



Now that blackberries are ripening beside every road and in every sunny meadow, it is time to revive the pleasant old custom of treating family and friends to Blackberry Pie.

The children will love to help with picking the berries, and this modern recipe will prove an easy guide to a pie of flavorful old-fashioned goodness. Quick-cooking tapioca thickens the berry juice to perfection, keeping it pretty and clear.

Fresh Blackberry Pie

- 2 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
- 1 cup sugar
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 4 cups fresh blackberries
- Pastry for two-crust 9-inch pie
- 2 tablespoons butter

Combine tapioca, sugar, salt, and berries; let stand 15 minutes, or while preparing pastry.

Line a 9-inch pie pan with half of the pastry, rolled 1/8 inch thick. Roll remaining pastry 1/8 inch thick and cut into 1/2 inch strips. Fill pie shell with berry mixture and dot with butter. Adjust pastry strips in lattice across top of pie. Flute rim with fingers. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 45 minutes, or until syrup boils with heavy bubbles that do not burst.

NOTE: If desired, 1 tablespoon lemon juice may be added when combining berry-tapioca mixture.

San Francisco Hospital Gives Psychiatric Help

San Francisco — (U.P.) — A unique municipal undertaking headed by the youngest medical graduate in University of Southern California's history gives new hope to scores of mental patients who otherwise would be lost.

The institution is San Francisco County Hospital's psychiatric ward. Its director is 29-year-old Dr. David Wilson, who received his M.D. from USC in 1947, the same year he became eligible to vote.

"We don't turn anybody away if he has a chance in 90 days." That is how Wilson describes the entrance requirements for the West's pioneer municipal mental institution now in its fifth year of operation.

As for the 90 days, that is the period fixed by city ordinance in which a so-called "select group" of patients are treated with the aim of subsequently returning them to society.

Wilson admits he often wishes he could stretch the time faster. Nonetheless, he proudly reports he and his staff have met with success in "over 80 per cent" of their cases.

Began in 1950
The psychiatric ward came into being in 1950 after community agencies had agitated for a charter amendment to provide city funds for treatment of mental patients.

Before that time, all mentally sick persons who could not afford private hospitalization had to depend on overcrowded state facilities.

Actually, San Francisco County Hospital acts as a receiving center for from 4,500 to 5,000 mental patients annually. The bulk of these are committed to state institutions because they cannot be treated under the strict statutory provisions governing the psychiatric ward.

The ward does not handle senile patients (whom it considers victims of a form of old age rather than psychosis), children or alcoholics, who are referred to another agency of the city health department which deals exclusively in alcoholism.

Must Be Resident
The ward will take any other mentally ill patient provided he

is a San Francisco resident who is "medically indigent" and voluntarily submits to treatment.

The term medically indigent does not denote pauperism, Wilson explains it:

"A patient can have a certain amount of money and still be indigent by our standards if he cannot afford to take three months' hospital treatment. There are a lot of people in that situation, especially breadwinners."

Wilson says most of the patients in the "select group" suffer from one of the following mental disorders: schizophrenia (split personality); depressionism, characterized by extreme gloom with or without suicidal tendencies; middle life mental diseases (involving both sexes); neurosyphilitic diseases brought on by advanced stages of syphilis, and severe neurotic cases, when a person is not mentally ill but too nervous to be stable.

The select group, which averages 30 persons at any one time, has progressed so well that only six persons have been committed from it in the past six months.

Policemen Now Earn \$1,000 More Per Year

Chicago — (U.P.) — Policemen's pay in the United States has increased to a point where they now earn about \$1,000 more per year than they did five years ago.

According to the International City Managers' Association, yearly salaries for new patrolmen range in average from \$3,350 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 to \$3,900 in cities of more than 500,000.

In 1950, the average entrance salary was \$2,520 in the smaller population bracket and \$3,077 in the larger.

Maximum salaries for patrolmen now average from \$3,700 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 and \$4,692 in cities of more than 500,000.

Cities also have continued the trend toward reducing the work week. In 1954, 132 cities of more than 10,000 population cut the work week, 57 of them to 40 hours.

