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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.

Low Water on Roque

The Grants Pass Courier and the Coos Bay Times editorialize the same day on the low stage of the flow of water in Rogue river. The Courier brands it a serious situation, and regards it as a threat to fish life and a menace to the supply of irrigation water. The Times notes that low water on the lower Rogue hampered the boat race at Agness, and complains that the river's water temperature is slowly rising. It attributes the trouble to increasing use of irrigation water upstream and foresees more diversion for industry. The Grants Pass Courier cites the situation as proof of the need for dams and spillways.

THERE is no presently practical way of increasing the rainfall and thus providing more runoff; but the people of the Rogue River basin have been offered programs for dams to hold back flood water for later release, plans prepared both by the Reclamation Bureau and the Corps of Engineers. So long as they and outside partisans keep scrapping nothing will be done and the Rogue may continue to suffer deterioration for multiple use.

Obviously the thing to do is to go ahead with upstream storage dams. If they don't those precious fish in the Rogue may die of thirst.—Salem (Oregon) Statesman.

It's A Good Birthday Party

When Stanford Research Institute told the Oregon Centennial Commission that 8-10,000,000 people could come to Oregon in 1959 to participate in the state's 100th birthday party, some people said, "What was that again?" They didn't pursue the matter, however, because the type of study Stanford Research conducted.

Now, it has become apparent that Oregon will have many less visitors than Stanford Research predicted and the thought is spreading that Oregon's birthday party has been a failure.

IT HASN'T been a failure. Tourist travel to Oregon is up over a year ago. The Centennial Exposition and International Trade Fair will at worst show a very small deficit when it closes in September, and the chances are good that it will wind up debt free. The Molalla and St. Paul rodeos had capacity crowds. The Shakespearean Festival at Ashland had a record advance sale as has the Pendleton Round-Up.

Oregon is getting more visitors this year than she has ever had before.

BEYOND this there has been something that can't be measured in dollars. Oregon has had a tremendous amount of publicity. The Centennial Wagon Train has been followed by readers of newspapers in every state of the union as it has made its way from Independence, Mo., to Independence, Ore. Over all that long route the train has drawn huge crowds. All the important magazines have had big "spreads" on Oregon. Radio listeners and TV viewers throughout the country have seen and heard much of Oregon.

The Stanford Research prediction was regrettable. It's best now to forget it. We're having a good birthday party. It's certain to bring the state some long range benefits. Many people have had their first look at Oregon this year. Many will want to visit again. Some will want to return as permanent residents.

It's a good birthday party. Let's live it up!—Pendleton East-Oregonian.

Two Millions for Nothing

The damage claim of the Dixon-Yates syndicate against the United States Government which the United States Court of Claims has just upheld leaves the Eisenhower Administration in a thoroughly ironical position.

Here is an economy-preaching Administration, which has scrimped on resource development, public education, national defense and many other items, called on to pay out \$1,867,545 for absolutely nothing in return—a complete waste of money. Here is an Administration which promised to bring business methods to Government penalized to the tune of nearly two millions by its own bungling.

FOR the Dixon-Yates case has been a bungle from beginning to end. President Eisenhower ordered the contract in 1954 to produce private power to replace power the Tennessee Valley Authority was supplying to the United States Energy Commission—and President Eisenhower canceled the contract in 1955 when it became too hot to handle.

The Administration through its Department of Justice then attacked, as against the public interest, the contract it had commanded the TVA and the AEC to sign as being in the public interest. The legal attack was based on the contention that Wall Street Banker Adolphe Wenzell was guilty of conflict of interest for serving the Government and his firm at the same time. If there was any conflict, it had been carefully arranged within the Administration itself.

AT THE same time as his Attorney General was attacking the canceled contract in court, President Eisenhower continued to defend it at press conferences, aided by his then chairman of the EC, Lewis L. Strauss.

What more would it take to make an opera bouffe? A musical accompaniment would be required, but it would be a crime against literature to change a word of the script.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Dennis the Menace



JUST TEA, ALICE. I'M ON A DIET AND I SHOULDN'T EAT COOK...

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

THE ROCKEFELLER CLIMATE

New York—The more you test the climate of Gov. Rockefeller's high command, the more the conclusion grows the New York governor will end by making a serious, active bid for the Republican presidential nomination.

