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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
Sept. 18, 1949 (Sunday)
Air-minded Jackson county
celebrates at the Medford
fair, commemorating the 20th
anniversary of the founding
of Medford's municipal air-
port.
Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Mack
buy Taylor's Pennywise drug-
store, 323 East Main st.

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 18, 1939 (Monday)
A car is stolen here, but the
thief leaves a note saying he
will return the vehicle to its
owner next spring.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "The
deer season opens Wednesday.
The usual warnings to hunters
to return and be counted in the
1940 census, have been
sounded by the press and bet-
ter-halves."

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 18, 1929 (Wednesday)
Deer hunters complain that
it is too hot to hunt, and the
deer stay in the shade all day.
Jackson county's assessed
value is reported as \$28,154,
290 - an increase of \$265,390
over last year.

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 18, 1919 (Thursday)
A gasoline shortage at Klamath
Falls is reported.
The American Legion opens
war on agitating aliens.

50 YEARS AGO
Sept. 18, 1909 (Saturday)
Twelve local ranchers work-
ing on the P and E railroad go
on strike when refused an ex-
tra 15 minutes during the
noon hour to feed their teams.
Nine new school buildings
have been erected in Jackson
county during the past year.

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

1. There is less oxygen in a
cubic foot of hot air than in
a cubic foot of cold air; true
or false?
2. To the number of repre-
sented by the Roman numeral
C, add a baker's dozen, and
subtract the number of per-
sons on a petit jury. What
number is left?
3. Name the two types of
astronomical telescopes.
4. In American slang, what
is a "grand"?
5. What is a metronome?
6. Is carbon monoxide heav-
ier, or lighter than air?
7. What was the cause of
death of Walter Johnson,
famed baseball pitcher?
8. What is the difference
between a comptroller and a
controller?
9. In what field in science
are the names Herschel, Cop-
ernicus and Halley famous?
10. What is a shorter way
of saying two thousand thou-
sand?
Answers: 1. True. 2. 101. 3.
Reflecting and refracting. 4.
\$1,000. 5. Instrument for
measuring musical time. 6.
Slightly lighter. 7. A brain
tumor. 8. No difference. 9.
Astronomy. 10. Two million.

TV DIRECTOR KILLED
Louvain, Belgium—Bery
Leyson, 39, director of the
Flemish section of the Bel-
gian television, was killed
Thursday when his car hit a
tree.

Changes at the M-T

The Mail Tribune yesterday joined the pictures-by-wire network of United Press International Newspictures.

This will enable the paper to bring to its readers pictures of current happenings while they are still fresh and new.

It is, we believe, a major step forward in the news services offered to the people of southern Oregon and northern California, and is one of a number of improvements already accomplished or planned to make the paper better and more responsive to the needs and desires of its readers and advertisers.

ANOTHER major change in the Mail Tribune's operations was put into effect earlier this week, when the paper began publishing two editions.

This change had two objectives:

1. To permit earlier distribution of papers to our subscribers at some distance, particularly those on motor carrier routes, and,
2. To permit greater flexibility in news handling, with a later deadline for major newsbreaks, and the ability to "tailor" the two editions to regional needs.

THE production of a newspaper is an immensely complex operation, requiring the close cooperation of hundreds of people, tight scheduling, and advance planning.

Throughout the world, the United Press International's writers (and now its photographers) gather, process and transmit the news (and pictures) of significant happenings.

In Jackson, Josephine and Siskiyou counties, our own correspondents and reporters and photographers do a similar job for the local scene.

Advertising people, both in classified and display departments, prepare the advertisements, which also constitute "news," in truth, to the newspaper's readers.

The business staff handles the complications of billing and bill-paying, of payrolls, ordering supplies, and so on.

THE circulation department takes care of the important subscription records, and, through the mail, its motor carriers (who travel a total of about 1,200 miles each day), and the scores of paper boys (who are independent contractors, not employees), get the paper delivered to more than 17,000 homes.

In the "back shop," skilled craftsmen take the news and advertising, and in a series of operations convert them from paper into type, and back to paper—newsprint—again.

Pictures are converted from black and white prints into metal engravings. Pages are assembled, "matted" on heavy cardboard-like sheets, and then the impressions are cast into metal cylinders and placed on the press.

