

MEADOWS TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 33 North First St. Ph. SP 2-6141

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An Independent Newspaper

Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Mail—In Advance Copy 10c

Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00

Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.00

Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.25

Sunday Only—One year \$4.25

By Carrier—In Advance—Medford

Ashtland Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill

Phoenix Shady Cove Rogue River

Talent and on motor routes

Daily and Sunday—1 year \$18.00

Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$10.00

Carrier and Dealers—copy 10c

All Terms Cash in Advance

Official Paper of City of Medford

Official Paper of Jackson County

United Press International

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representative:

WEST HOLIDAY CO., INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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

Aug. 28, 1949 (Sunday)

Articles of incorporation for Mercy Flights, Inc. are filed with Jackson county clerk.

The Medford Prop Nuts hold a free flight tournament today on the Agate desert west of Camp White.

20 YEARS AGO

Aug. 28, 1939 (Monday)

One of the richest free gold strikes in Oregon in years is reported on a 54-acre tract next to the city park in Rogue River.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Members of the fair sex are getting ready to enter OSC and the U. with 27 dresses for the four books they will study."

30 YEARS AGO

Aug. 28, 1929 (Wednesday)

A total of 150,000 visitors are expected at Crater Lake this year.

L. A. Banks from California leases the Illihee orchard.

40 YEARS AGO

Aug. 28, 1919 (Thursday)

Chester Fitch buys a Fordson tractor.

The finding of a human bone unravels a murder mystery in Jacksonville.

50 YEARS AGO

Aug. 28, 1909 (Saturday)

Huge crowds flock to Medford to see the performance of Ringling Brothers circus.

An exhibit of exceptional needlework by students at St. Mary's academy is planned.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. What is a horse's whiskers?

2. In what small country on the Mediterranean is the famous gambling casino of Monte Carlo?

3. Name the largest island group in the Malay Archipelago.

4. What is the capital of West Virginia?

5. When President William McKinley was assassinated, who succeeded to the Presidency?

6. In printing books, are even numbered pages on the left or right?

7. From what is snuff made?

8. What American person is credited with inventing the sewing machine?

9. Who is the author of the book, "I Led Three Lives"?

10. When copper and zinc are mixed, what alloy results? Answers: 1. Ridge between shoulder bones. 2. Monaco. 3. Philippine Islands. 4. Charleston. 5. Theodore Roosevelt. 6. Left. 7. Tobacco. 8. Elias Howe. 9. Herbert A. Philbrick. 10. Brass.

BETTER LATE . . .

Knoxville, Tenn. — (UPI) — John Chester Bowling, 42, told police they were a little late when they arrested him Thursday and found \$750 worth of counterfeit \$20 bills in his pocket. "I don't care about these bills," he said. "I've already passed \$140,000 worth."

Lighthouse Dreams

Shall we dream a little? Let's. Off the Oregon coast near Tillamook stands the Tillamook light. Built in the last century, for decades it guided ships in the area. More recently, however, it was superseded by more modern navigational aids, and was left standing, dark and lonely on its rock in the ocean.

Efforts to have it converted into some sort of public park or monument were unavailing, and this month it was put up for public auction.

THE rock on which it stands is rugged, and the surf is more often rough than not, making access to it extremely difficult.

But this, apparently, was one of the attractions which led 61 people or organizations to submit bids for its purchase. They ranged from \$2 to the winning bid of \$5,600.

The dream we mentioned must have been shared by many—of a completely isolated spot where one could get away from everything in peace and solitude, one's own "desert island," so to speak, but with substantial buildings and facilities.

THERE'S another sort of dreamy situation involved in the apparent purchasers of the lighthouse on the rock.

The purchasing firm has the unlikely name of Academic Economic Coordinators (AEC). And it has the unlikely home base of Las Vegas, Nevada. Its members, apparently, are largely engaged in the construction business and related trades, although one of them is president of an engineering and electric company.

The firm's representatives won't say for what precise purpose they want the offshore rock and lighthouse, except that it will be used for "research" which they say is "classified."

ONE is tempted to dream again.

