

MEDFORD TRIBUNE

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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**

May 27, 1949 (Friday)  
Jack Bierma, route 1, box 390, waits hopefully for another warbling chick in his present brood of Hampshire Reds to match the one that brought him nationwide renown two years ago.

A "general policy of liberalization" in the administration of rent controls is announced.

**20 YEARS AGO**

May 27, 1939 (Saturday)  
Peak of the local strawberry picking is expected next week.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "A number of rural residents have limbered up their wrists and signed petitions against this, and for that. Experts claim the average citizen will sign anything once."

**30 YEARS AGO**

May 27, 1929 (Monday)  
The Red Cross swimming school is to open June 10. The state highway commission refuses to consider building a road between Roseburg and Trail.

**40 YEARS AGO**

May 27, 1919 (Tuesday)  
A Medford party reaches the rim of Crater Lake after a battle through the snowdrifts. Bardwell Fruit company plans immediate expansion of its plant.

**50 YEARS AGO**

May 27, 1909 (Thursday)  
L. H. McMahan, Salem attorney fighting the Crater Lake road appropriation, embarks on a campaign against funds for a bridge across the Snake river as well. Medford decides condemnation proceedings are necessary to get land for the water lines across Mike Hanley's property.

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

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

1. In which European country is the port city of Le-Havre?
2. Elephants cannot swim; true or false?
3. What governmental act was known as "Seward's Folly"?
4. Which State leads in the production of grapefruit?
5. In playing poker, if one player should hold a royal flush in spades and another a royal flush in hearts, which would win?
6. Does automotive traffic keep to the right, or left, on roads in Sweden?
7. Will radio celebrate its 34, 39, or 45 year anniversary in November of this year?
8. What is Soviet Russia's national Parliament?
9. Does the word "brogans" suggest a type of headgear, footwear, or cloak?
10. Correct the following: "The station broadcasted the President's speech."  
Answers: 1. France. 2. False. 3. Purchase of Alaska. 4. Florida. 5. Neither. (Even) 6. Left. 7. Thirty-ninth. 8. Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. 9. Footwear. 10. "The station broadcast . . ."

**Small Enemy . . .**

An odd spring, it's been. And now summer is less than a month away. Its coming is heralded by the most ubiquitous of the bugs, Musca Domestica—better known as the common housefly.

With a sufficient degree of detachment, one can work up a rudimentary sort of empathy with some insects. Mosquitoes, say, which, while pestiferous, at least go about their rounds of blood-letting in an honest and forthright manner. Ants, too, have a direct approach to food which, if not admirable from the human point of view, is at least understandable.

Not so Musca Domestica. THE HOUSEFLY is the juvenile delinquent of the insect world. He glories in obscene activities, flitting from garbage and offal to food.

He buzzes around one's head with infuriating insouciance. He lights just long enough to permit one to roll a newspaper and start stalking him—then vanishes, leaving the hunter teetering on a chair.

He established a beachhead on the rim of the sugar bowl, knowing full well the human's choice is merely an admonitory wave, or spilled sugar. He sits, rubbing his evil little legs together, like some demonic, miniature Scrooge.

As he flies away on his next mission one can almost be convinced one hears the tiny cackling of disrespectful laughter.—E.A.

**. . . and His Cousins**

The world of bugs is a far more extensive one than most of us realize, despite the constant warfare waged against them.

Indeed, it is estimated by the men who make such things their business to know, that fully ninth-tenths of all members of the animal kingdom on the face of the earth are insects.

There are some 800,000 species of insects, and their numbers are vastly greater than the combined forces of fish, birds, and land creatures, including the genus homo sapiens.

IN THEIR proliferating billions, they quietly pervade, if not dominate, huge areas of the earth.

If they do not fly in the air, they creep on the ground, or burrow under it, or dig into the structures of men, or swim in or under the fresh waters of the earth—although, for some reason, few have adapted to the oceans' depths.

