

Medford Mail Tribune

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

Subscription Rates: By Mail - In Advance, Copy 10c Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$15.00

Advertising Representative: WEST HOLIDAY CO., INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles

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. 8, 1950 (Tuesday)

The Jackson county selective service board reported today that it has received an additional call for 88 men to report for physicals.

The Crater Babes, girls' softball team, defeated a Klamath Falls team 19-0 yesterday.

20 YEARS AGO Aug. 8, 1940 (Thursday)

The packing school sponsored by the Traffic Association and the Fruitgrowers league opened yesterday in Pinnacle plant No. 2 with 120 pupils in attendance.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Whatever became of the New Deal notion of a few years back whereby the people were going to have too much of everything?"

30 YEARS AGO Aug. 8, 1930 (Friday)

Walter Holmes, 11, Medford, has been up a tree now for 245 hours and says he hopes to set a world record before he comes down.

The government has announced it will spend \$25,000 this year on Crater Lake road improvements.

40 YEARS AGO Aug. 8, 1920 (Sunday)

Ashland's population is now 4,283 according to the federal census.

Medford merchants ran out of sugar yesterday and have sent to the south for an emergency supply.

50 YEARS AGO Aug. 8, 1910 (Monday)

W. K. Newell, president of the state board of horticulture, told local fruitgrowers yesterday that the one thing that can help them the most is cooperation with one another.

The U.S. bureau of soils is making one of the most comprehensive soil studies tests in the Rogue valley that has ever been made on the west coast.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. Name the capital of Canada. 2. Is the larger part of an ocean liner above or below the waterline? 3. Who's Fifth and Ninth Symphonies are regarded as world masterpieces?

Answers: 1. Ottawa. 2. Below. 3. Beethoven's. 4. Rags. 5. September. 6. Jackson. 7. Private, first class. 8. Carbon. 9. Mrs. Wallis Warfield. 10. St. Augustine.

Hoover At 86

"In each of your last three conventions, I bade you an affectionate goodbye. My goodbyes, however, did not take, and I have been bombarded with requests to do it again for the fourth time. Now unless some miracle comes to me from the good Lord, this is finally it."

The speaker was Herbert Clark Hoover; the occasion the 27th Republican national convention. His remarks, as were his previous farewells, were greeted with cries of "No! No!"

The former President who will be 86 on Wednesday was in a sense saying goodbye to the nation, for his speech was televised on three nationwide networks. Characteristically, his remarks transcended politics as he cited America's "frightening moral slump," and called for the "stimulation of American nationalism" which "might give support to our defense of freedom."

HERBERT Hoover at 86 somehow casts a younger image before the public than he did 30 years ago. Gone are the high stiff rounded collars and the never-quite-in-place dark neckties. Gone is the high stiff rounded prose style, replaced by a vigorous and occasionally daring method of expression, as demonstrated both in 1958, and at Chicago.

The blacksmith's son who became a millionaire early in life retired from public life in June, 1955, after 41 years of almost continuous service, but he remains much in the public eye today. Whether in his suite in the Waldorf Towers in New York or the 17th-floor suite he customarily engages in San Francisco's Mark Hopkins Hotel, he works a seven-day week, 10 to 12 hours a day. Although he tries to winnow down his public engagements, he makes a score of speeches or more every year. His one concession to "age": he now rises at 7 o'clock rather than 6.

HERBERT Hoover was the first Quaker to hold the nation's highest office, also the first President to be born west of the Mississippi River. He was the first President trained in science, and he now is greatly disturbed at the lack of engineering students in this country and the larger numbers applied to science in the Soviet Union.

Hoover gained world fame as the appointee of Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, as Commissioner for Relief in Belgium and U.S. Food Administrator in World War I. When appointed Secretary of Commerce by Harding in 1921 (he continued to serve under Coolidge), he had had no background of partisan politics, and had held no elective public office.

In recent years he has been growing back into the pre-Presidential image. Last December he was voted the eighth "most admired" man in the nation.

This busy, prolific man is no sobersides, either. His favorite hobby is fishing, most recently what he calls "fishing for older persons"—sitting in a skiff off the Florida keys and waiting for bonefish. He lists "attending baseball games" among his uncompleted tasks. And secretly—or so he has been quoted—he "hates" conventions and "making speeches."—E.R.R.

