

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturdays by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North St. Phone 2-6141

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Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Mail—In Advance: Per Copy 10c. Daily and Sunday—One year \$12.00. Daily and Sunday—Three months \$3.50. Daily and Sunday—Six months \$6.50. Daily and Sunday—One month \$1.50. Daily and Sunday—One month \$1.25. Carrier and Dealers—5c per copy. All Terms Cash in Advance.

Official Paper of the City of Medford. Official Paper of Jackson County. United Press—Full Leased Wire. MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION.

Advertising Representatives: WEST HOLIDAY COMPANY INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO March 8, 1946 (It was Friday)

Shady Cove school district residents approve an \$11,500 bond issue for school improvements, including addition.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The Shoe and Leather association says there will be four pairs of shoes for every man, woman and child in 1946. This should revive at an early date, the quaint Jackson county practice of throwing an old one at the groom, after the nuptial knot is tied.

20 YEARS AGO March 8, 1936 (It was Sunday)

Moore Hamilton, Jackson county Democrat, files for renomination to house of representatives.

Mrs. J. W. Watkins elected president of Phoenix Ladies Aid society; Mrs. C. A. Knudson, vice president; Mrs. W. E. Poling, secretary; and Marjorie Wilcox, treasurer.

30 YEARS AGO March 8, 1926 (It was Monday)

Ashland residents organize Newcomers club for citizens who have lived in city less than two years.

Local American Legion to discuss rules governing trip to Paris for annual convention.

40 YEARS AGO March 8, 1916 (It was Wednesday)

Ray Sales renominated to office of director of Ashland Moose lodge.

From Local and Personal column: At the city election held Tuesday at Jacksonville, Emil Britt was reelected mayor, and Jason Hartman and D. W. Bagshaw councilmen.

What's the Answer? Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

1. The Pledge to the Flag does or doesn't mention the Deity?

2. Tass is a British, French, Russian, American or German news agency?

3. Highest ranking official of the State department after Secretary Dulles is the son of which former President?

4. The Channel Islands, part of Great Britain, lie closest to England, Ireland, Scotland, France or Denmark?

5. Which of these cars is named for a Spanish explorer: De Soto, Dodge, Pontiac, Studebaker, Buick, Packard?

6. An American spending some weeks abroad may bring back duty-free articles valued up to \$150, \$300, \$500 or \$1000?

7. Tenley Albright is an outstanding athlete: at basketball, ice hockey, ice skating, skiing, bowling or swimming?

The answers: 1. Does, by 1954 act of Congress. 2. Russian. 3. Herbert Hoover. 4. To France. 5. DeSoto. 6. Up to \$500 duty-free. 7. Ice skating.

FIRE BRINGS DEATH Portland (U.P.)—Fire late last night resulted in the death of an elderly man, identified as Mike Speck, about 63, when a one-story home just southeast of here was destroyed. Cause of the blaze was not determined.

Amending Hatch Act

Part of the Hatch act to prevent pernicious political activities appears about to go by the boards with no fanfare and little or no complaint.

The House has approved without debate or roll call a bill amending the Hatch act by removing the section which prohibits political activity on the part of state or local agency employees whose employment is with an activity "financed in whole or in part by the federal government." The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

WHEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT signed the original Hatch Act on Aug. 2, 1939, he suggested that Congress consider the possibility of extending to "state and local government employees who participate actively in federal elections" the prohibitions it imposed against "pernicious political activities" by federal officeholders.

Passage of the act had been aided by a report of the Senate Campaign Expenditures committee. This averred that in the 1938 campaign there had been "in several states (Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Illinois) unjustifiable political activity in connection with the work of the Works Progress Administration."

In the first relief bill of 1939, officials paid from relief funds were prohibited from using their "official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the results thereof." President Roosevelt gave his "hearty endorsement" to this provision.

CONGRESS IN 1940 enlarged the Hatch act to apply to state and local employees paid with federal funds the political-activity rules governing the federal civil service. Any such employee violating the law was to be discharged and not rehired for at least 18 months.

An agency which failed to discharge such an employee upon order of the Civil Service Commission would have deducted from its federal grant an amount equivalent to twice the employee's annual salary. Employees charged with violations could appeal to federal courts.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE on administration contends that "while at the time of its enactment there may well have been a need for legislation of this type, that need has ceased to exist." It points out that most states have laws restricting the political activity of office holders.

Moreover, because of limited funds of the CSC, "the enforcement proceedings . . . have been limited to action on complaints." Many of these complaints "appear to be motivated by spite or personal antagonism."

