



VICTIMS OF WEIRD MALADY, Robert (left), 12, and Jacob Werner, 10, have been drinking 34 quarts of water daily. Recently doctors at Bethesda, Md., gave lads the good news they now need only drink seven quarts daily. (International)

Heavy Thunderstorms Shake Middle States

By UNITED PRESS

Arctic air clashed with a summery "heat wave" over the nation's midsection today, setting off heavy thunderstorms across a wide area.

The U. S. Weather Bureau lifted night-long tornado warnings in parts of Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri early today. But it warned of severe thunderstorms along a 120-mile wide line stretching from Missouri into Illinois.

More thunderstorms will break out farther east as the freakish, record-breaking warm weather collides with the cold front, it was predicted.

Telephones Knocked Out

Thunderstorms Monday night knocked out telephones in a two-county area around Detroit, Mich. The storm also caused power breakdowns, turning off lights, television sets, and traffic signals in the city.

More thunderstorms cracked over Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, but no serious damage was reported. Farther west, winds as high as 60 miles per hour churned up billowing dust clouds in west Texas, eastern Colorado, New Mexico, and elsewhere in the southern plains.

The sharply contrasting weather produced a temperature spread from the record-breaking 91 at Wichita Falls, Tex., Mon-

day to the three below zero at Cutbank, Mont., early today. Warm in Missouri

Other record breakers Monday included 84s at Columbia and Kansas City in Missouri, 77 at Evansville, Ind., and 45 at International Falls, Minn. Records were equalled at Dallas, Tex., with 86, and at Columbus, O., with 72.

The temperature was still a balmy 74 early today at Laredo, Tex., and readings were in the 60s as far north as central Illinois and Indiana.

But the mercury plunged 15 to 30 degrees in the north and it was near or below zero early today in Montana and North Dakota also got three inches of snow and forecasters predicted falling temperatures across the Central Rockies and northern and central plains.

Bricker Amendment May Be Called To Vote

Washington—(U.P.)—The Senate Democratic Policy Committee today faced the decision of whether to call up for a vote the party-splitting Bricker Amendment.

Sen. John W. Bricker (R-O.) predicted the Senate will approve the new "simplified" version of his constitutional amendment on treaty powers. And he predicted President Eisenhower will approve it.

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved the amendment Monday, 11-2. It would nullify the power of any U.S. treaty conflicting with the Constitution.

A stronger version of the Bricker Amendment failed to win the necessary two-thirds vote by only one vote in 1954. The administration fought that version. So did many Democrats. If the amendment passes the Senate, it still must win a two-thirds majority in the House and be approved by 36 states.

Eugene Council Puts Fluoridation on Ballot

Eugene—(U.P.)—The city council here voted last night to place a water fluoridation proposal on the November general election ballot.

The vote was taken while the council sat as a committee of the whole and would have to be taken a second time at a regular council meeting. Members rejected proposals to start fluoridation without a vote and to put the issue on the May primary ballot.

Volcanic Steam Tapped for Modern Requirements

Engineers more and more look to the world's volcanic areas as sources of power, heat and light.

Mexico, after investigating several promising hot springs districts in the general vicinity of its capital, now plans exploratory drilling to tap potential underground steam supplies.

The project is one of a series being carried on in cooperation with the United Nations technical assistance program to develop various forms of industrial and domestic power in Latin America.

Volcanic steam has the advantage of ready-made natural pressure and heat for driving turbines and generating electricity. Tapping nature's steam power is far less expensive than building and maintaining dams or constantly burning fuel as required in other electric power plants.

Caribbean to South Pacific

Besides the Mexican project, similar efforts to use convenient volcanic energy are under way in the small Central American republic of El Salvador, and on the British island of St. Lucia in the Caribbean.

In the South Pacific, New Zealand is building a power station at Wairakei in North Island's famous volcanic region where pools boil, fumaroles and geysers erupt, and mudpots churn furiously.