Slavery 1960

We're slaves to things we don't understand, including machines. The other day in the Fort Rock area, about as far from noplance as a body is likely to find himself, the car quit. Just quit. Bend was 60 miles away, a fact which made a potential tow bill quite formidable. A telephone was heaven knows where. So what does one do? One gets out his screw driver and takes the car apart, that's what. And he puts it back together the way it ought to go, or the way he thinks it ought to go.

This accomplishment, fixing a distributor that wasn't distributing whatever it is that distributors distribute, was one of the great victories of our life. We're still bragging about it, and doubtless will until our friends walk the other way when we approach.

YET, that really isn't such a great achievement. The paternal ancestor, back around World War I, negotiated the Mt. Hood highway—then a pair of wagon ruts, in his Model T. Along the way he broke a spring. What did he do? Call somebody? He did not. He went into the woods, cut a sapling and made himself a new spring, right there on the road.

People were more self-sufficient in those days. Now we're slaves. Yet, we wouldn't worry so much about our thralldom to the automobile, if we better understood our master.—Eugene Register Guard.

The Shortest Speech

A dozen times prior to Gov. Mark Hatfield's delivery of his 288-word speech nominating Richard Nixon we saw references to the shortest nomination speech of them all—the 27-word effort which put Abraham Lincoln in nomination. We were curious as to what powerful-packed words of exhortation could have been used to result in this little-known Illinois lawyer being nominated for President.

Here then, for the record, is the speech, given by Norman B. Judd, in Chicago in 1860:

I desire, on behalf of the delegation from Illinois, to put in nomination, as a candidate for the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois.

—And not one reference to the titanic tensions that test our times. —Oregon Statesman, Salem.

Dennis the Menace



"DON'T GET TOO CLOSE, JOEY. HIS HOSE WORKS BOTH WAYS!"

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 a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Devilish Queer

To the Editor: It seems to me that the men who become politicians and are elected to office forget to use common horse sense in making and passing laws. If the 85th Congress, controlled by the Republicans, wanted to help balance the budget, why did they vote the president such a whopper of an increase in salary? Then all Congressmen.

To top it all they voted ex-presidents \$25,000 and their widows \$10,000 so they could live as they had become used to living. Not one veto was used on this. (Did they have that much before?) But when the 88th Congress voted all the little working cops an increase in pay, a veto.

A Forand bill to help the aged was swept out of the way for a watered-down affair that's not passed. Social Security disability, my how easy to get, six months you don't work, then apply. If it so pleases them at the big office you get processed in another six months. By that time you have starved to death for all they care.

The little cops are entitled to a way of life they are used to when young the same as the Big Wheels. When the president steps down he will draw \$25,000 plus his five-star general's retirement pay. And it's all out of the taxpayer's pocket.

I wonder, was Dave Beck so bad after all? The wages of the congressmen and president should have been by the vote of people.

While waiting in a friend's car on the street of Medford, I've seen old people going through the garbage barrels in back of the stores searching for food.

Devilish queer, eh, what? Gladys Hamilton Route 2, Box 468 Medford.

Herblock "Poison"

To the Editor: I am a subscriber to your paper, but I get darned tired of seeing your partisan Herblockhead ads.

Why don't you keep this poison off the front page and if you are absolutely determined to run it, put it on the editorial page (where it belongs)?

We Republicans pay for and read your paper also. Why do we have to be subjected to this junk?

Rex Vowell 1219 Queen Anne Medford.

Public Hearing

To the Editor: Regarding Copco rate increase, your paper recently printed an article entitled: "Collier Raps Copco at Yreka Hearing," in which "California State Senator Randolph Collier of Yreka attacked the Copco for their proposed increase in rate before a California Public Utilities hearing, stating that before Copco comes before this commission, they should prove themselves and do something for their customers."

And "with reference to reported power fluctuations, Collier said, I think before they regulate their rates, they should regulate the power."

I agree with Senator Collier, because we in Southern Oregon have the same problem, and I have personally com-

plained about it to the P.U.C. and Copco.