One little climatic sign, for instance, is the derisive bitterness that has been provoked by the special assignment for the Republican convention that has been given to the New York State Chairman L. Judson Morhouse. A couple of weeks ago, Morhouse got the word from the Republican National committee, which is completely controlled by supporters of Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

The word came, out of the blue as it were, in a letter from the New Jersey National Committeewoman, Mrs. Webster Todd. Mrs. Todd wrote that she was so glad Morhouse was going to serve with her on the committee on Program and Music.

BESIDES choosing the entertainers and the musical selections to while away the delegates' empty hours, this committee has some say about more important matters, such as the choice of keynote speaker. Nonetheless, the assignment did not seem quite in keeping with Morhouse's standing as party chairman in New York state. And it did not fit in very well, either, with Morhouse's hopes to drive a Rockefeller steamroller into the convention hall.

Another, much more major sign is the vivid interest one encounters her about in the great topic of political primaries. Interest in primaries is a common symptom in candidates who hope to win nominations because they are the people's rather than the politicians' choice. Vice President Nixon is quite obviously the politicians' choice. Hence Governor Rockefeller will have to be nominated as the choice of the people, if he is to be nominated at all.

The argument about primaries between the governor and his entourage is rather closely linked to the other argument, already reported in this space, about the desirability of the governor going out and beginning to work actively for the nomination in the months that lie just ahead.

GOVERNOR Rockefeller himself still seems to be tempted by the theory that he can hold back until next

winter and then come from behind with the sudden rush of a Wendell Willkie in 1940. If he follows this procedure, the rush will quite likely be made in the various state primaries. His name has been entered in New Hampshire, but he has not withdrawn it. Maybe he will do so in the end, but it must be said that the governor visibly delights in the mere idea of primary campaigning, with all its exciting rough and tumble and rich, unending contacts with the voting masses.

The story does not end, either, with the obvious relish for a form of activity that fills Vice President Nixon with pale distaste. In the Rockefeller entourage, it is the Rockefeller primary, "the California primary," are to be heard with surprising frequency.

The point is that the vice President's own state holds the last and most open of all the state primaries. If Governor Rockefeller challenges him in California itself, the Vice President can hardly dodge the challenge. If Governor Rockefeller were then to win the primary, the effect on the Nixon fortunes would be downright catastrophic. These are in fact the reasons why the Vice President has given much time in recent months to strengthening his California fences.

NONETHELESS, the idea of entering the California primary is at least being played with, if not yet seriously considered, by the Governor and his advisers. There could be no clearer proof of the important change that has taken place here. The change is in the nature of the argument in the Rockefeller camp. It is no longer about whether to make a bid for the nomination, but instead concerns how best to make the strongest bid.

In these circumstances, one would normally make a flat prediction of an eventual active and avowed Rockefeller candidacy. The prediction must be conditional, however, because the Governor, who is a realist, has squarely faced the central fact in his own situation. This is the fact that he can only be nominated if he looks much more like a winner than the Vice President.

So far the public opinion polls have not made Rockefeller look more like a winner. If he cannot change this situation, Rockefeller knows he has no chance. But if he can change it—and he is clearly going to try—an epic Nixon-Rockefeller battle for the nomination will surely be included in next year's list of excitements.

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

"I'M AFRAID I wasn't cut out to be a traveling salesman," sighed a young college graduate after his first five-week-long trip through the Midwest. "All that happened was no orders to speak of, and an insult at practically every account I visited."

"That's funny," mused the veteran sales manager, "I was on the road for over 30 years. I had my samples flung out windows, I was thrown down flights of stairs, I had my ancestry questioned by phone operators and office boys. But insulted? Never!"

Add to your stock of stories about lady-drivers the experience of a cop in an information booth on a New Jersey parkway. A young lady drove up and asked directions to Atlantic City. The cop wrote them out for her. The young lady thanked him—and then promptly rammed her car into the information booth.

The cop picked himself up from the rubble, took back his directions, and gave her a ticket.

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Foreign Notebook: September Summit Chances Dim; British Election Forecast

(Editor's Note: During UPI Foreign Editor Phil Newsum's vacation his foreign news commentary column will be written by other UPI staffers.)

By WILLIAM J. FOX
From the foreign editor's notebook:

Summit Session
Western diplomats at Geneva now see not the slightest chance of a summit meeting in September. The foreign minister's deadlock appears to have killed all chances of

that eventually. But if Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States materializes, the diplomats believe it might be followed in a more hopeful atmosphere by a Big Four summit gathering several months hence.