New Practical Clothes Made Flameproof and Stretchproof

By ELIZABETH TOOMEY
United Press Correspondent

New York — (U.P.) — It's harder for a girl to live dangerously now, since the latest laboratory announcements promise flameproof dresses, crashproof raincoats and stretchproof sweaters.

Well, the raincoats really aren't completely crashproof, but they do light up like neon signs as soon as the sun goes down. This protects the wearer from speeding automobiles, errant bicycle rider and near-sighted pedestrians.

These three developments were previewed separately here recently, in unique gatherings planned to accent the highly practical side of women's fashions.

A live model stood calmly in a Ceil Chapman cocktail dress at one gathering while a man held a lighted match to the edge of her skirt. The dress was made of nylon net, which of itself has properties that resist burning. But this particular nylon net had been treated by a new process, Worlderized, so that the stiffened finish was as flameproof as the nylon content.

"It also is water repellant, crush resistant and has been treated for shrinkage control," the man with the lighted match said. A small section of the girl's skirt melted quietly under the heat, but stopped as soon as the match was moved.

The stretchproof, fuzzproof sweaters were introduced at a lunch in which guests were invited to pull skeins of the specially treated yarn to their heart's content. The process Tycora can be used on various synthetic fiber yarns, the developers explained, so that sweaters will keep the same shape throughout repeated washings and also will retain their smooth surface, with no rubbing or "pilling" of fuzzy ends.

The preview audience for the new light-reflecting outdoor garments rode around Aqueduct race track in cars at night. Models wearing various "reflectorized" clothing were spotted around the track, glowing safely in the darkness while the cars whizzed by.

Various manufacturers will use the new light-reflecting yarn this fall in everything from children's snow suits to ladies' raincoats, usually interwoven with regular yarns.

Memphis, Tenn. — (U.P.) — Mrs. Larry Sykes has no trouble getting her husband and two small sons to meals on time. Mrs. Sykes has an old World War I bugle and when it's time to eat — she gives out with "chow call."

Small individual omelets are a good idea for a brunch party. The Gas Appliance Manufacturers association suggests you fold in tiny broiled mushrooms, spread with hot hollandaise sauce, and serve with hot toasted muffins and coffee.



... solid comfort!

NORTONIA Hotel

Immaculate... attractive... comfortable... convenient location... moderate rates.

S. W. 11th at STARK

PORTLAND, ORE.

Juvenile Offenses Drop As Youths Given Summer Jobs

Berkeley, Calif. — (U.P.) — Too much time, plus too few jobs, multiplied by too many youngsters who want something to do. That's the modern summer vacation formula that leads to a sad answer—a big jump in juvenile delinquency.

In cities of almost every size the answer has been proving out with disheartening regularity—an equation that somehow in recent years has succeeded in turning "kid stuff" and "skylarking" into crime.

But another answer has been found. And surprisingly enough it's in Berkeley where the problem is particularly difficult because of the thousands of University of California students who have the pick of summer-time jobs.

Called "Work-reaction," the Berkeley program is aimed at helping the 14-to-17-year-old boy, the "lost generation" of the summer months.

The handiwork of a few interested townspeople, "Work-reaction" has attracted the attention of the state of California and hundreds of organizations throughout the country.

"It's the kids who have outgrown their paper routes but who still are too young for factory or skilled jobs who need help," Mrs. Marjorie Walker explained.

Juvenile Offenses Drop
Mrs. Walker is manager of the Berkeley office of the State Department of Employment and a major organizer of the program.

"Work-reaction is organized work and organized recreation, with the whole town behind it," she explained.

The teenagers are hired to work in and improve the city's parks and schools on a four-hour work, two-hour-play basis. The city pays them \$3.20 a day. In return, it gets not only a lessened delinquency rate, but first class work on many needed projects on municipal lands.

Mrs. Walker said that of some 45 boys employed last summer, a check with police showed 26 of them had a record of 35 juvenile offenses before working with the program.

"During the five-week work-and-play session," she said, "only one boy was picked up and that was for a very minor offense."

"Parents tell us the boys who used to hang around the streets until 12 or one o'clock at night go to bed by 10 p.m. when they are working with us," she said.

To set up the program, a group of interested citizens meets about five times a year. Because there are hundreds of applicants for the limited number of jobs, the committee sits two- and-a-half days screening the boys.