The press rolls, and the finished papers come out, folded, at a rate of thousands-per-hour.

SINCE all these complex processes are done by human beings, and not perfect machines, newspapers commit errors, despite every precaution taken against them.

But, to those familiar with the hundreds of separate operations which go into the daily production of a paper—it is, in effect, a complete and different manufacturing process each day—the wonder is not that there are errors, but rather that there are relatively so few.

It is the Mail Tribune's desire to put out the best, most progressive paper within its staff's ability.

(It is gratifying to know that the paper is generally well accepted by its readers. The recent "Bargain Days" period, when annual subscriptions were obtainable at a saving, was the most successful in the paper's history. For this we are grateful.)

The changes of this week, including the two editions and the addition of pictures-by-wire, and others planned, are only steps in this never-ending endeavor.—E.A.

New VTO

Much attention has been paid in recent years to the development of planes and missiles which fly higher and faster and farther than any before.

There is, however, constant development and experimentation in other kinds of aircraft, which have been more or less overshadowed by the more spectacular craft.

One such problem on which work has gone on is in VTO (for "Verticle Take Off") planes. The helicopter is the prime example of this, of course.

But another kind of VTO, which combines the free-rotating blade principle of the now-outmoded autogyro with the power-rotated blade of the helicopter has been perfected.

THE plane, which looks like a conventional helicopter, starts its motor and engages a clutch, which starts the rotor spinning. When it is rotating at a sufficient speed, the clutch is disengaged, but there is still enough spin in the rotor to lift the machine into the air. At this moment a propeller is engaged to push the plane forward.

Its inventor says it will be a low-cost (about \$10,000), personal transport aircraft which can take off and land vertically and is simpler and safer to fly than either helicopters or conventional planes. If it loses power in the air, it simply floats down to earth.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"BOY, HE SURE TURNED PALE WHEN I TOLD HIM MY NAME WAS JESSE JAMES!"

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

ONLY ONE PRESIDENT

Washington—Why not be beastly to Nikita Khrushchev, the visiting Soviet dictator?

There are two reasons why not. And only one of these—the first—has the slightest resemblance to the official reasons being given publicly by very high American officials.

First of all, nastiness to Mr. Khrushchev is barred by the simple fact that our President has asked him to come here. Boorishness, petty, ugly, street-corner, tough-guyness is out of bounds for decent and grown-up people everywhere.

To say that this kind of conduct is "not American" is surely to say a poor thing. For it is also not Italian, not French, not British, not Irish, not Hungarian, not Rumanian, not Polish, not the thing to do among any and all peoples of civilized histories. It is pompous and offensive to suggest that only "Americans" have standards as to what is and what is not done.

THE widespread human fact and condition is simply this: disorderly demonstrations against any kind of invited guest, anywhere, anytime, reflect only upon those who commit such ill-bred nonsense. Only big men (and nations) can afford to be courteous—which usually means, really, to be unafraid.

Only the little, among nations and among men, need to show this fellow or that fellow where he gets off. The big and the secure know where they stand—and where others stand, too. But it is the second reason for not being rude to Khrushchev—the reason never even whispered officially—that is the main theme of this piece. The first reason, after all, is only gentlemanliness—and many people believe that gentlemanliness is only another word for sissiness. But the second reason, which is the guts of it all, should impress even the most "practical."

It is simply this: The United States can have only one President at a time, one top decision-maker at a time. And under the Constitution this man's voice—anywhere, in any administration—is the country's one proper voice abroad.

It may be that this is a bad system; certainly there are occasions when it galls honest and patriotic men. But it still remains a bedrock fact: you have got one, single President in this sort of affair—or you have got no effective President at all. And when you have no effective President at all, disaster is not merely possible; it is absolutely certain.

Many who speak glibly of "democracy" suppose that foreign affairs can be run like a town meeting or a post-card public opinion poll. For good or ill, critical foreign affairs can never be so run.

A President—in this case Dwight D. Eisenhower—makes a great, and possibly a fateful, decision that goes far beyond the water's edge. Once, rightly or not, he has made it, once he has solemnly committed our national strength and purposes, responsible men can hit at him destructively no longer. Once the boat is in motion you cannot grab the President's elbow while he is rowing, no matter to what terrible shoals you think he may be heading.