British Elections
The pervasive feeling in Britain is that the long-expected parliamentary general election will be held in October. Parliament adjourned last Thursday and, between now and October, the politicians will be hitting the road

to keep alive their election hopes. The Conservatives hope to reap the benefit of any Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting and subsequent summit session by claiming these as beneficial outgrowths of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's personal "thawing out" journey to Moscow last February. The Labor Party is certain to keep alive the problems of the African colonies, particularly the troubles in the Central African Federation. It undoubtedly will underline these as signs

of discontent with Conservative government policies.

Lead Balloon
The Russians can be expected to ignore a Japanese trial balloon—floated through a Tokyo columnist—for buying back part of the Sakhalin Island in the Kuriles seized by Russia after World War II. As far as the Russians are concerned the trial balloon is filled with lead. Japan would like the territory back for two reasons: It would aid the fishing industry and remove a Russian gun barrel pointed at the northern Japanese main island of Hokkaido. The Russians have taken no note of the hints, and may not even honor the proposal with a refusal.

Atomic Club
France may join the atomic club sometime this fall or next spring. The first French atomic bomb probably will be exploded on the Sahara desert. It probably will weigh about five tons, too bulky for a bomber to carry. But the explosion itself is the important thing. It means President de Gaulle has won admission to the atomic club with the United States, Russia and Britain. When it happens, look for more French demands for a louder voice in Allied policy.

Pendulum
Massive French military offensives in Algeria soon may be abandoned for more fluid striking tactics. Reason: The rebels disperse more and more into relatively unguarded regions as French troops are drawn together for the sledgehammer blows conceived by air force General Challe, the military commander. It will not be the first time the strategic pendulum has swung back. Operations have changed from intensive to extensive operations more than five years of fighting a will-o-the-wisp rebel army.

President Hopefuls Slate Trips Abroad; During Autumn

By WILLIAM THEIS
Washington—Vice President Nixon's dramatic Soviet tour is shaping up more and more as a 1960 political plus for the Californian. And the other presidential hopefuls are now hardening their own foreign travel plans for this fall.

The Far East, Africa and Europe are in for some autumn visitations. Most of those in the Democratic field of "real" or "potential" presidential candidates will be moving out. For some, it's a serious case of "closing the foreign policy gap."

None of the Democrats would like to square off against Nixon in the presidential showdown next year can hope to match him in overseas mileage, handshakes or vodka-wine toasts. The vice president has been building major foreign policy experience since 1953, when he

spent 10 weeks going through the Far East and around the world. When he returns from Russia and Poland, he'll have traveled 145,000 miles abroad and will have visited more than 50 countries as vice president.

Of the Senate's crop of Democratic presidential possibilities, only Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas intends to be a 1958 stay at home. He insists he's not a candidate for anything but the Senate next year and plans no forays outside this country.

The other three senatorial potential candidates have more ambitious plans. Big Travel Schedule

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), running hard but moving slowly, has the biggest travel schedule and the most formidable foreign policy background of the three. Humphrey made headlines last December with his eight-

hour talk with Khrushchev. Now he's planning a month-long Far East tour in November.

The Minnesotan wants to visit South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Formosa and India—then come home by way of Italy and Poland.

Humphrey started piling up foreign affairs experience in 1951, as a delegate to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. In 1956 he was a delegate to the United Nations. In 1957, following the Suez crisis and before the Lebanon-Iraq blow-up, he visited the Mideast and the countries of "NATO South." Then last year he went to Moscow, West Berlin and Finland.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who leads the Democratic lineup in most presidential polls, has a fall trip to Africa in the works. He hopes to spend three weeks there, starting either in late August or in December. He'll go as chairman of the foreign relations subcommittee on African affairs.

Kennedy beat Nixon to Russia by 20 years. He went on his own in 1939 as a young man of 22. Now he wants to visit some of the newly independent African countries. Nixon paid formal visits to eight of these in 1957.

Kennedy Working Hard
Kennedy has been working hard on the "gap." He has interested himself in India's future and startled the Senate a year ago with a forceful speech analyzing the French crisis in Algeria in terms which added up to quick independence.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), regarded by some respected politicians as the Democrat "most likely," has tentative plans to go to London this fall. His stated reason is to see his son, now located there. But the trip easily could be expanded, as they often are.

Symington has a view of world problems based largely on his service as air secretary in the Truman administration. In that capacity he made two working trips to the Far East in 1949 and has made similar European visits as a senator in 1954 and 1957. His studies abroad have centered on armed forces and foreign aid developments.