Furthermore, I have complained over the discriminatory electric rates charged by Copco to small businesses. I only asked for just and honest and equitable rates, which were promised me in 1953, but nothing happened until 1958 when Copco got big-hearted and gave the small business a few cents relief.

Here is a comparison between residential and commercial rates:

For instance, on a total of 2100 kilowatt hours consumption of electric power, business is charged \$64.50; residential is charged \$27.60 for the SAME amount of electric service. Business pays \$36.90 more than residential—well over twice as much.

You be the judge and see for yourself why I and many other business people have complained, and why so many businesses go out of business.

The Public Utilities Commission will continue its hearing on Copco's request for an increase in its residential rates on Tuesday (tomorrow) at 9:30 a.m. at the Courthouse in Medford. Please come and express your feelings. This is a PUBLIC hearing—and the public should be heard!

Frank Koch 412 South First St., Central Point, Ore.

Letter Too Long

To the Editor: With interest I noted the letter of Frank Christian in your issue of 8-3-60. In your box at the head of the letters to editor it states that letters "must not exceed 400 words."

Mr. Christian's letter was in excess of 600 words. It would be of no concern to me except that when I sent in a letter suggesting that perhaps Mr. E. A. was not the all-knowing messiah and prophet he seems to take himself to be, that letter was returned to me unpublished because it exceeded 400 words.

Evidently your policy is that if the letter agrees with your viewpoint—as Mr. Christian's obviously did—there is no observance of the regulation, or should I say there is a convenient overlooking of the regulation. If there is a letter critical of your policy—the 400 word limit is a good gimmick to use as an excuse to not publish it.

No doubt Mr. E. A. in his infinite genius will descend from his lofty pedestal and with tolerance and patience speak to this ignorant peasant and tell me why. Except for the paper's political leaning, such policy reminds me of the Hearst press or the Chicago Tribune which I am sure you abhor as befits all good democrats to do.

E. L. Westlund 114 South Coakdale ave. Medford, Oregon

Editor's note: No slight to Mr. Westlund was intended. The over-length letter slipped in through oversight while E. A. was on a week's vacation out of town, without the cutting, or returning for cutting, usually practiced. As a matter of fact, letters at odds with editorial views usually are given preference in this column, other things being equal.

Foreign Notebook: Adenauer Seeking To Avoid Trade War Among European Blocs

By WILLIAM F. FOX From the foreign editor's notebook: Mediator Adenauer, West German Chancellor

Konrad Adenauer is expected to mediate between Britain and the six-nation common market bloc to prevent a wide open division of Europe into

two warring trade groups. Adenauer fears that unless some compromise is reached, the entire Western European defense alliance could be weakened—with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev the chief winner.

ize relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea.

South Korea's new government is being counted out before it's solidly in power. Many observers in Seoul are predicting a life of only a few months, and no more than a year at the longest for the present regime.

The reason: Economic problems that may be too tough to conquer, especially when winter sets in. These will be aggravated by a reported cut of \$40 million in American economic aid funds for this fiscal year.

British hopes are rising for avoiding another "Congo situation" in the British-ruled Central African Federation. An agreement for limited internal self-government reached in London with Nyasaland's fiery nationalist leader Hastings Banda has been hailed as a triumph for those advocating a gradual movement towards freedom in African colonial territories.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

THREE-FRONT BATTLE

Washington—Suddenly the presidential campaign is a blazing three-front war. Cheerfully ignored is that tradition of a period of undecleared and partial armistice between nominating conventions and Labor Day which we used to know in presidential election years.

This time they are going at it immediately and hotly. And it is plain that until election day there will be no pause.

The first front engages the presidential aspirants directly. Kennedy the Democrat, in his HQ in Hyannis Port, Mass., huddles with a lengthening list of volunteer lieutenants. And even as he draws up his central battle order he keeps his main batteries firing incessantly upon Nixon, the Republican.

Nixon is making his GHQ a mobile one. He swoops down for a few hours into his native California. Then he pulls up his forward command post—which is his airplane—and plunges into the newest state, Hawaii. His direct shelling of Kennedy is, for the moment at least, somewhat less intense than the fire he is getting from that quarter.

