREAK A WINDOW!"

Defense Minister, Malinovsky, Man of Week, Newsom Says

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Editor

Man of the week: Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, defense minister of the USSR.

The hour: A speech before the 21st congress of the Communist Party in Moscow, extolling the power of Soviet might, especially missiles.

His quote (directed to the Western powers): "Your arms are too short, gentlemen."

A play on words? If so, a grim jest.

A Play On Words?

There is little suggestion of humor in the background of the bulky Malinovsky, who became a professional soldier at the age of 16 and who now is both a member of the powerful Central Committee of the Communist Party and commander of all the armed forces of the USSR.

If there were a play on words at all, it was to compare the West to the smaller, outmatched prizefighter who finds himself in a ring against an opponent taller and with a longer reach.

For that was his theme. The West, he said, continued to make preparations for the war. But he said Western methods were obsolete and that the Soviet Union had missiles that could reach any point on the globe with pinpoint accuracy.

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev opened the 21st party congress last week with a speech which ran more than six hours. As would any good politician, Khrushchev had a little bit for everyone. It has been left to speakers since then to spell out the meaning.

Malinovsky's was the Soviet military voice.

A Miss Is a Miss
U. S. reaction was immediate and skeptical. Pin-point accuracy? Even a miss of 10 miles over a 5,000 mile range still is a miss. Intercontinental missile superiority? Perhaps in number now, yet. But later, no.

And for the present? Even now, fully operable U. S. intermediate missiles on Allied bases can reach any military target in Russia.

Malinovsky, like Khrushchev, was born in the Ukraine. He is 60 years old and is regarded as the USSR's great-

est military authority on the Far East.

He is also recognized as one of his country's toughest, most brilliant field commanders. He has never visited the West, but in World War I had some contact with American soldiers and regards them as "good fighters."

He has won the Order of Lenin at least twice. Some reports say, five times.

TODAY
In Oregon History
(A Centennial Feature)

FEBRUARY 6, 1926

News was brought to Baker from the Mother Lode of the opening of the Balm Creek ore shoot at a point 80 feet further west than its previous opening. The sorted ore gives a gross value of \$48.03 per ton. \$3 of it in gold. Excited prospectors are crowding into the area.

Editorial Comment

DST AGAIN

Reps. F. F. Montgomery of Eugene and Shirley Field of Portland, both Republicans, have introduced a bill which would put a daylight time measure on the 1960 ballot. The Legislature should pass this bill. It would not, in itself establish daylight time in the summer months, but it would give the voters another chance to express themselves.

In 1960 it will have been six years since Oregon voters had this chance. They voted for Standard time in 1952 by a margin of 8 to 5. They voted again in 1954, again approving mandatory standard time, but only by a margin of 6 to 5. This in itself represents a considerable change in public opinion—from 61 per cent to 55 per cent.

In another six years as great a change, and likely a greater one, will have come about. This is especially true because television, a novelty in 1952 and 1954, but a part of life late in the decade.

There is no point in arguing the merits of either time system at this point. But it does seem reasonable that the people again have a vote in the matter.—Eugene Register-Guard.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

ADVERTISING WIZARD Bernice Fitz-Gibbon describes the teenage period as "perhaps the most important in a lifetime—the bridge between adolescence and adulthood, between Maltex and Miltown, between Buster Brown and Balenciaga, between mud-pies and mud-packs, between spinning the bottle and heating it at 2 A.M."

"Cast your bread upon the daughters," Miss Fitz-Gibbon advises prospective advertisers. "Teenage business is almost recession-proof. Mom may let out her old yellow, Dad may pull in his belt, but you can just bet sister's going to get a new dress for that Saturday night prom! Americans are that way."

"This was rather a red-letter day in my life," boasted a manufacturer to his wife. "They gave me one of those new-fangled aptitude tests."

"Good grief," gasped his wife. "It's a lucky thing for you you own the company!"

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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.

Old Mines

To the Editor: At the turn of the century the environs of Gold Hill, Ore., then a thriving community of 700 population, were the scene of much gold mining activity and business ventures. Among some of the early producing mines were the Braden quartz mine, one mile south. The Millionaire on Blackwell hill, also the Centennial placer mine on Kane's creek. Other notable mines were the Lucky Bart and Corporal "G" mines on Sardine creek, the Sylvanite two miles east near the river and numerous unnamed one-man operations.

Around that era the late Judge C. B. Watson of Ashland and Gold Hill wrote a book on the geological formations comprising the southwestern mining district of Oregon known as the Klamath range and Siskiyou Island upheaval, which according to geologists was a large island surrounded by an inland sea. The few remaining strata of sea shells found today, seems to corroborate that statement.

Bert Kissinger, 200 Boardman, Medford, Ore.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

If you've been reading Oregon newspapers in the past, you must have heard of Dr. John F. Sly. If you continue to read Oregon newspapers during the current legislative session, you'll hear about the Sly Report.

You may ask: Who is this Dr. Sly? What is the Sly Report?