The CSC reports that in the life of the 1940 amendment—through June 30, 1955—it received only 621 complaints, of which 601 have been disposed of. Very few cases reach the removal stage.

FOR EXAMPLE, of 25 complaints received in fiscal 1954, and 75 on hand at the beginning of that year, 71 were disposed of, but only three removals were ordered. No compilation of funds-withholding orders is available, but a CSC spokesman said on Jan. 19 that such orders have been issued.

Ironically, the House voted unanimously to wipe out the restraints of the Hatch act on state officeholders as the Senate was about to take up a measure to revise and strengthen the Federal Corrupt Practices act.—E. R. R.

Protestant Clergy Visit Russia

Eight Protestant clergymen, representing the National Council of Churches, are to leave tomorrow for a brief trip to the Soviet Union. A group of Orthodox leaders from Russia is to come to this country in June, in an exchange of visits which the National Council of Churches calls a step toward "mutual understanding" and "just and durable peace."

The Soviet government says that in sanctioning the visits it is showing again that religious tolerance obtains in Russia. Last year a number of American and British clergymen were welcomed in the USSR. Fewer religious leaders have been imprisoned of late behind the Iron Curtain than when Stalin lived, and some of those then incarcerated have been given amnesty.

COMMUNIST PARTY head Nikita S. Khrushchev in November 1954 ordered anti-religious propagandists to go slow on ridiculing the clergy and devout believers. The Kremlin insists that inhabitants of Communist lands are free to worship and religious leaders to conduct religious services.

The evidence indicates, however, that this freedom holds only while and where the religious leaders are "good"—that is, are subservient to the policies of the Government. Churches in Russia have been stripped of most of their educational functions as well as of their property, and the state continues to inculcate atheism in the young.—E. R. R.

Kaiser Develops Colored Aluminum

Oakland, Calif.—(U.P.)—Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation has developed a revolutionary new method of producing non-fading, gold-colored aluminum.

The technique was thoroughly tested in lengthy experiments at the firm's Trentwood, Wash., plant the company said. It builds the color in the very metal itself rather than using dye methods previously used.

The color is brought out by anodizing under readily controlled conditions, offering shades varying from pale straw to deep gold and gold bronze tones. The finish may be either bright or satin.

Kaiser said previous methods of producing gold colored aluminum have lacked uniformity of shade from sheet to sheet and tended to fade badly when exposed to the sun and the elements.

The new product is especially suited for a wide range of exterior architectural applications, automotive trim, furniture and home appliances.

The city limits of London encompass about one-third as much area as New York City and about one-half as much as taken by the city of Chicago.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

What Is the Farm Problem?

In a preceding article, I discussed the fallacy of supposing that the problem of the farm surpluses can be solved in a very serious manner by dumping surpluses abroad.



We are left with the task of managing the farm problem at home. Needless to say, I do not know how to solve the farm problem. I know just enough about it, however, to be reasonably certain that no solution of the problem is now in sight, and that the best we can hope for from the measures being debated in Congress is that the aggrieved farmers will get some degree of temporary relief.

It cannot do any harm, and it might possibly lead to something useful, to ask ourselves—as if we had just arrived from Mars—what it is that we are trying to do. It transpires, I believe, that we do not usually, if ever, say directly what it is that we are trying to do.

What we are trying to do is to provide the farm population with incomes which keep pace with the incomes of the industrial population. It is now an accepted rule, which no public man disputes, that the income of farmers must not stand still, much less may it fall, in relation to industrial income. That is the meaning of what is called parity.

Now the fact is that during this century—at least since World War I—farmers' incomes if left to themselves have tended to fall away from parity. To prevent this falling away from parity is the object of all the farm plans. They are at bottom of two kinds. One is to restore parity directly, the other is to restore it indirectly.

THE direct way would be to vote the farmers a federal subsidy to cover the deficit between the income they earn and the income which under the principal of parity they ought to receive.

A direct subsidy system would work out something like this. In the case of cotton, for example—where there is one of our largest and most stubborn surpluses—total market requirements, both domestic and foreign, would be estimated for the crop year. Farmers would be assigned production quotas in terms of bales. Cotton would be sold at market prices and would no longer be supported at non-competitive levels. Subsidies would be paid directly to the farmer to make up the difference between the price he sells his cotton for and the amount he should receive to maintain his income in parity with the economy as a whole. Production limitations would be compulsory for those farmers who elect to receive the subsidy.