Insects come in an amazing variety of sizes and shapes and adaptations—from the grubbiest burrower to the airy delight of a butterfly.

SOME INSECTS are beneficial—such as the honey bee, the silk worm, or, on a more aesthetic plane, the butterfly again. Some are beneficial because they are the natural enemies of other of mankind's enemies. (In northern California there is a monument to a particular kind of beetle, which eradicated a noxious weed pest.)

But most of them, from mankind's point of view, are foes, and cause millions upon millions of dollars worth of damage every year.

The boll weevil, the corn ear worm, the mosquito, the house fly, the termite, the grasshopper, the clothes moth, the potato beetle, the cinch bug—these and their cousins are destructive to the work and welfare of men.

CONTROL is expensive, difficult and chancy. Insects form a definite part of the ecology of an area, and if the balance is artificially disturbed, the consequences, which can be entirely unexpected, can also be damaging.

Also, if transplanted, insects in a new environment may escape the natural enemies which kept down their numbers in their native heath, and multiply at a frightening rate. Some of the worst pests in this country have been imported, perhaps one or two at a time, and then "exploded" into major pestilences.

IT MAY be little realized that the preponderance of insects are not harmful, however. Perhaps this is simply because the harmful ones are those which draw themselves to our attention.

The World Book Encyclopedia reports: ". . . In spite of the great damage insects do, we should remember that there are really very few harmful kinds of insects. One summer, the U. S. department of agriculture made a census of all the insects that were causing damage on farms and in the cities, that were harming man, his crops, and his domestic animals. The total of this list came to only 235 species—less than one twenty-fifth of 1 per cent of the species known to science."

This doesn't mean that we have to LIKE them, though. And, with the possible exception of a few of the more decorative species, we don't, although we save our greatest animus for Musca Domestica.—E.A.

**Teen-Ager Killed In One-Car Crash**

Caldwell, Ida.—(UPI)—A car careened out of control on a curve west of Nampa Tuesday night killing one teen-ager and seriously injuring two others. Sheriff Dale Halle said that Howard Wayne Bivins, 16, Canyon Hill, was killed in the one-car crash. Taken to Caldwell Memorial hospital were Fred Boudreau, 17, and his 16-year-old brother, Hubert.

**Siskiyou District To Graduate 347**

Yreka—A total of 347 students will graduate from schools of the Siskiyou Union High school district at ceremonies the first week in June, according to Dr. J. E. Hurley, district superintendent. Thirty-three will graduate Thursday at Butte Valley; 11, Tuesday, Fort Jones; 33, Wednesday, Happy Camp; 32, Friday, McCloud; 47, Friday, Mt. Shasta; 68, Friday, Weed; and 123, Thursday, Yreka.

**Dennis the Menace**



HEY, QUIET! MY DAD'S GONNA PUTT! HEY, YOU GUYS! QUIET! . . .

**Today & Tomorrow**

By Walter Lippmann

**DULLES: A TRIBUTE**

John Foster Dulles lived long enough to know before he died that among his countrymen he had no enemies and that his critics and opponents liked and admired him. This is unusual and significant. For Dulles was a highly controversial figure in a dangerous time, and when we have explained to ourselves why at the end he stands out above his battles, we shall have paid him a fitting tribute.

The explanation does not lie in this or that policy or in any moral generalization. It lies in the fact that he was in the great tradition of what is required of a man in his public and his private life. The eulogies speak of him as a dedicated man, and in the exact sense of that over-used word he was dedicated to the function of a public servant.

PERHAPS the highest function of a public servant in free and democratic society is to preserve its oneness as a community while he fights the battles which divide it. John Foster Dulles never lost sight of that. He never forgot, as so many public men do, that after the issue which is up for debate is settled, those who took part in the debate must still live and work together. That is the reason why among his countrymen, there is no rancor, and why the sorrow of his opponents and critics is genuine.