And there are other political travelers outside the Senate. California Gov. Edmund G. Brown, a Democratic "favorite son," is thinking of going to the Far East. Democratic Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, Republican Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois, and seven other governors have just returned from Russia.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

NIXON AND THE BUDGET
Washington—Vice President Richard M. Nixon's mission to Moscow will hardly be more significant for his Presidential ambitions than another and far less dramatic mission he must undertake right here in Washington.

The return of Nixon faces a creeping crisis in the White House Cabinet over the size, shape and tone of next year's Federal budget. Already, the highest figures within the Eisenhower Administration are beginning wearily to discuss this hardy perennial.

In Russia, the Vice President served as middleman between President Eisenhower and Nikita Khrushchev. In Washington, now his task is this: to find and maintain a politically strong position about midway between "spenders" like Arthur Flemming, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and "savers" like Secretary of the Treasury Robert Anderson.

THE whole of the Cabinet, according to what some of its members have just told this correspondent, is either frankly pro-Nixon for 1960 or, at worst, certainly friendly toward his nomination for the Presidency. The Vice President, nevertheless, is in a peculiarly delicate situation on the last budget to be prepared by the Eisenhower Administration. No matter what sort of budget it turns out to be, Eisenhower has nothing to gain or to lose. For he is bowing out of public life.

But Nixon has everything to gain or to lose, as the man who frankly presents himself as the President's inevitable heir apparent.

NO ONE is more wryly aware of this than is the Vice President. Thus, it may be predicted with full confidence, he will now set about a very delicate approach to mix Flemming attitudes with Anderson attitudes and so to fix upon a budget that will not be too big but will not pinch too much in the wrong places.

The substance of the problem is to keep a reasonable ceiling on the total budget, but, working within those limits, to accentuate spending in some welfare categories and to cut it down in less sensitive areas.

One of Nixon's most powerful friends suggests that this is not so impossible a task as it might look. At any rate, it will surely not be easy; and it is what the Vice President must now accomplish. (Copyright, 1959, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

Army, Marines to Get New Missile

Washington—UPI—The Army and Marines are going to equip infantrymen with a new guided missile designed to knock down low-flying combat planes.

Sketchy details of the new weapon, called "the Redeye," were disclosed and test models were shown as part of the annual three-day meeting here of the Association of the U. S. Army.

The Redeye looks like a World War II anti-tank bazooka. The weapon, fired from the shoulder, has an infra-red "heat seeker" in its nose which will carry it to a strafing or bombing airplane that gets within range.

The Redeye and its launcher weigh 20 pounds. The weapon is four feet long.

The Army has awarded a six-million-dollar contract to develop the weapon to Convair Division of General Dynamics Corp., which will do the work at its Pomona, Calif., plant.

The Vice President cannot, and will not, attempt to disassociate himself in any important way from the "hold-the-line" spending policy to which Eisenhower is determined to cling through the twilight of his tenure. Nixon months ago took a decision that he would sustain this stand.

ALL the same, the Vice President has every intention to avoid being identified with fiscal policies having any strongly Old Guard Republican flavor. What the government does and does not do in various welfare fields between now and the 1960 election will be actually more his concern than that of anybody else. For it will hurt or help him more than anybody else.

Whatever the final 1961 budget, he will be stuck with it, as a part of the regime that will have made it. Thus his basic necessity is to control the shaping of that budget.

And within this central strategy his operations will be complicated. He must not seem to propose any flat repudiation of Eisenhower's passionate devotion to budget-balancing. He must not, on the other hand, allow the new budget, if he can help it, to indicate that its sole reason for being is to save money, come what may.

For Nixon's prospective rival for the 1960 Presidential nomination, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, is not committed to any Federal budget, either the present one or the coming one. Rockefeller will be free to go entirely his own way on all budget questions—and free to nail Nixon on any shortcoming in the new budget.

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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.

No More Monkeys
To the Editor:
That man in Ashland has done it again.

Somebody please hide his ink and his pen!
His monkey business is driving me wild.
He sounds like he has the mind of a child.

It took him so long to beat round the bush
And kill off 10 monkeys in a Hummobile rush
His monkeys have ridden that Mail Tribune page
For weeks now; it seems like an endless age.

Can we now sit back and enjoy the heat
Or anything else the monkeys to beat?
All kidding aside, it WAS kind of clever,
But monkeys no more, please—never, no never.
Mrs. Delbert Casey
Route 1, Box 358
Central Point, Ore.

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