(This correspondent remembers with sick and lasting horror what happened to the national interest when decent men were so blinded by bitter partisanship and fear as to

kick and gouge at another President, Harry S. Truman, when, wisely or not, our troops were mortally committed in Korea.)

YOU have elected the President—this present President, any President—as your representative leader, not just on Tuesday morning, so to speak, but also on Wednesday afternoon. And in foreign crisis, once the dice have been actually thrown, you must go where he goes.

Do not many able public men believe Mr. Eisenhower may be heading for disaster? Of course, they do. Don't they believe Mr. Khrushchev typifies what is still a fearful and brutal system? Of course, they do. Why, then, do they not still cry out against the President?

Only because they understand the ultimate reality of our system: in the great and terrible matters of war and peace there can be, to repeat, only one President of the United States at a time. (Copyright, 1959, by United Features Syndicate, Inc.)

Disturbing Fact Noted in Khrushchev's Visit; Soviets Expect Concrete Results

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington—UPI—Buried deep in the structure of Nikita S. Khrushchev's visit to the United States is a disturbing fact as dangerous as a ticking bomb.

It is this: The Soviet people apparently have been led to expect great, immediate and concrete results from the Eisenhower-Khrushchev exchange visits. Worse, they are being fed an exaggerated story of the warmth and enthusiasm with which Khrushchev has been received by street crowds.

Ovations for Khrushchev from the curb side crowds are what Russians have been reading about in their official newspapers. Any American eye-ball, ear-drum witness of the distinguished visitor's Washington reception knows there was neither ovation nor warmth for Khrushchev, only curiosity and courtesy.

Chill and courteous are the words for the greeting Khrushchev received from the thousands who watched his Washington arrival. Courteous and grim are the words to describe President Eisenhower as the welcoming host.

If that is not the way the Russian people are hearing it, then there must be reasons. The reasons well may be these:

—That the Russian government is making a propaganda play in support of its line that the people of the United States are sympathetic to and support the objectives of the Soviet Union.

—A propaganda play to show that the American opponents of the Soviet Union are a lot of war mongering millionaires and militarists who will be responsible if not much comes from the Ike-K exchange.

—A propaganda play to show that the American peo-

ple would love Mr. K and his Kremlin associates if, only, the master of the American people would permit them to know the truth.

This is very dangerous propaganda, indeed, especially if it works. If it works, the Russian people will vastly underestimate the determination of the American people to protect their way of life and fight for it, if need be.

If the Russian people do so underestimate the American point of view, so much easier will it be for the Kremlin to torment international relations with more crises, threats of calamities, needing and the like—such as the near-hot war which Khrushchev brought about with respect to Berlin.

Dangerous Misconception
The Russian people might not greatly fear a threat of war in which they believed the enemy would be only half hearted or less in resistance.

Whatever may be the reasons, the Russian people are getting a distorted report of the manner in which Americans have received Communism's top man.

Cultural exchanges a hundred-fold beyond anything undertaken or, even, possible, could not undo the damage which this misconception may cause. There are misunderstandings enough between the two peoples already to be the basis for serious worldwide trouble; basic human differences.

How can America understand a people whose top man can answer up with a half-smile playing over his face to a question about the Russian massacre of rebelling Hungarians? That was one of the questions at the National Press club lunch this week.

Mr. K's half smile told more than his many-worded response.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

At the White House dinner, Russia's Mr. K stood up on his feet and offered a toast that went something like this:

"The Soviet Union and the United States MUST NOT QUARREL. We are too strong to quarrel."

"If we were weak countries, then it would be another matter, because when the weak quarrel they are just scratching each other's faces and all it takes is a couple of days with a cosmetician and everything comes out all right."

"But if we quarrel, then not only our countries can suffer colossal damage but the other countries of the world will also be involved in a world shambles."

HE WAS speaking immensely important truths. Wouldn't it be wonderful if he had MEANT WHAT HE WAS SAYING?

IT'S so easy to say it. The Russias want peace. We want peace. EVERYBODY wants peace.

BUT—NOBODY MUCH BUT SWITZERLAND HAS EVER BEEN ABLE TO HAVE PEACE.