Like most men, he preferred praise to criticism and agreement to opposition. But he did not demand conformity. He did not regard dissent as perversity, he respected debate and the practice of free journalism.

I CAN speak here from the heart, having been for some 30 years his friend and on many questions of policy a critic. Long experience has taught

me how rare it is in public men to accept public criticism without private resentment, which only too often spreads to their wives and their sisters and their brothers and their aunts. To be free of that kind of resentment is the mark of a thoroughbred, and the Dulles family are thoroughbreds, born to and trained to the demands of public life. They really do their public duty as they see it, without letting their private feelings take hold of them.

IT WOULD be pretentious and inherently absurd to suppose that at this time it is possible to make any kind of definitive appraisal of his career. There is no dispute anywhere that he has been honorable in conception and in purpose. We do not know what will be the judgment of the historians.

They will be writing with a knowledge which is denied to us as to what happened in the later chapters of the unfinished story. The judgment of history, it is fair to say, is almost always based on the results and not on the intentions. We do not know what will be the results of the six years of his stewardship.

We cannot influence the historians. But we can perhaps exhort them to bear two things in mind. One is that they must discount heavily those who have a vested interest in some particular policy which John Foster Dulles used, and would now like it to be treated as one of the eternal verities. For while Dulles did not change his policies easily or quickly, he did change them when he was convinced that a change was necessary.

The other thing the historians must bear in mind is that they should not judge John Foster Dulles only by his policies, which are controversial and perhaps transient. They should judge him also for his public character and his public virtue which were excellent and a noble example to his people. (Copyright 1959 New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

**Children Made Ill By Insect Tablets**

Los Angeles—(UPI)—Two small brothers were reported in critical condition today after swallowing insect poison tablets. Parents of 150 other youngsters were warned to be on the lookout for 29 poison tablets still missing.

Gary, 5, and Michael Nieburger, 4, went into convulsions Tuesday shortly after returning home from a playground. They were taken to Morningside hospital suffering from strychnine poisoning. Officers said the boys were playing with about 150 other children at the playground. A near-empty box which originally contained 40 insect tablets was found in the play area. All but 29 of the strychnine tablets were accounted for.

**Try and Stop Me**

By BENNETT CERF

WHEN MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE went abroad after her husband's death, she feared a lot of unwelcome attentions would be showered upon her. But not a soul seemed to know who she was until she reached a very small town in northern Italy. There the manager of the inn (he could speak good English) and all his staff were lined up to honor her. "We are proud," announced the manager with a flourish, "to greet the wife of the great President of the United States. Welcome, Mrs. Lincoln."

An artist famous for his magazine covers was searching for a home in the hills near Arlington, Vt. A farmer told him he had just the house to fill the bill. "I must have a good view," the artist reminded him. "Does your house command a good one?" "That's for you to decide," said the farmer. "From the front porch you can see Ed Barlow's barn, but beyond that there really ain't nuthin' but this bunch of hills."

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**Hoffa' General Strike Talk Recalls That Sit-Down Technique Also Imported**

By LYLE C. WILSON  
Washington—(UPI)—Teamster boss James R. Hoffa's threat to import a deadly European strike strategy which would straighten out the employers once and for all has some solid precedent in the U. S. labor movement.

Hoffa now denies that he made any such threat of a general, nationwide strike of his teamsters union. Such a strike would paralyze the U. S. economy. Whether Hoffa made the threat can be left to the Senate Rackets subcommittee. If somebody is lying, then somebody may go to jail for perjury.

The general strike, a strangling strategy, is well known in Europe. It is as much a political as an economic weapon. Moreover, the general strike

European frequently works. Hoffa's threat recalls that nearly 25 years ago slipped by the left-wing of U. S. organized labor imported the sit-down strike technique from France and stopped the great assembly lines of General Motors.