Are the Las Vegas involved in research as to how to beat the gambling odds in Las Vegas?

Or is the research in some esoteric line of endeavor? Are they working toward anti-gravity? Or psionic achievements? Or in the use of magnetic forces? Or in new forms and applications of nuclear energy?

And what does their strange name mean—Academic Economic Coordinators? Do they coordinate academic economics? Or is the name only a "blind" for some highly-secret activity? Are they affiliated with any of the major research organizations of the nation? Are they doing defense research?

THEY won't say, yet anyway.

So about all we can do, until we know more, is to wonder about the "research," look at the rock, dream a bit of the vanished hope of living in splendid isolation, and dream a bit more of the arcane "researches" of the Las Vegas construction men with the oddly-named firm.—E.A.

Beauty of the Land

We are ever and always amazed and gratified at the beauty of this land.

The other day, standing at the summit of Mt. Ashland, we found ourself, once again, bemused and enthralled by the ranges, the valleys, the hills and crags of southern Oregon and northern California.

While the temperature was in the high 80s on the valley floor, the wind which whipped across the summit on which we stood was brisk—perhaps in the low 60s or high 50s. And the altitude, more than 7,000 feet, caused us to breathe rapidly from the slightest exertion.

FAR to the northeast, almost obscured by drifting smoke from the Medford area's mills, was the sharp point of Mt. Thielsen. Slightly to the right were the irregularities of the rim of Crater Lake. Still further south, Mt. McLoughlin loomed, smooth, black and snowless. And to its right were the tumbled hills of the Mountain Lakes Wild area, just this side of Klamath lake.

To the east were the peaks of the Green Springs area, and further south the dry, brown and green valleys near the Klamath river.

Just to the east of south was the monumental Mt. Shasta, still bearing some of its everlasting snow, but far, far less than during a usual August. Just to its right, Black Butte could be discerned.

SOUTH and slightly to the west were the Trinity Alps, and closer, the long Haystack ridge, barren and stark in its blackness caused by the disastrous fire of 1955.

Further to the west were the rolling peaks and ridges of the coastal ranges. (Legend has it that, on a clear day, one can see the ocean from Mt. Ashland. This we have always doubted, and we have also heard it refuted by competent authority. Haze and clouds on the horizon prevented eye-witness proof the day we were there.)

Directly west loomed the ridges of Wagner Butte and the Dutchman. And in the distance more hills and valleys.

TO THE north, spreading out in its beauty, lay the Rogue valley—a brown expanse of hills dotted with green trees (almost blue at a distance), stretching down to green and brown fields, intermingled with the colors of buildings and cities and roads and highways.

Roxy Ann is the most familiar landmark in the area, standing guard just to the east of Medford.

Medford itself could only dimly be seen through the haze. But directly below part of Ashland, and the brown scars of the recent fire, showed up clearly.

It is a vista of peace and loveliness, and we could have spent hours just staring at it.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"WHEN WE GET MAD AT THEM, IT'S TEMPER, BUT WHEN THEY GET MAD AT US, IT'S NERVES!"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

TRUMAN AND EISENHOWER

The day before the President left for Western Europe Mr. Truman published an article which began by saying, "I seriously question the wisdom of President Eisenhower's going to Moscow."

Later on in the article Mr. Truman reminded us that he is in favor of the visit by Mr. Khrushchev to Washington.

This separates him from those who object to receiving the Soviet dictator in the United States, who argue that this will constitute an endorsement of the history of the Soviet Union, that it will constitute an appeasement of the Communist revolution, and that it will produce a debilitating complacency in the Western world.

Mr. Truman is in favor of the Khrushchev visit, thinking that on balance it may do more good than harm. What he disapproves of is the President's decision to return the visit.

Mr. Truman, who is a jealous guardian of his conception of the traditions of the Presidential office, cannot be ignored when he speaks his mind about what is wise and not wise for a President to do.

NEVERTHELESS, Mr. Truman's reasoning is weaker than his instinct. His instinct tells him that when a President "leaves the country it should be a momentous occasion in the exercise of the unique authority of his office. The power and leadership of the Presidency should not be dissipated in ceremonial visits . . ."