Dozens of steam bores have been drilled, the deepest reaching 3,000 feet or more. Many provide high pressure that remains undiminished, occasionally even increasing, despite years of spouting.

Electricity to be generated at Wairakei within the next few years is expected to help power New Zealand's industrial future in such fields as paper making and railway transport. In addition, special installations will produce heavy water for Britain's atomic energy program.

Pioneered in Italy

Harvesting volcanic energy for machine-age industry got its start in Italy. The idea grew out of a commercial venture started more than a century ago by an emigre Frenchman, the Count de Larderel.

Larderel became interested in boric acid deposits left beside the seething fumaroles and boiling hot springs of a valley south of Pisa. He established a successful business there to recover and market the chemical.

About 1904, engineers of the company that carried on Larderel's work thought of tapping the valley's steam to run their processing plant. The project worked well, once technical problems of hazardous terrain and shooting jets of chemically tainted steam had been solved.

Today, power from Larderello, so named after the original enterpriser, furnishes an important share of Italy's needs. Locally, the Italian island of Ischia, near Naples, is preparing to work its own geothermal region for electricity essential to tourist-trade conveniences.

Far to the north, Iceland—volcanic isle of fire and ice but little fuel—has been using nature's steam heat since the 1930's. Engineers built their first small plant to pipe neighboring hot springs water to Reykjavik. Bigger and better installations now heat most of the capital's homes, offices, public buildings and swimming pools.

Even small Iceland communities draw hot water from available springs. And in the last few years the government has embarked on a large-scale program to develop industrial power from steam vents drilled many hundreds of feet into volcanic bedrock near Reykjavik.

May Reduce Width Of Airport Runways

Washington—(U.P.)—The Civil Aeronautics Administration is reported to be considering a proposal to revise downward the width limitations on runways and taxiways of the nation's airports.

Planes, official publication of the Aircraft Industries Association, says the proposal is designed to increase the utilization of the airports and was sponsored by the Airport Operators Council.

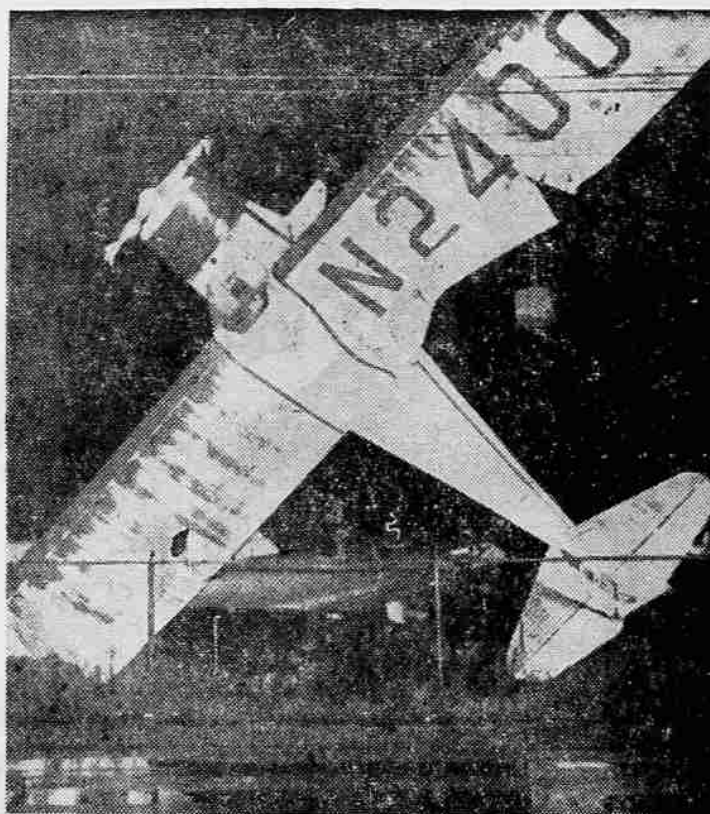
Planes says the proposal suggests that runway widths be cut down to 150 feet. Present requirements call for a 200-foot width. Another suggestion made by the group is to cut the width of taxiways from the present 100 feet to 75 feet, and design them so that planes can turn off and onto the runways at higher speeds.

