

Administration Officials Glad Khrushchev Leaving United States

Reverberations Of Premier's Visit Will Linger

By STEWART HENSLEY
Washington — (UPI) — Administration officials are glad Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev is leaving the United States scene but they are unhappily aware that the reverberations of his fantastic 25-day performance will linger on.

It is too early to tell, top officials said today, just what the long-range effects may be. Some of the time bombs planted by the Soviet premier may yet blow the world organization wide open, or tilt its influence against the West. The problem facing U. S. strategists is how to defuse them.

Hunters Spent Night in Woods

Two young hunters, Ralph and Richard Todd, of 12 Ashland st., Medford, were found Wednesday after spending the night in a cave, Jackson county sheriff's deputies reported today.

Ralph, 20, and Richard, 11, found their way out of the Lake Creek area east of Medford by following a stream down hill and making their way to the Stokes ranch. They were taken to the Lake Creek store where they were picked up by sheriff's deputies.

The sheriff's office received a call this morning from the two boys' father, Ralph Angus Todd, that his sons were missing over night while hunting in the McAllister Soda Springs area. He searched the area himself and found the boys' jeep at Soda Springs.

DeGaulle Ponders Nuclear Force

Paris — (UPI) — President Charles de Gaulle, threatened by the gravest government crisis since he took power two years ago, Wednesday considered staking his political life on his plan to equip France with her own nuclear striking force.

Hostility toward de Gaulle's "strongman" regime has been building up steadily both inside and outside parliament. A government spokesman said de Gaulle in a three-hour meeting with his cabinet, preparatory to Thursday's stormy opening of the National Assembly, considered putting to a confidence vote his controversial defense plan. It is bitterly opposed by almost all parties except de Gaulle's own Union for the New Republic, and has seriously worried France's European allies.

First explosive powder mill in America was opened in 1802.

fective ways to enlist the support of the newly independent African nations, as well as the still struggling senior members of the Asian-African group.

President Eisenhower outlined the generalities of such a program in his U. N. address. The uncommitted nations now will be watching to see exactly how the United States proposes to attain these goals.

U. S. officials believe Khrushchev failed to make any immediate inroads on the voting balance in the United Nations. But he sowed enough confusion to create doubt in the minds of the uncommitted

nations as to just where their best course lies. Violence Repels Uncommitted The violence of his attack on U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold tended to repel delegates from most of

the uncommitted nations. Khrushchev gained little support for his demand that Hammarskjold be replaced by a three-member council representing East, West and neutrals.

However, he did command great interest with his demand that underdeveloped nations be given a more powerful voice in U. N. affairs.

His most effective device was to identify Russia with the strong desire of smaller nations for greater representation on the Security Council and more say in the operation of the executive arm.

This appeal, along with Khrushchev's call for immediate and unconditional freedom for all remaining colonial areas, undoubtedly left a lasting impression on many Asian and African delegates. The Russians can be expected to exploit this to the full.

The Soviet premier apparently gained no ground in his effort to convince U. N. members that the West is dead

Voters Felt To Have Largely Cosmetic Reaction From Nixon-Kennedy Debates; One Issue Brought Heated Discussion

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mail Tribune Washington Correspondent

Washington — The most curious thing about these televised debates between the two presidential candidates is that voters at home show a largely cosmetic reaction.

Only one issue provoked intense discussion.

During both of the first two debates, this correspondent watched the TV debates in two different living rooms crowded with every-day garden variety citizens of various political persuasions and with no personal role in either campaign.

Although in both instances there were sharp disagreements on general party affiliation, there was general agreement that Sen. John F. Kennedy won the first debate hands down and that Vice President Richard M. Nixon won the second debate by a close margin.

But nobody talked about why one fellow did better than the other except in terms of cosmetics.

"Nixon looked sick," said a white-haired gentleman who admits neither candidate is liberal enough for him. His staunchly Republican wife conceded Kennedy had outtalked her man and looked more sure of himself.

Reminded of Puppy "Kennedy reminded me of our puppy," said a young minister who is a Democrat. His puppy is very eager, he explained.