For my own part, I think that at bottom this is a sound view. But for compelling practical reasons it cannot any longer be applied absolutely. Thus Mr. Truman, writing the day before the President was leaving for Bonn, Paris, and London, did not object, and by implication at least gave these visits which are not so very "momentous" his blessing.

To be sure, the visit of an American President to Moscow is an unprecedented and spectacular event. Mr. Truman is afraid that this journey may lead "the world to expect that peace can be advanced by the mere exchange of visits between heads of government." But is the "world" all that stupid? There is no reason why what Mr. Truman fears should happen if the heads of government are sober, serious, and candidly prosaic in what they make known to the world news-paper press. There is no need

to suppose that we shall all lose our heads?

ASSUMING, as Mr. Truman does, that there were good reasons for inviting Mr. K. to Washington, then there are very good reasons for the President's returning the visit by going to Moscow. For if the talks are to produce useful results, they must in the nature of things take place in two installments with a considerable interval between.

In the Washington visit the utmost that is possible is that propositions can be formulated by tentative agreement which, on our side, will then call for serious examination by the Western allies and for free discussion in the democratic world. After that, they will be amended, edited for need to be discussed again with the Soviet government, and for that discussion the visit to Moscow would offer a suitable occasion. Then, if the talks prosper, the final negotiations might take place at a summit meeting.

In any event, there are good reasons for thinking that if the President is to talk with Mr. K., the two of them should talk twice, with an interval for consultation and deliberation and for second thought.

MR. TRUMAN deplors these "ceremonial visits" which are to him "so reminiscent of the days when diplomats and rulers traveled back and forth on their 'balance of power' visits which marked this the bloodiest century of history." It is not clear to me what Mr. Truman is trying to say. But if he means that meetings by the heads of government are a new invention in this century, he is mistaken.

What is new is that the American Presidents, beginning with Wilson in 1918, have felt it necessary to participate personally in these meetings of the heads of government. The reason for this is very obvious. Before the first World War the United States was not a world power. Since the first World War it has been a world power, and as such the President is bound to participate responsibly and personally in all the great decisions affecting the peace of the world.

THE most serious objection to personal Presidential diplomacy in foreign countries is that when the President himself is the negotiator, he has no backstop who can instruct him, warn him, and overrule him. That was the main source of the trouble in Wilson's experience at Paris in 1918, that as negotiator in Paris he agreed to things which as President in the White House and with final

authority, he would have rejected.

Secretary Dulles, who was in Paris in 1918, had acquired from that experience his deep distaste for summit diplomacy. I have always thought he was right. But why then was he being driven in the months before he died, why has the President now been driven, to accept the hazards of summit diplomacy?

Because, so it seems to me, normal diplomacy through Foreign Ministers and Ambassadors has become frozen and sterile. Yet, as the President said on Tuesday, the race of armaments goes on and nothing is being done to prevent an explosion. That is why the President has gone off on his venture—because there was no visible alternative to going off on it. (Copyright 1959 New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

Laos Mercy Man In Good Condition

New York—(UPI)—Dr. Thomas A. Dooley, who returned here from his jungle hospital in Red-threatened Laos for a cancer operation "that may save my life," was reported in good condition today at the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases.

Republican Leaders Insist They Are Not Dragging Feet on Civil Rights Passage

By RAYMOND LAHR United Press International Washington — (UPI) — Republican leaders in Congress are insisting that they are dragging their feet or making deals to prevent the passage of a civil rights bill.

GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois told the Senate this week there was no truth to a newspaper report that the administration was not interested in passing a bill now because it felt it could get a better one in the 1960 election year.

The Democrats, he reminded, are in control of Congress. And House Republican leader Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, using the White House as a forum, has denied that House Republicans would help stave off a civil rights bill this year in exchange for Southern Democratic votes on the labor reform bill.

When asked if the Republicans on the rules committee would vote to send the bill to the floor, he said he didn't

know but pointed out that the committee is 8 to 4 Democratic.