In support of the proposal, it was cited that since only one airliner can land or take-off on a runway at any one time, there is little need for extremely wide and costly runways.

Stevens Pass To Be Reopened To Traffic

Olympia—(U.P.)—Stevens pass was scheduled to be reopened today to through traffic, the State Highways Department reported. Chains were required for travel on White pass and on the west side of Snoqualmie.

The Navy's Test Pilot Training Schools at the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Md., is one of only three such schools in the free world.



WELL, BLOW ME DOWN—Getting this plane down isn't going to be as easy as Mother Nature put it there. The small plane was torn from its mooring and thrown against this power line at Boeing Field in Seattle by winds up to 75 m.p.h. Note the concrete tie-down block hanging from the wing. No injuries were reported.

Iowa Farm Soil Deposited At End of 2,343 Mile Trip

New Orleans—(U.P.)—At the end of a twisting 2,343-mile journey from Minnesota to Louisiana, an Iowa dirt farmer can find some of his valuable land and natives of 30 other states can find a little home soil.

But nobody wants any part of this stolen soil and almost nobody uses the nation's most mixed-up mass of land. That's the Mississippi River delta, America's growing double chin, built up from land filched from 31 states along the mighty river's course.

And it's still building like an orphan subdivision, at a forward rate of about 85 feet a year. Since the turn of the century, the U. S. Corps of Engineers estimates this unwanted offspring of the Mississippi has built out

almost a mile into the Gulf of Mexico.

Headache to Engineers

The load dropped each year would make a two-foot topsoil for 140 acres of good farmland. Captains on incoming vessels headed for Southwest pass and upriver ports can see nature's artwork miles at sea as the Mississippi's sediment-laden waters spreads a huge muddy fan over the Gulf's blue calm.

But if the Iowa corn farmer or the Kansas wheatgrower or even the Minnesota dairyman want the land back, the U. S. Corps of Engineers would be glad to let them take it. It's an annual multi-billion dollar headache to the engineers who must maintain navigable passes for

ocean-going vessels. The building process, fashioned by a river system that drains 41 per cent of the nation, continues, mostly out of sight in submerged shoaling.

Birds Like It

The land that eventually pokes above the water over years of sediment action is flat and treeless, shunned by man and covered with tall marsh grass.

The only thanks the breadbasket of the country receives for its reluctant gift of land can

be heard in the screams of a pelican, Louisiana's state bird. Huge flocks of these arrogant birds roam the stolen soil, and nearby, ducks and geese from the headwaters of the Mississippi find a homey atmosphere during their winter restup at the Delta National Wildlife refuge.

The benign Mississippi quietly goes about its work of transporting dirt from almost half of the nation to the sea, while the engineers battle and the geese honk.