DR. SLY is the director of Princeton Surveys, of Princeton university. He is a noted tax expert. He was hired by the Oregon State Department of Planning and Development to tell us what we can do to our tax structure without getting it out of balance with the tax structures of competing states and thus SCARING AWAY the new industries we must attract if we are to have MORE PROPERTY AND MORE INCOMES TO TAX.

(Having more property and more incomes to tax is what is meant by the term "broader tax base.")

IN HIS final report, Dr. Sly says there is "little leeway in the present tax structure for a substantial increase in expenditures." That is to say, if we increase expenditures materially under our existing tax structure, we will scare new industries away from Oregon.

In explaining why that is so, he brings in a term that will be over the heads of most of us. He calls it "tax sacrifice," and adds that Oregon is already making a substantial tax sacrifice in terms of income.

What he means by this term is that if your income is rising but your TAXES are RISING FASTER you are making a tax sacrifice. The tax sacrifice in Oregon, he says, is increasing. In 1953, the Oregon tax "sacrifice" was—10% higher than U.S. 17% higher than Far West. 13% higher than Washington.

22% higher than California. In 1957, the tax sacrifice in Oregon had risen to—34% above U.S. 43% above Far West. 30% above Washington 53% above California.

In other words, back in 1953 taxes in relation to income were HIGHER in Oregon than in the areas with which Oregon must compete for new industries and new population. By 1957, taxes in relation to income were MUCH HIGHER in Oregon than in the areas with which Oregon must compete for new industries and new population.

That isn't a favorable situation. If it continues, Oregon will LOSE OUT in the race for new industries and new population. Oregon can't afford that.

Audrey Hepburn's Injuries Revealed

Hollywood—UPI—A complete physical examination of Audrey Hepburn has revealed the 29-year-old Academy Award-winning actress received two fractured vertebrae and a sprained ankle in her tumble from a horse while on a film location nine days ago in Mexico.

It was at first feared Miss Hepburn had received four fractured vertebrae.

Doctors said Thursday that the petite actress was free of complications and probably would be able to sit up and perhaps walk in about 10 days. She was returned here Monday from Durango, Mexico, by an ambulance plane.

Ghost of Ed Starling May Be In Georgia's Woods With Ike

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press International

Washington—UPI—If ghosts do walk, then the shade of Col. Ed Starling will be down there in Georgia's piney woods this week end where President Eisenhower is shooting quail.

Ed was a Kentucky colonel who looked like a general and acted like a field marshal. He was a sharp shooter. Ed abandoned ordinary shooting habits in his early youth and went into the brush for quail with nothing heavier than a .410 shotgun.

For your information, a .410 is almost a rifle with a bore slightly larger than a cigarette. The number of shot in a .410 shell is mighty few and the number of shooters who can knock over quail with such brief armament probably is fewer. It is a remarkable feat that Eisenhower sometimes guns with a .410 and gets birds, too.

Taught Cal To Fish

Ed would like that. Ed always got quail when he hunted, an almost perfect shot. It was Ed who interested Calvin Coolidge in fishing. The colonel was a lifetime Secret Service man—better with a pistol than a shoulder gun. Back there in 1923, Coolidge had been asked about fishing on an upcoming vacation.

"Don't think I'll fish," Coolidge replied. "Fishing is for small boys."

There was an election on the next year and Starling, a member of the White House details, persuaded Coolidge on vacation to pose with rod and reel just to humor American fishermen who didn't like that crack about their favorite sport. Coolidge not only posed, he caught some fish. Thereafter, Coolidge usually vacationed where the fishing was good.

Good fishing was not the only vacation factor. Coolidge was a close man with a dol-

lar — his own or the taxpayers. It was his habit to require merely a special car attached to a regular train when he travelled. He and Mrs. Coolidge were content with a table in the regular dining car, and ordinary passengers could use that table after the President and his wife had dined.

Coolidge liked free board and room. If his on the cuff vacation visit became a part of a big real estate sales ballyhoo, as one did in Florida, for example, Coolidge could overlook it and hope that the suckers would get their money back, in time.

It was that way toward the end of Coolidge's elected term when he and Mrs. Coolidge were persuaded to spend a free Thanksgiving at an enormous Virginia plantation for which a smart promoter needed some fast publicity. The promoter was about to transform the big house and spacious grounds into an elegant and expensive country club. Ed Starling went along to Virginia as a member of the Secret Service detail.

Newsreels of that holiday showed Coolidge on the trap range, crumpling clay pigeons to dust like a Massachusetts Daniel Boone. It was the first Washington had known that Coolidge could handle a gun. I saw that newsreel and wondered.

Long years afterward, I asked Ed Starling about it. "Ed, I didn't know Cal was such a great shot."

"Couldn't hit a barn," Ed replied. "I was standing there just out of camera range with my .410. Every time Cal shot, I shot. And I don't miss."

SPENDER VS. SAVER
Washington—The two outstanding 1960 Republican Presidential possibilities are setting out in the most sharply separate ways to exploit what is, after all, usually the "gut" political issue—the pocket-book issue.

Vice-president Richard M. Nixon has turned up—not to his vast surprise, since this was exactly how he wanted it—as top man on the anti-inflationary board President Eisenhower has established to be the Administration's high council on economic matters.