This system would have many advantages over the present system. At prices which are competitive and meet the actual conditions of supply and demand, cotton sales could probably be increased. In any event they would not pile up in unused surpluses which are not only wasteful but by their very existence exert a depressing influence on cotton prices and markets. The cost of the subsidy to the government and the taxpayer would probably be lower through the elimination of storage and insurance costs and a reduction in administrative expenses. And finally, what is perhaps most important, the long-run adjustment of production and consumption would be improved. For such a subsidy system would rely on market prices to allocate the farmers' productive efforts more rationally.

BUT the fact is, of course, that almost all farm plans rely on indirect devices for covering the deficits from parity. They use federal money and the federal regulating power to manipulate supply and demand in a rigidly protected domestic market; the aim of the manipulation is to create artificially high prices which will bring farmers' incomes up to parity.

Neither method is easy to administer in our kind of free society. For both involve massive interference by the government in the affairs of the farmer. The direct method, that of outright payments to supplement incomes, might well be the easier and cheaper to administer. Yet almost certainly it would be more unpopular. For it reveals quite badly the fact that the operation is at bottom a subsidy by the nation to a part of the nation.

Our people do not like to pay or to be paid their subsidies openly. They prefer, having become used to them, the indirect forms of subsidy. Of these the tariff is the biggest example of all though not the only one. Practically all the farm plans are devices, like the tariff, for replacing the free and open market with an artificial market.

IT SEEMS to me that if the direct method is the easier to work effectively, we should not be too squeamish about recognizing openly the fact that it is national policy to subsidize agriculture. There is nothing to be ashamed of about that. The maintenance of a contented agricultural population is a national interest of the first order.

That agriculture requires protection and help is a fact, which cannot be doubted, and therefore it would be mere political prudery to try to hide the reality—which is that agriculture must be a protected and subsidized occupation.

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New 'Soft' Policy of Communism Soon To Get First Test

By CHARLES M. MCCANN United Press Correspondent

The new "soft" policy of Communist infiltration in Western European countries is about to undergo its first test.

This new policy was laid down at the recent 20th Communist Party Congress in Moscow.

It calls upon Communist parties in foreign countries to work with the Socialists and other left wing groups in Parliament instead of resorting to violence.

The first test of the policy is coming up in Italy, which has the biggest Communist party—about 2,500,000 members—in Western Europe.

Italian Communist party leader Palmiro Togliatti returned to Rome Tuesday from the Moscow Congress to find himself faced by a revolt of a strong Red faction which believes in being tough.

The Rebels, somewhat optimistically, perhaps, claim to represent about 1,000,000 party members.

Possibly they didn't read the newspaper accounts of the Moscow proceedings, in any event, they issued a manifesto attacking Togliatti and other party leaders and demanding a return to the "revolutionary line."

It will be interesting to see whether Togliatti can restore party discipline. If he can't, he will be in trouble, and so will Moscow.

Togliatti himself endorsed the new line enthusiastically in an interview with the United Press in Moscow.

He probably was pained to find out that the "hot heads" in his own party wanted no part of it.

Doesn't Look Like Red Togliatti doesn't look like a Red. Spectacled, intellectual, always carefully dressed, an art lover, he could pass for a representative member of the upper middle class.

But he has been called the most successful Communist leader in Western Europe. He is a master politician and he has the great quality of patience. He succeeded in building up the Italian Communist party until, in the 1948 elections, it came perilously near to taking over the country.

Porcupine Meat Said Delicacy

San Francisco (U.P.)—A forester claimed today porcupine meat can be prepared in a variety of highly palatable dishes, but he admitted he hasn't tried any himself.

E. L. Kolbe, chief forester of the Western Pine Association, discussed the desirability of adding porcupines to the family diet in a talk at the association's 25th annual meeting.

He said the association instituted a desperate search for porcupine recipes last year.

"We had to do something," Kolbe said. "The porcupine population has mysteriously grown way out of balance. Porcupines cause millions of dollars worth of damage every year by feeding on young trees."

"This could affect the economic welfare of entire communities. The situation is so serious that the industry is sponsoring special schools teaching how to protect growing timber from the animals."

Kolbe said most persons recommended using heavy leather gloves for cleaning and skinning the animal. Then they suggested par-boiling the meat for a few minutes in a salt or vinegar solution. After that, it can be cooked or fried much the same as rabbit or chicken both of which it resembles in flavor.

Sault Ste Marie navigation locks were opened in 1855.