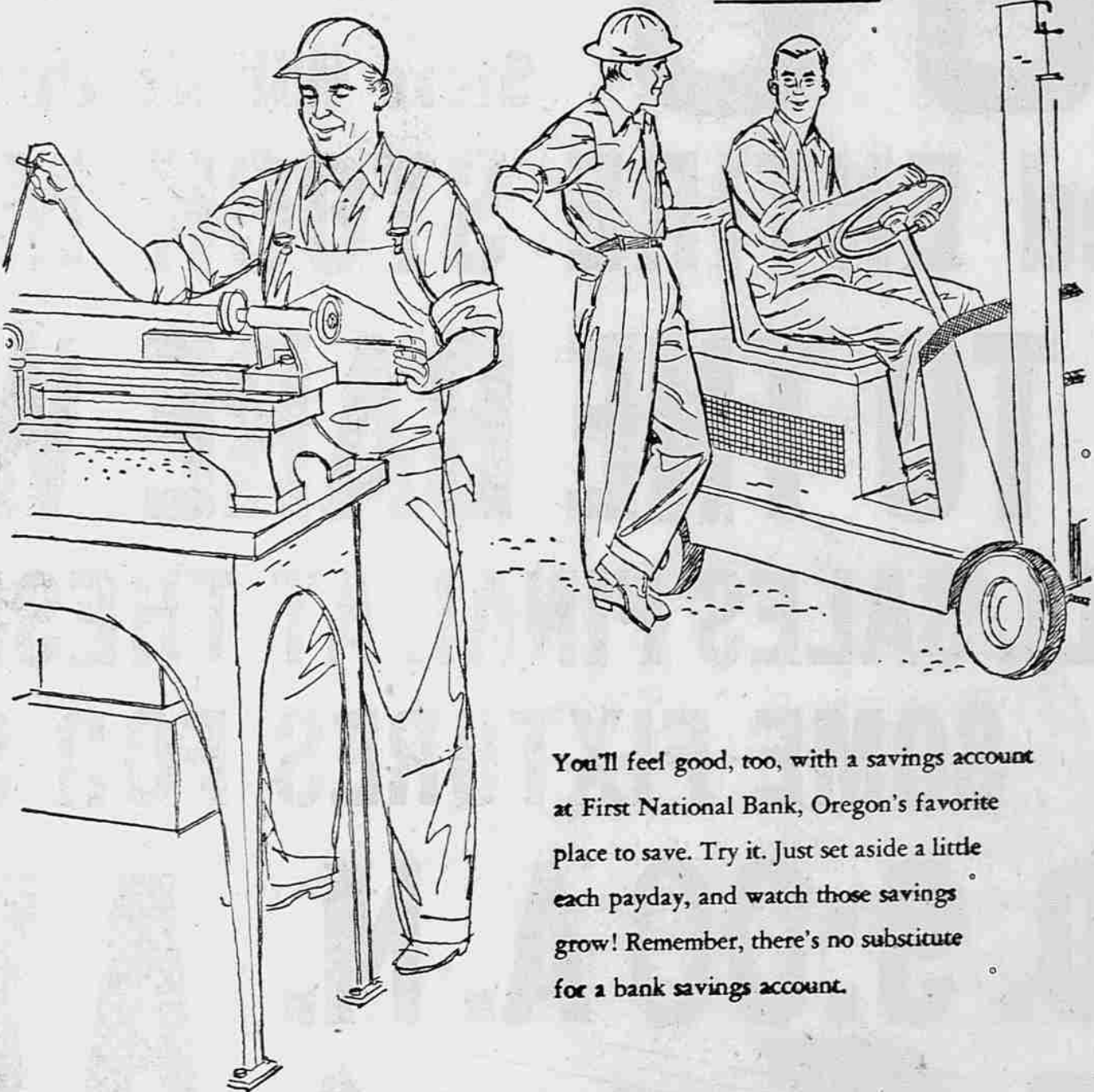
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Turn To Pages 8 and 9

- FOR ADRIENNE'S
- BIG LIQUIDATION
- SALE ANNOUNCEMENT

Pro-Fluoridationist Arguments Presented

There is "no scientific controversy" concerning fluoridation of water and its value in prevention of tooth decay, Dr. John Brandenburg yesterday told the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce roundtable luncheon.

The Medford physician presented views favoring fluoridation of Medford city water, following a speech last Monday against the proposal, made by Vern Shangle, president of the Natural Foods Associates of Oregon and leading local opponent to fluoridation.

Brandenburg said that fluoridation arguments were settled by scientists after 20 years of study and research, and "there is no doubt as to its safety and beneficial effect."

"It has now been definitely established," he quoted from a widely-used 1955 pharmacology text, "on the basis of studies in a number of communities that the fluoridation in a concentration of one part per million is a safe and practical public health measure which results in a 50 to 66 per cent reduction in the incidence in dental caries in permanent teeth."