On Feb. 11, 1937, GM signed the agreement which ended a 44-day Flint (Mich.) sit-down. From that agreement developed the United Automobile Workers of America (UAW) organization in GM. Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) in the Senate on the sit-down's 20th anniversary said:

"Mr. President, 20 years ago this month (Feb. 1937), there took place in Flint, Mich., events which marked the launching of a new bill of rights for the industrial worker. From these strikes came recognition of UAW by General Motors corporation."

"The Communist party, USA, in their national publication, 'The Worker,' also commemorated the Flint sit-down in a nostalgic account of events in the first year of the second Roosevelt administration. Organized labor was heavily infiltrated and in some instances led by Communists at that time. Wyndam Mortimer, vice president of the struggling UAW, was a Communist closely associated with Bob Travis, UAW leader in Toledo, Ohio, 'The Worker' recalled in discussing the Flint sit-down. Strike Leaders

"Who were the people (in the Flint strike) the paper continued, 'with initiative and leadership? They were mainly an active core that Mortimer and Travis had built up. But it was people with a socialist consciousness and association with the Communist party and the then leftist Socialist party of Michigan who stood out in key positions."

"While the major leaders at Fisher (a GM plant) were Communists, the group that led the sit-down at the Chevrolet plant (Flint) were mainly Socialist. Later the three Reuther brothers, then Socialists, came to Flint to join Mortimer and the other Communists in the leadership." Walter P. Reuther now is No. 2 man in the AFL-CIO.

So, that is the Communist version of the 1937 importation of the sit-down strike. The sit-down was a device by which employees quit work but remained in the plants day and night, resisting eviction. This was a deadly effective device, especially when courts and Michigan's Gov. Frank Murphy rejected company pleas that their properties were being seized and occupied illegally. UAW's own account of the sit-down background was this:

"The 1936 sit-downs began in France. Leon Blum, France's Franklin D. Roosevelt, was premier. Reform was in the air."

**Khrushchev's Albanian Trip Causes Speculation Abroad**

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign Editor  
For a reason still known only to the Kremlin, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev seems to be making a deliberate attempt to take world attention away from the four power foreign ministers conference at Geneva.

Khrushchev himself has labeled his current visit to Albania a "friendship" visit. But since Khrushchev is fully aware of his own publicity value and since it also is known his representative at Geneva will not act except upon Kremlin instructions, his 13-day visit to the Albanian capital of Tirana attracts more than usual attention.

This week also coincides with the original expiration date (May 27) of Khrushchev's ultimatum to the West to get out of West Berlin. While the ultimatum's expiration date now has been pushed forward into the indefinite future, it remains the reason for the present foreign ministers meeting in Geneva.

A Satellite Summit  
Now, suddenly, Khrushchev shows no interest either in his ultimatum nor in his previously clearly voiced demand that the foreign ministers reach decisions quickly so he could have his own summit meeting with President Eisenhower.

One theory concerning Khrushchev's trip is that it is to attend a "summit" meeting of the Soviet satellites. East German Premier Otto Grotewohl is in Albania presently on vacation. Also there are top leaders of Romania and Bulgaria.

It may be that a new Kremlin move involving the satellites is in the making and top leaders have been summoned to be told about it. The Kremlin, however, has demonstrated it is capable of making any move it wishes without informing those most affected.

There are other situations which might be discussed and which Khrushchev might feel take precedence over Geneva. One is the restored good will between Greece and Turkey, at the close of the Cyprus conflict and the obvious drive among the NATO alliance for closer ties among Mediterranean nations allied with the West.

In this category would fall the recent visit of the Greek prime minister to Turkey and the visit by the Greek king and queen to Italy.

Related issues would be the friendship pact among Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece and Italy's decision to accept U. S. missile bases on Italian soil.

Albania is just across the Adriatic from Italy and is sandwiched between Yugoslavia and Greece which also have Adriatic coastlines.

Finally, there are reports from both the Allied and the Communist sides that new moves are on foot to strengthen NATO in the western Mediterranean.