Revival of Coalition

Regardless of a "deal," spoken or unspoken, the House vote for the administration-backed bill was the best evidence yet of revival of the coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats which once plagued Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

Now it plagues the liberal Democrats who up to a few months ago had thought the 1958 election had put them back in the saddle.

There was ample evidence last winter that House GOP leaders were in no mood to crusade for a civil rights bill this year. It could be that they wanted help from Southern conservatives to keep the Democratic new dealers from running the show. In any case,

they have had most of the help they needed.

Provided Good Football

Until 1957 when the Senate and Congress passed the first civil rights bill since the reconstruction years, the civil rights issue provided a good football.

With Southern Democrats dissenting, each party declared itself against racial discrimination, but few in Congress took the commitment very seriously. Among men who had to live with each other on dozens of other issues, it was easy to lose a civil rights bill in the cumbersome machinery of Congress.

Now the pressure has grown greater and the racial and labor groups demanding civil rights legislation seem more aware of how the congressional machinery is used.

William F. Knowland, the Senate Republican leader, forced the 1957 showdown in the Senate, where all civil rights bills had died for years although he later had to yield management of the bill to Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson.

In his Senate speech this week, Dirksen applauded Knowland for his "daring step" in 1957. Yet he has contented himself so far this year with applying the needle on Democrats rather than taking the lead to force a showdown.

President Eisenhower repeatedly has listed a civil rights bill as an essential part of the legislative program for this year. But he has not applied the pressure on Congress like that used on such issues as the budget, labor reform, housing, highways, the wheat surplus and interest rates.

Baseball Box Score Printed in Congressional Record 1st Time

By FRANK ELEAZER United Press International Washington — (UPI) — Rep. Samuel S. Stratton (D-N.Y.) favored readers of the Congressional Record.

Record the other day with a report on the Little League Baseball team of Schenectady, N.Y., which had just clobbered Bridgeport, Conn., 6 to 2, for the right to play in the Little League World Series this week in Williamsport, Pa.

In the memory of some old congressional hands this marked the first time that a baseball box score had been printed in Congress' own daily paper, which does not as a rule carry sports.

The Record carries nothing formally labeled as comics, either, but this is considered a mere technicality. It does include almost everything

else, and lately there have been indications it even may have to start a letters to the editor column, to carry complaints from the readers.

Some Readers Unhappy

There are about 43,000 of these, but the only ones whose complaints carry much weight around here are the 536 members of House and Senate whose daily activities the Record purports to relate.

Some of these readers have been pretty unhappy lately at the way their own remarks were, or were not, reported; at the way the remarks of some others have been magically improved in the printing; and at the way pretty near everybody has been littering the Record with not clearly relevant to the business at hand.

Nobody has specifically mentioned box scores as falling in the later category.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) reported to the Senate recently his discovery that history was being rewritten, or at least heavily edited, in

the pages of the Congressional Record.

Repartee, according to Neuberger, consists of the bright remarks you would have made if you had thought of them at the time. And in Congress, he points out, you still can make them, right up until press time of the Congressional Record, which is usually some time around midnight.

Can Delete Remarks

If Neuberger was dismayed at what happens to the purportedly verbatim account of what goes on in the Senate, he ought to see the way things go in the House. House members not only can edit their remarks before publication, as can the senators. They also can take 'em out of the Record entirely, or insert statements never actually made.

Sensors aren't supposed to do that. Just this week, though, Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) had to patch up a dispute in which Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) accused Sen. Joseph S. Clark Jr. (D-Pa.) of having censored out of the Record four pages of transcript including remarks not only by Clark but also by Bennett and others.

Clark pleaded not guilty and Johnson was able to restore harmony by establishing that a helpful clerk was to blame. The four pages of censored transcript were duly inserted in the Record two days later, a clear vindication of history but one calculated to baffle any historians who may try to figure what happened.

Neuberger has proposed to stop this kind of thing with a new rule under which Senators would have to say what they mean. And they wouldn't be allowed to change their minds later.

No Outcome Expected

Although Neuberger has been joined by Clark and Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.) in sponsoring this proposed change in the rules, nothing is expected to come of it. Meanwhile several House resolutions to clean up the Record also have been assigned to a proper committee for burial.