"We divide the city into

thirds," Mrs. Walker said, "and take a third of the boys from each section. Because we want to give work experience to all the youngsters, we give as many jobs to the sons of wealthy parents as we do to those from middle or low-income families."

The city puts up \$3,000 a year to employ 30 boys for the five-week period, with the board of education adding another \$1,500 to hire an additional 15 youngsters.

"All the work done by the boys is of top or number one variety," said Harold D. Givens, Berkeley park superintendent. "It eventually would have to be done by the park department men themselves."

"The boys worked well and followed orders. . . . The experiment has proved valuable not only to the youngsters but to the city as well."

So successful, in fact, has the program proved, that the adjoining city of Oakland is planning to put 150 boys to work this summer on the same work-play basis.

A bill has been submitted to the California legislature calling for \$500,000 to establish a statewide version of "Work-reaction." And Mrs. Walker has hundreds of letters from organizations and agencies all over the country interested in the program.

"It's a wonderful program," she said. "The only sad thing is that we have to turn away so many of the boys who want to work because of limited funds."

Greeting Cards Not Just Paper, Report Discloses

Boston — (U.P.) — There's a lot more to a greeting card these days than a cheery or sympathetic verse.

For example, one firm (Rust Craft) plans to use on its cards this year:

- 1,500,000 wedding rings, miniature water and whiskey bottles and similar trinkets.
- 100,000 plastic baseballs.
- 84,000 sets of artificial teeth.
- 330,000 metal coil springs.
- 30,000 chips of wood.
- 11,000 simulated pearl necklaces.
- 2,500,000 rubber cubes.
- And 1,250,000 yards of colored ribbon.

Spillovers from cooking and baking are often unavoidable, but they should be removed as soon as the gas range has cooled, advises the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association. When stains do not respond to soapy hot water, use a small quantity of ammonia, wring out the cloth and then apply to the trouble spots.

Credit Buying Cause of More Newlywed Homes

Chicago — (U.P.) — More newlyweds own their own homes than ever before in the history of the country, due to credit buying, according to Richard Nelson, a real estate research man.

Nelson said: "Homes are becoming directly competitive with apartments in view of the low down payments and long period of amortization which makes it possible for a young couple with very little liquid savings to buy a house on their own," he said.

Figures show that between 10 and 20 per cent of the newlyweds plan on their own homes in preference to renting, Nelson said.

Brownies will do less crumbing if you let them cool before cutting into squares.

Grange

Lake Creek Grange
The annual picnic of the Lake Creek Grange will be held at the home of Loyd George Sunday, Aug. 28. People of the Lake Creek community are invited. Each family must bring food and its own service.

At the last Grange meeting, Faye George, educational committee chairman, reported on the "Drama Behind the Crop Forecast," and Murray Bartling, fire insurance agent, reported that new insurance blanks are now available.

The next Grange meeting is scheduled for Sept. 8, 8:30 p.m.

To give scatter rugs extra body and make them lie flat, try adding a small amount of liquid starch in the final rinse water during laundry.

Parents Growing "Tougher" Says Institute for Research

New York — (U.P.) — Parents grow tougher on their children as juvenile crime goes higher.

The head of the Youth Research Institute of New York says that teen-agers who never have had a run-in with the law have a new gripe these days. They complain they suffer every time a juvenile crime is reported in their community, because parents get stricter.

"Every time I put on lipstick, my mother says I'm headed for delinquency," a 14-year-old Topeka, Kas., girl told the Institute.

"I wish they wouldn't play up juvenile delinquency so much," said a teen-aged boy in Augusta, Me. "My pop hits the ceiling when he reads one of those headlines."

The head of the Institute, Lester Rand, said his interviewees talk with about 30,000 teenagers each year to determine their thinking on various problems.

One Stop Service Station-Type Pier Is Couple's Idea

Oakland, Calif. — (U.P.) — An enterprising Oakland couple has an idea that may well revolutionize the local sea produce industry—a one-stop super-service station for West Coast commercial fishing fleets.