Americans spend more annually for the correction of the results of dental caries than for treatment of any other disease, he declared, and dental caries and their effects were the single major cause of draft rejection in World War II.

Quoting the president of the American Dental Association the physician listed the methods of improving dental health as "reduction in consumption of sweets, brushing the teeth, especially immediately after eating, early dental care, and fluoridation of water."

Sixteen-year-olds in Jackson county who, according to a recent survey, have an average of 14½ teeth decayed, missing or filled, would have only five such teeth with fluoridation of water, Dr. Brandenburg said. The average Medford child has a \$58 annual dental bill, he said.

Total cost of fluoridation of city water, including initial installation, would cost but 47 cents per capita annually over a 25-year period, according to the physician. He said the average cost of \$20 for two dental appointments would pay for 40 years of fluoridation.

Organizations supporting the program include the National Research Council, Commission on Chronic Illnesses, American Academy of Pediatrics, U. S.

County Democratic Committee Sets Meet

A committee meeting of the Democratic party of Jackson county will be held at 24½ South Grape st., at 8 p.m. Wednesday, according to Democratic County Chairman Robert A. Boyer.

A report from precinct organization chairman William Deatherage will be given. All who plan to file for precinct committee posts are asked to bring declarations, so they can be turned into the county clerk's office before the March 9 deadline, Deatherage said.

Final plans for the forthcoming sixth annual Roosevelt Memorial dinner at which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be speaker will be announced by Mrs. Edward C. Kelly, general chairman.

Mrs. W. G. Werner, foods chairman will report to committee members on her plan of service for this year's event. The dinner which will be held at Hedrick Junior High school, Monday, April 23, is open to the public.

Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, American Medical Association, and many others.

"No agency having to do with the public health disagrees," he said.

"Fluoridation has never hurt anybody in the amount which would be added in Medford," he averred. "In 15 years there has never been a single instance of such harm."

Artificially fluorinated water is used in 11,000 United States towns and by 22,000,000 people, Dr. Brandenburg explained, and of the 39 cities which rejected fluoridation after first accepting it, only three have not again instituted the program.

Methods of "home fluoridation" are too cumbersome and are unproved, he said.

Such methods also are expensive, according to the speaker, one survey reporting an annual cost of \$6 per child.

Anti-fluoridation arguments "don't stand up under the light of scrutiny," he said.

As to the "morality" of the installation of fluorides, Dr. Brandenburg quoted Lincoln, "If the majority should not rule, who would be the judge? . . . We should all be bound by the majority of the American people."

Dan Hull Wins Speech Tournament at Yreka

Dan A. Hull, 1505 Wilson place, won first place in the annual Toastmasters International speech contest of area three at Yreka, Calif., March 3.

Hull represented Medford Toastmasters club and competed against contestants from Yreka, Klamath Falls, Ashland and Grants Pass. He spoke on the subject, "Should government compete with private business" and expressed the belief that there is a part both can play in the development of the country and that government should set official policy to encourage the development of the business world.

Second place winner was Bob Harrillish, Klamath Falls, and Ralph Woods, Ashland, won third place.

Tugboat Captain Found Dead on Boat

Oregon City—(U.P.)—Capt. Joe Bernard, 50, was found dead last night in his tugboat after a search of several hours.

The search started when the craft was found beached and damaged on Rock Island. The island was searched but later the body was found under debris below the boat deck. Searchers had missed it earlier.

Clackamas county sheriff's deputies theorized the tug struck a sunken log and that the captain beached the tug before further damage was caused. They said the impact of the crash ashore may have thrown Bernard from his post, causing fatal injuries.

Discussion, Vote on EP Budget Thursday

Eagle Point—A school meeting will be held in the Eagle Point High school library Thursday, March 8, from 7 to 9 p.m. to discuss and vote on the proposed 1956-1957 budget for District. Total estimated levy is \$181,479.62.