It is more than possible that before it is through this "Cabinet Committee on Price Stability and Economic Growth" will be speaking in tones louder than those of the White House itself. It is a weighty group to begin with.

No Hint of Crash By Airplane Crew, Engineer Asserts

Chicago—UPI—The American Airlines plane which crashed in New York's East river was "dead on" course and the crew had no hint of impending disaster, according to a crew member who was handling the throttle at the time.

Flight Engineer Warren Cook, one of eight survivors of the Tuesday night crash which killed 65 persons, told his story of what happened in the cockpit of the ill-fated turbo-prop airliner to his wife, Flora.

Cook indicated that a "mix-up" in reading new type altimeters in the Electra jet airliners might have been responsible for the crash.

The account was printed Thursday night in a copyrighted Chicago Tribune story and by the Chicago Daily News.

Cook, who has been questioned several times by aviation officials, gave his wife virtually the same report as he gave investigators when she visited him at a New York hospital.

Sitting Between Pilots
The Tribune quoted the 35-year-old airman from Aurora, Ill., as saying he was sitting between the two pilots maintaining 140 knots air speed as the big craft approached La Guardia field.

The crew members were "completely astounded when the plane hit the water," Cook said. He said the pilot, Capt. Albert DeWitt, "told me to maintain 140 knots air speed and that's what I was doing."

"So far as anyone of us knew, this was a perfectly routine approach. We expected to break out of a cloud and see the runway lights ahead."

"The pilots were using the instrument landing system and were dead on. The next thing I knew we were in the water."

Snow Deposited In Plains States

By United Press International
A snowstorm swung southward out of Colorado today, depositing two to three inches of snow across Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri and into Tennessee and Southern Kentucky.

In the north, a numbing cold front sent the mercury to near 30 below zero in Northern Minnesota and to 20 below in the Dakotas.

The storm swept out of Colorado Thursday after piling up snow depths of more than two feet in the Rockies, 14 inches at Steamboat Springs, Colo., 8 inches at Denver and a half-foot across the Eastern Plains.

At Little Rock, Ark., a B25 medium bomber crashed during a sleet storm Thursday night while coming in for a landing, killing one of five crew members.

That isn't a favorable situation. If it continues, Oregon will LOSE OUT in the race for new industries and new population. Oregon can't afford that.

WHAT OF Dr. Sly?
He is an able citizen and a likeable character. He is as common as an old shoe. He is easy to talk to.

But—
He knows his business. I think we'd better take his advice and not spend so liberally as to tax ourselves out of the competitive picture.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

And Nixon, it may be reported with total confidence, certainly has not joined the enterprise for the purpose of hiding it, or himself, from public attention.

GOVERNOR Nelson Rockefeller of New York, for his part, has offered the highest spending budget in that state's history—\$2,041,000,000. And he has accompanied this with a demand for the biggest tax rise ever asked of a nervous New York Legislature, a \$277,000,000 increase.

All this means that the country is to be treated to a rare spectacle before the 1960 GOP National Convention. It will be a contest before a nation-wide audience as to which of the two most-favored young men in the party can show the most virtuoso skill in handling the economy.

Nixon has made one of his truly basic decisions of his career in deciding to identify himself all the way with an essentially conservative policy of public spending. The Cabinet committee, of which he has been appointed chairman, is loaded with "sound" Republicans of the anti-spending school. It includes the four most conservative members of the Eisenhower Administration—Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of Commerce Lewis Strauss, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and Postmaster-General Arthur E. Summerfield.

GOVERNOR Rockefeller, on his side, has equally made a profound choice. He is going to be, frankly, a "spender," and thus make from the start a powerful appeal to the "modern" or liberal Republicans. But he is also making some appeal, if a rather diluted one, to conservative Republicans in calling for more taxes while he calls for more spending.

The first political commandment to the Old Guard Republicans is: Thou shalt not spend. The second commandment, though it has far less impact with the Old Guardists, is: If you are absolutely determined to spend—then, for heaven's sake, at least don't further run up the deficit between income and outgo.

Thus it is that Rockefeller intends to have his cake and eat it too: To go along with the spending demands of the modern Republicans, but to be one of those rare politicians who will ask for more taxes as well as more appropriations.

THERE are elements of great opportunity and great risk in both the Nixon and Rockefeller approaches. The Nixon way is more likely to be helpful to him at the National Convention; the Rockefeller way is more likely to be helpful to him in the Presidential elections—if he gets that far.

For the convention will be largely run by regular and Old Guard Republicans who are deeply committed, in politics and in human fact, to budget-balancing. The delegates on the whole are rarely the "spenders."

But the history of at least two decades indicate that the voting public is far less interested in a balanced budget than in dams in the Far West, reclamation in the arid states, farm subsidies most everywhere, and welfare in the cities.

Thus, the Nixon policy risks some alienation of the public as the price of holding the affection of the convention delegates. The Rockefeller policy risks some alienation of the convention delegates as the price of holding the affection of the public. (Copyright, 1959, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)