Mr. and Mrs. George Evans, recently took a 10-year lease on a battered wharf on the Oakland Estuary. They transformed the sagging pier into a sort of sea-going supermarket where fishermen will be able to obtain a variety of needs, from canned goods to a new boat.

There the tired sailors also will be able to shave, shower and, in the best general store tradition, catch up on all the latest news.

Several entirely new structures have been built by Evans in anticipation of his mariner-customer's desires. Among these are a huge weighing platform to judge the day's catch, and an ice-house to furnish that all-important preservative to salmon and albacore that are still a long way from the cannery.

Time-saver
The pier, which the farsighted husband and - wife team also plans to use as a storage quarters for winter-bound boats, is now prepared to accept and care for between 25 and 30 fishing vessels.

One advantage of an operation such as theirs, the Evanses feel, is that crewmen will be able to save a full day or two of valuable fishing time by doing all of their "shopping" in one place instead of moving from mooring to mooring. This factor, plus the added attraction of waters many coastal fishermen have never ventured into before, may help to make their "dream" a profitable reality.

Local citizens agree that if this project meets its fullest potential, San Francisco's Fisherman's Wharf may find itself contending with a good deal of competition.

Mechanic-storekeeper Evans already has his first maintenance contract in hand, and hopes that it will prove to be only one of many such agreements with working fishermen from all over the Coast.

Rand said that parents, in trying to keep their children outside the widening circle of delinquency, are becoming increasingly "hard" on the youngsters, and the teenagers feel their elders are going to extremes.

"I used to stay up until midnight on Saturday nights," a 16-year-old San Francisco girl said. "But with all this delinquency talk, I have to do lots of hollering to stay out until 11:30. Now, my mother wants me to make it 11. How ridiculous can you get?"

A 17-year-old boy in Miami, Fla., told Rand, "I had the family chariot all lined up for the school dance when a couple of teen-agers stole a car and ran over a cop. You would think I did it. I ended up riding the bus and had a lot of explaining to do to my girl friends too."

Rand said parents seem to be tightening the controls in several ways — by insisting on earlier curfew for the children, by screening their friends more carefully, keeping a more thorough check on the youngsters' daily activities, cutting their allowances and putting new curbs on dating. "But many of the youngsters resent this," said Rand. "They feel they are mature enough to take care of themselves."

"Blue jeans now are taboo for us," a 16-year-old Cleveland, O., girl said. "Our mothers won't let us wear them at all because they make us look too tough."

The new discipline has not revived spanking. Rand said parents seem to feel that teenagers are too old for such punishment and that the withholding of privileges is a stronger weapon.

Article Traces Housing Efforts

Chicago — (U.P.) — The story of World War II housing construction for war workers and what has happened to the huge projects since is told in the Journal of Housing, monthly magazine of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

The article traces the two-fold effort to provide homes for the thousands of families that migrated to man the war plants and then, once the war was over to return to the normal housing market.

Originally, there were almost a million units built for war housing. By the end of this year there will be only about 130,000 left to be disposed of, the Journal said.

New towns which sprung up on raw land furnished the most spectacular events of the war housing program. Among these was Vanport City, Ore., a town of 10,000 temporary units for 40,000 persons, built in a year and 11 days.

This town was demolished by the flood of 1948, and unused temporary war housing buildings were rushed to the area to shelter flood victims.

Another "new town" was Willow Run, near Detroit, Mich., built to house more than 20,000 war workers. At the war's end it became home for returning veterans. By 1946, 1,200 married students of the University of Michigan were living there and more were coming in at the rate of about 50 families a month.

SADDLES • SADDLES • SADDLES • SADDLES • SADDLES

SPECIAL PURCHASE

Back to School Saddles

By purchasing these wonderful saddles in large numbers, Johnston & Stewart are able to bring you the VALUE OF THE YEAR in the most wanted of ALL school shoes.

SHOP NOW!

All White Buck
All White Elk
Pearl & Tan

At a Sensational LOW PRICE

5.00

This offer is limited since we cannot repeat this purchase. Come in now while stocks are complete.

Johnston and Stewart j&s

THE CORNER SHOE STORE
Central at Main Medford

SHOES
HOSIERY
HANDBAGS

SADDLES • SADDLES • SADDLES • SADDLES • SADDLES