The second front is the battle of handouts—the newspaperman's term for the formal statements, charges, manifestos and such handed out by politicians. The multicopying machines run already at burning speed in Kennedy headquarters in Hyannis Port. They are turning fast, too, in Nixon's rear command post here in Washington.

Already far more words have been flung in this way by both sides than ever before had been flung before mid-August had been reached. The third front is the floor of the United States Senate. The resumed session is still formally to open. But already a marshaling and counter-marching goes on there for a politely savage struggle which may have great influence on the outcome in November.

The Kennedy-Johnson forces will, of course, be under Kennedy's ultimate command, there as elsewhere. But in this one theater of action the second officer, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, will have a great and possibly a decisive hand in the Kennedy-Johnson strategy. For in the Senate Johnson, as still the majority leader, is still the senior officer present.

What Kennedy and Johnson mean to do is to run up, in weeks' time, a legislative record of popular appeal and liberal cast. These bills they will send to President Eisenhower to accept or to veto. If he accepts them Kennedy and Johnson can probably claim the credit or blame—for what is in them. If the President rejects them, the Kennedy-Johnson forces will counterattack—not the President but Nixon.

Nixon, for his part, will be operating in the Senate without any assistance from his running-mate, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., our Ambassador to the United Nations, intends to go on with his duties there. But the Vice President will not be without his resources on the floor of the Senate. He is still its presiding officer.

ALREADY, moreover, he has the undoubted support of the whole Republican side of the Senate. No Republican there at this point of crisis, whatever his past differences with Vice President Nixon, is now going to help in the destruction of presidential candidate Nixon.

Taking all in all, it would

'Sea Monster' Seen On English Coast

Scarborough, Eng.—(UPI)—Residents and tourists thought they had found a cousin of the Loch Ness monster Sunday when a 50-foot sea monster was spotted at sunrise.

But the monster turned out to be a phony, left over from a local festival.

"It's not every day one has to dispose of a dragon," explained Derek Towle, a member of the committee in charge of cleaning up after the festival. "We decided to launch it gloriously in the sea, and sink it later."

appear at the moment that Nixon was a bit outgunned on each of the three fronts of this war. But there is this to remember: Nixon is still far the most experienced national campaigner in the field. And he is a field commander who before this has turned seeming disaster into actual triumph.

To sum up, as an old-fashioned army communique might put it: there is heavy and unexpectedly early action on every front. Already, the fog of war hangs heavily everywhere. And the issue is in doubt—as it well may be until the very last day of the firing.

(Copyright, 1960, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

In the Days News

By FRANK JENKINS

In a closely-watched Tennessee Democratic primary election Estes Kefauver won a third term nomination to the U. S. Senate (which in Tennessee is equivalent to election) with a stunning landslide victory. As this is written (with returns in from 90 per cent of the state's 2,635 precincts) the vote is: Kefauver 433,097. Taylor 218,981.

The big issue of the election was civil rights. Kefauver represented the moderate liberal element. His opponent, Judge Andrew Taylor, stood pat for segregation and states rights.

Tennessee is an interesting state. It has long been known as the Volunteer State because in every war since the Revolution it has supplied two or three times as many volunteers as were called for by the federal government.

Tennessee was the last state to break away from the Union in 1861 and the first to be admitted to the Union again after the war between the states had ended. It fought through the war as a Southern state, but when the war ended there was no waving of the bloody shirt in Tennessee. Its people went to work courageously and in the difficult days of the Reconstruction they managed to rebuild their economy under the new conditions.

A PECULIARITY of the state is that no resident of it ever calls himself just a Tennessean. He is either an East Tennessean, a Middle Tennessean or a West Tennessean.

East Tennessee is a mountain land, with all the characteristics of a mountain country. Its people tend to be small farmers. Middle Tennessee is a bluegrass country, with blooded horses, beef and dairy cattle. It has most of the characteristics of the Bluegrass region of Kentucky.

West Tennessee is the Old South. The "land o' cotton," bordering on the Mississippi, Ol' Man River, with romantic river boats and white-columned Big Houses in its background.

Even in tradition-hallowed West Tennessee Kefauver got a substantial vote, breaking even with his opponent in many precincts and even carrying a few.