WHAT peace in Switzerland? Well, Switzerland hasn't got much that Caesars and kaisers and czars and fuhrers, dukes and such WANT. And the spunky Swiss have made it plain for centuries that what they have can't be taken away from them without a BATTLE that will cost more than it would be worth.

BUT let's not forget this: The Swiss are among the most prosperous people in the world. They are prosperous because for centuries they have had PEACE.

Air of Unreality in Moscow Is Enhanced by Unreality of News

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign Editor

The man-of-the-week; Ivan, Russia's man-in-the-street.

The place: Moscow. The quote: "At last it's come true."

Moscow took on a holiday air this week, and the usually stand-offish Russians were extending the hand of friendship to Americans in a way unprecedented.

The quote above was uttered with a content smile by a Russian neighbor of UPI correspondent Aline Mosby in a Moscow apartment house. He had invited her in to listen to a radio report of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's arrival in Washington.

Soviet News Unreal
The air of unreality in Moscow was enhanced further by the total unreality of the reporting of Soviet news correspondents in their reports back to Moscow.

Wrote a reporter for Izvestia, the Soviet government newspaper:

"The streets of Washington are packed with people . . . a solid line of people lines the sidewalks . . . people are in windows of houses, on fences and roofs. The applause grows into ovation . . . all along the way they warmly greet Khrushchev . . . you hear friendly shouts at Khrushchev."

In Moscow, there was no one to tell Ivan that it wasn't quite that way. There had been bigger throngs in Washington and certainly more demonstrative ones.

Crowd Was Restrained
Wrote UPI Correspondent Jack V. Fox: "Khrushchev drove through crowd-packed streets amid polite applause but scarcely a cheer of welcome."

It was an olive branch entwined about a rocket. But of the sober reflections in Washington and elsewhere in the United States, Ivan was told nothing.

For him, it was the prelude to the end of the cold war and the restraints were falling away.

Ivan will do as the state tells him. If he is disappointed at the outcome of the current meetings, the state will tell him how to react. But the effects of the reports going back to Moscow are global and are intended to be that way. It is high-pressure propaganda designed to force Western concessions or face the wrath of peoples whose hopes have been falsely raised.

Woolen Mill To Close at Salem
Salem—UPI—The Thomas Kay Woolen mills, a leading Salem industry since 1889, will close down in 30 days, company officials said today.

The move will throw about 90 persons out of work. Company President Ercel W. Kay and Manager Thomas Kay said the land probably will be sold for shopping center purposes.

Competition from southern low-wage mills caused the closure, officials said. The firm lost \$30,000 last year despite sales of more than \$1 million, officials said.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE CONFRONTATION

Mr. Khrushchev's first day in Washington went off with tact and good sense on the part of all concerned. Both the President and he were in excellent form and quite aware of the nature of their meeting. There were big crowds to see Mr. Khrushchev but they were quiet. What else could they have been?

Mr. K is the chief adversary of the United States. He has come here to talk seriously with the President, and to persuade the American people that while he is their challenge, their rival, and his competitor, he is not their enemy. He is not bent on destroying them but on outdoing them in all fields of material and intellectual endeavor.

This is a sobering prospect, and it cannot be said that Mr. Khrushchev is concealing the seriousness of the challenge which he poses. For the true inwardness of this challenge is aimed directly at the critical weakness of our society.

THE critical weakness of our society is that for the time being our people do not have great purposes which they are united in wanting to achieve. The public mood of the country is defensive, to hold on and to conserve, not to push forward and to create. We talk about ourselves these days as if we were a completed society, one which has achieved its purposes, and has no further great business to transact.

The strength of the Soviet regime, which accounts for its hardness and its toughness and also for its cruelty, is that it is above all else a purposeful society in which all the main energies of the people are directed and dedicated to its purposes. This sense of purpose accounts for the astounding success of the regime in science and in technology both civilian and military. The Soviet nation has its energies and its resources focused on purposes which its rulers define, and all else must make way for the achievement of these purposes.

THUS in our encounter with the Soviet rulers, in the confrontation of the two social orders, the question is whether this country can recover what for the time being it does not have—a sense of

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in a
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