"There was something wrong with Nixon's collar," offered a Republican in search of an explanation for his man's performance.

"There was something wrong with his makeup," said another, "you could see it in a glob on his chin."

"That was perspiration," countered another. "He was just nervous. I've read that Kennedy rattles him."

The second debate brought similar commentary, only the words were different and the conclusion that Nixon made a snappy comeback, that his makeup job was better, and he patted his perspiring chin with a hanky when the camera wasn't supposed to be looking.

Those who heard the debate on radio had an altogether different reaction, judging from a few reports. No one was conscious of what the men looked like, or how they combed their hair. Instead, they listened for the quality of the voice.

"Nixon sounded stronger," said one Democrat. "Kennedy talked too fast."

Furnishings Criticized If the viewers weren't bothered by cosmetics they turned to the studio furnishings.

"They looked like they were in the docks," said a Nixon fan who wished the candidates didn't have to stand up for a whole hour while "those lazy reporters were sitting down."

A reporter in the crowd suggested possibly she had cited the chief difference between reporters and politicians. Each likes it that way.

Only one issue outside of these superficialities was raised in both living rooms—the issue which perhaps is quietly discussed by many voters but by neither of the candidates on TV. That is Kennedy's religion.

Nobody in the first group, all of them Protestants, opposed Kennedy because of his Catholicism. The minister said that while he had some points of disagreement with Kennedy's church, he could not hold Kennedy responsible for them nor deny him high office on that account. Another man, a Republican, thought it tragic that Kennedy should be criticized on this score from those who "pray to the same Lord Jesus Christ that he does."

In the second group several viewers expressed strong anti-Catholic convictions. A young couple, Republicans and Methodists, expressed fear that Kennedy's election would bring a host of Catholics into high places in government. A Protestant countered by pointing out that every Protestant president has appointed Catholics to his cabinet and official family, and that Kennedy would have to lean over backward not to appear to be doing favors for his church in this delicate matter.

A Mormon doctor, who is a Democrat, got wound up on the subject and expressed strong opposition to some measures of the Catholic church. But, asked a Protestant, what specifically do you think Kennedy could possibly do as President to bring about the aims of the Catholics church which Protestants oppose? He noted that Kennedy had voted against federal assistance to parochial schools as a senator.

Court Choices Attacked The doctor focused his attack on the power of the president to appoint justices of the Supreme Court, who in turn interpret the laws and have a decisive influence on what is declared constitutional. But other presidents have appointed Catholics to the court, countered a pro-Kennedy Protestant lady, and nobody has ever been able to

show that they interpreted the laws to the advantage of their church while the Protestant justices went the opposite direction.

Nobody thought to add that Congress, which is heavily Protestant, writes the laws; and as for the appointment of justices or cabinet officers and their deputies, all of these must first be cleared by the Senate, which has only 12 Catholic members out of 100 this year.

Another Mormon argued strongly with the doctor and was strong for Kennedy. He said he just didn't trust Nixon, but his reasons for distrusting the vice president were about as hazy as those who evinced distrust of his rival's church.

Three Catholics in the crowd silently let the Protestants slug it out. Two of them are all for Nixon.



A. Robert Smith, Mail Tribune Washington Correspondent

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Douglas Research Project Started

Corvallis—A project for research in forest management has been initiated by the State of Oregon with awarding of a logging contract by the state forestry department, Kenneth and Frank Bain, Mill City, will be logging with horses on a 110-acre state-owned forest located south of Gates in the North Santiam area.

Purpose of the study is to provide silvicultural and economic data for management of young Douglas fir timber. A variety of cutting procedures and logging methods will be followed.

Alan Berg, associate director of forest lands research, Oregon Forest Research Center, Corvallis, will direct the collection of data on volume of material removed, effects of thinning young stands, and costs of different methods of logging. George Schoppert, state forestry department, will supervise the logging.

The study was approved in 1957 by the forest lands advisory committee of the research center, the Oregon State Board of Forestry, and the Linn county court. Logging the area was delayed until this fall because of marketing conditions for lumber. Research in forest management by the research center is financed by a tax of five cents for each thousand board feet of timber harvested in Oregon.