WHAT does it all mean? I think it means that if the South is left reasonably alone and is given a reasonable amount of time, it will solve its own civil rights problems. Just as the people of Tennessee, including aristocratic West Tennessee, got together and solved their difficult reconstruction problems and came out of it all a prosperous, modern American state.

Such a solution, if and when it is reached, will be far better for our country as a whole than a forced and too hasty decision based on the cold-blooded vote-chasing that has characterized so much of the PURELY POLITICAL civil rights battling of recent years.

Helps You Overcome FALSE TEETH Looseness and Worry

No longer be annoyed or feel ill-at-ease because of loose, wobbly false teeth. FASTEST, an improved alkaline (non-acid) powder, sprinkled on your plates holds them firmer so they feel more comfortable. Avoid embarrassment caused by loose plates. Get FASTEST today at any drug counter.

Drummond Reports

(Walter Lippman is on vacation. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.)

WHY KENNEDY LEADS

Washington—Fortunately no one can foresee how this Presidential campaign is going to end.

But we do know how it is beginning. It is beginning with Senator Kennedy in a visibly strong position, with Vice President Nixon facing an uncertain, uphill prospect.

Both nominees and most political writers are agreed on that.

Mr. Nixon counts himself the underdog and he isn't just saying so to avoid overconfidence. He means it. He is planning his campaign accordingly.

Mr. Kennedy knows that his problem is to hold the strength he already has and to keep the independent and registered-Democratic voters, who twice supported General Eisenhower, from voting for a Republican President again.

The immediate questions to look at, then, are these: What are Kennedy's campaign advantages? How far do they put him ahead? Can Nixon close the gap?

THERE are four factors which combine to give Kennedy favorable odds at the outset:

1—The majority of voters are overwhelmingly Democratic and have been almost uninterrupted for 28 years. Evidence: the Republican party as a party has won a majority of the voters only once in the past 14 Congressional elections. Thus the Republicans have been a minority party in 13 of the past 14 Congressional elections—from 1932 through 1938. Only once did the Republican Congressional candidates get more votes than the Democratic Congressional candidates; that was in 1946 at the peak of Mr. Truman's temporary unpopularity.

2—President Eisenhower's popularity has never rubbed off on the Republican party. After the narrow Congressional majority in 1952, President Eisenhower continued to mount in favor and the Republican party continued to decline in favor. The President won more decisively; the Republican party lost more

decisively—lost three consecutive Congresses. The Democratic majority for Congress reached nearly 6,000,000 votes in 1958. Recent public opinion polls show a still greater disparity.

3—At every level of government, from Congress to courthouse, the Democratic party and the Democratic organization is immeasurably stronger than the Republican. Evidence: the U. S. Senate stands 66 Democrats, 34 Republicans. The U. S. House of Representatives has 280 Democrats, 152 Republicans. There are 34 Democratic governors, 16 Republican. The Democrats have majority control of 29 state legislatures, the Republicans in seven. The "U. S. News and World Report" notes that of the 177 largest cities, 128 have Democratic mayors, 49 have Republican.

4—Organized labor is stronger than ever, more united, better financed than ever, and will be more active in support of Senator Kennedy than it was in support of Adlai Stevenson.

These are formidable assets for Kennedy at the start of his campaign. What does Nixon have with which to counter these disadvantages?

IT IS a fact that party strength is not automatically translated into votes for the Presidential nominee. The American political habit is to vote for the man, not the party. In choosing a President, Kennedy will have to win this Democratic swing vote; he won't inherit it. Nixon will have his chance to win it.

While Nixon does not have the asset of being a war hero, a leader above partisan politics, he is already far better known to more voters than is Kennedy. He has had wider training for the Presidency, more direct experience in world affairs.

Nixon will also be presenting himself to the nation as the most progressive Republican since Teddy Roosevelt. Together, these are the reasons both Kennedy and Nixon see this as an unusually close election.

(c) 1960 New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

Advertisement for PERL Funeral Home. Text: "Every Need Anticipated, Every Wish Observed. Every detail of a funeral service can be left in our hands with the comforting knowledge that all will be attended to with quiet competence and thoughtful understanding." Includes a small illustration of a funeral home interior and a telephone icon.