These are aimed at cutting down on the volume of recipes, poetry, newspaper editorials, jokes, unmade speeches, letters from home and other such matter that already this year has filled 7,431 printed pages in a section of the Record appropriately labeled "appendix."

Rep. Paul M. Jones (D-Mo.) and others have in bills to limit such insertions to a handful per member per session. Some members put 'em in now by the hundreds.

Another 15,682 pages of the Record have been filled this year with what passes for actual proceedings of House and Senate, for a total of 23,113 printed pages, a new all-time high in wordage for a single congressional year.

Britain Wondering When Next General Election Will Be

By GREGORY JENSEN United Press International London — (UPI) — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and the rest of Britain currently is occupied with international affairs as epitomized by President Eisenhower's visit.

But in the background looms the closer-to-home question of when the next general elections will be held, a question that has become something of a national guessing game.

It has been decades since the game was played with anything like the present suspense. Cliff-hanging tension has been building up for almost a solid year. By today, everyone was about ready to burst with it.

This is the way the game works: British governments are elected for five-year terms. But they are not required to serve the whole period. They can call a general election at any time.

Select Own Time

Naturally, those in power call their elections at the time most advantageous to them. If they've been in office only three years but see a dead sure win at the polls, they'll pop a new election and win a new five-year lease on No. 10 Downing Street. If there's any doubt, they'll postpone the poll until the omens set fair.

Macmillan has been "it" in this little game since late last summer. It was about then that the possibility of a quick general election began to be bruited about.

And it was right then, almost a year ago, that the opposition Labor Party began to feel the suspenseful squeeze of this election guessing game.

The opposition's dilemma is easy to understand. Macmillan will pick the moment when he thinks he holds all the cards. After his formal announcement of the election date, labor will have only a few scant weeks to organize its election campaign and do its electioneering.

Prepare in Advance

Therefore, it has to prepare in advance. Plans must be drawn up, speakers mobilized, campaign material designed and prepared, posters printed and space for them rented — and all this without a definite date to go by.

If the opposition organizes too well around a specific date, it may march the public right up to the polls and then discover the election isn't for another six months.

If it organizes not well enough, the lack of preparation can cost it the election.

Right now, the best educated guess is polling will come Oct. 22. Most observers have settled on that date as the most likely.

Only Macmillan can act. Under the rules of Britain's election guessing game, he alone knows the answer to the question all Britain has been asking for a full year: When will the election be?

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name for initial 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.

M-T Chastised

To the Editor: I subscribed to your paper on the first of this month and have found it to be an exceptionally poor paper for such a town as Medford. In my opinion it is very poorly planned, arranged, etc. I had decided to drop your paper at the end of the month as I have been unable to find very much enjoyment in reading it.

Your editorial regarding the American Mercury magazine has very definitely convinced me that my subscription money has been very much wasted. It is in my opinion as much of a misinforming editorial as I have had the chance of reading. To me it smells of the Old Commie line if any article ever has. Apparently it would do you a lot of good if you could read some of the sayings of Old Abe Lincoln. The one that is so impressive to our times is: "America will never fall from without, but from within." In my opinion it will pay you to wake up along with a lot of others before it is too late.

Earl W. Temple, Route 1, Box 258, Rogue River, Ore.

Editor's note: We subscribe to another of Lincoln's statements: "I shall try to correct errors where shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views as fast as they shall appear to be true views."

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

AT THE LAMBS Club, they tell about a killer who was sentenced to be hanged twelve hours before election day. On the way to the gallows he was informed, "You have ten minutes to make a farewell speech."

"I got nuttin' to say," snarled the condemned man. Whereupon a spectator stepped forward and beamed, "In that case I hope you'll let me speak instead. I'm running for sheriff tomorrow."

"Talk your fool head off," conceded the condemned man, "but hang me first!"

Dr. Adiel Moncrief, pastor of the First Baptist Church in St. Joseph, Mo., cites three slight errors made by very little boys trying very hard to recite the Lord's Prayer:

- 1. Harold be Thy Name.
- 2. Give us this day our jelly bread.
- 3. Lead us not into