There has been no official confirmation of these reports but they claim that another suggestion may be made soon that Spain be brought into NATO and that steps also are underway to strengthen the Allied position in both Morocco and Tunisia on the north African Mediterranean coast.

But most important of all seems to be the timing of Khrushchev's Albanian visit. Why right now?

Former President Hoover says of him: "He was our nation's greatest secretary of state." Adlai Stevenson pays him this tribute: "I know of no man who has served his country more diligently and devotedly."

From Winston Churchill: "He was a great American—a man of principle and integrity whose example should long be remembered by those who put their trust in freedom and fair dealing." From Harry Truman: "We lost a good public servant, and I'm as sorry as I can be."

And so on. Neither partisanship nor nationalism obscured the quality of his greatness.

NEVER was there a more DEDICATED man. He began his diplomatic career at the age of 19. With one brief interlude, he pursued it throughout his life. The interlude was a period when he was a private specialist in international law—an experience that added immensely to his diplomatic skill and increased greatly his effectiveness when he became America's foreign minister at the most critical period of America's history.

He drove himself relentlessly clear to the end. Still in harness, he knew the end was near—and he instructed his assistants carefully as to what they were to do if he were stricken on the job. He looked death in the eye as fearlessly as he has looked America's enemies in the eye.

His life and his total dedication are an inspiration to all of us.

ONE MORE word from President Eisenhower: "Because he believed in the dignity of men and in their brotherhood under God, John Foster Dulles was an ardent supporter of men's deepest hopes and aspirations."

That is to say: He was a practicing Christian.

**New Brazilian Envoy Passes 'Horse' Test To Win Group's Vote**

By FRANK ELEAZER  
Washington—(UPI)—Except for a horse, which once kicked Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D-Ore.) in the jaw, Clare Booth Luce today would be our ambassador to Brazil.

Instead, we soon will have looking out for our interests in Rio one John Moore Cabot, of the New England Cabots, who told members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he likes talking to people, speaks Spanish, and is downright allergic to horses.

On these assurances the committee promptly approved Cabot's nomination as ambassador to Brazil. And over the considerable objections of Morse the committee eventually approved her. And later, the Senate finally had confirmed her appointment.

Then Mrs. Luce had her say about the horse. And in the ensuing furor, she had to turn in her riding habit. That's why Cabot, who has been in the foreign service since 1926 and most recently has been ambassador to Colombia, now was up for her job.

Cabot, wearing a tan tropical suit and a proper diplomatic mustache, sat down warily in the same red leather chair occupied with such unhappy outcome for several hours just six weeks ago by Mrs. Luce.

Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) wondered if he had anything to say for himself. Cabot said he would stand on his record. Fulbright asked if anybody had any questions. Morse allowed that he had a few.

"As you know, Mr. Cabot, I have considerable interest in the ambassadorship to Brazil," he began.

No Horses For Him  
It once was said the Lowells talk only to Cabots and the Cabots talk only to God. Morse asked this Cabot if it were true he liked to talk to the man in the street. Cabot said he finds this the best way to learn—hat's going on.

Does Cabot speak Spanish? inquired Morse. He does, Cabot confirmed, too diplomatic no doubt to tell Morse that won't help him very much in Brazil.

"Will you find it necessary," Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) then asked, "in event you are confirmed for this post, to divest yourself of any equestrian interests?"

"Sir?" questioned Cabot, shocked disbelief in his tone. "Equestrian interests," repeated Gore, allowing himself a small smile.

"I have none," replied Cabot, allowing himself a smile even smaller.

"Are you in any sense a horseman?" persisted Gore, now sufficiently pleased with his joke to join in the general laughter.

"No, sir," replied Cabot. "I'm allergic to horses."

That did it. Just 12 minutes from the time he sat down, Cabot was up. The committee closed its doors. It voted for Cabot 16-0.

Carthaginian warrior Hannibal used wigs, but strictly as a means of disguise.

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