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 initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Lots of Birds

To the Editor: We were very much interested in your front page article about Fluhrer's Bakery and the feeding of the robins, because that very day I noticed so many robins flying aimlessly about over the snow covered ground. So I swept a small plot clear of snow and put about a half of a lug box of partly spoiled squash and pumpkins there. In an hour's time the ground was covered with robins, fluttering and fighting to eat on the vegetables.

Even during the hardest snow showers they were there. The ground seeming to pulse and move with brown backs. Our three fruit trees were alive with red breasts, so they looked like leafless apple trees covered with red apples, as the birds sat and rested after eating their fill.

All day long hundreds and hundreds of robins came and went. Do you suppose it was the same flock after having eaten their bread they came here and ate their vegetables?

Incidentally, other birds were there too. Sparrows of course, red winged black birds, western snow birds, flickers, black headed thrush and a few quail with top knots quivering in the snowy air.

Mrs. G. F. Putman, 339 North "C" st. Eagle Point, Ore.

She's Not Convinced

To the Editor: In reply to your answers to my March 2 communication, I'd like to say that your answers were very well put and seemed quite logical. However I would like to point out a few things, especially what seems to be a contradiction concerning your answers.

(1) In reference to answers 1, 3 and 6—Answer 1 states that fluoridation is harmless to everyone—and in number 3 you ask if a minority has a right to prevent a majority from a benefit when the minority would in no way be harmed? However in answer 6 you state that about 10% will develop fluorosis. This seems contradictory to answers 1 and 3. So to your question I'd say, Yes, a minority has a right to object since they could be harmed.

(2) Then I'd like to point out to your reference to fluorosis, and the mere shrug of the shoulders attitude that it is practically nothing. I have seen actual pictures of mottled teeth. These pictures show permanent, ugly, unremovable dark stains on the tooth enamel. This we see outwardly. Inwardly, as stressed by some trained and well informed men, there's possible damage to the bones, kidneys, heart and other organs that may not be detected for as long as 20 years or more.

(3) Another—the opposition was likened to a microscopic, one-physician-says thing. (Incidentally I'm sure that everyone associated with those organizations mentioned are not in complete accord.) Such thinking as you've indicated is much the same as in the times of Jesus Christ, Martin Luther, Columbus, Abraham Lincoln and many other great individuals who dared to step out of line with the majority.

One other thing I'd like to bring out—although it hasn't anything to do with your statements. Some years ago, you may remember, certain ones proposed to put iodine in public water supplies in areas where iodine was lacking—but it was found harmful to some people—so to help those people who needed iodine, it was put in table salt. I bring this out to compare it to fluoridation. Since both are poisons, beneficial to some in controlled amounts, but harmful to others, why not put this fluoride in table salt too?

Name on File.

A Privilege

To the Editor: In Sunday school we used to sing, "Count your blessings, name them one by one." Too often we assume that our blessings, most of which have been contributed to us by others, are our just desserts. We demand as rights what we should accept as privileges.

So it is with our Communications Column. I fear we Communications correspondents sometimes forget that it is a privilege to express our opinions, air our views, even our prejudices and sometimes our likes and dislikes, and all this without cost to us or obligation except to be decent and brief. Surely no one will deliberately abuse such

Matter of Fact By Joe and Stewart Alsop

THEY ADMIT IT!

Washington—In recent testimony before executive sessions of both the Congressional Armed Services Committees, the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of the Air Staff have now officially confirmed the darkest unofficial reports about the relative status of American and Soviet atomic power.



The following items from this sworn testimony of Air Force Secretary Donald Quarles and Gen. Nathan Twining, will be enough to give the general picture.

ITEM: It has long been reported that the Soviets "Farmer" dayfighter and "Flashlight" nightfighter were advanced designs of high quality; that these "Farmers" and "Flashlights" were already being produced in substantial quantities; and that no comparable advanced American fighter aircraft had yet entered the stage of serious quantity production.

Again on undoubted authority, it can be stated that Quarles and Twining admitted these facts too.

Our really superior F-104 day fighter is not in production at all. Our only good nightfighter, the F-102, is being produced in tiny trickles. Our rather unsatisfactory F-100 day fighter, which may well not offer adequate opposition to the Soviet "Bison", is officially in quantity production, but the quantities being produced are still trivial.

Meanwhile the Soviets' output of "Farmers" and "Flashlights" will shortly be counted in many scores per month.

OUR stock of nuclear weapons remains far greater than the Soviet stock, and will no doubt always remain far greater. But their nuclear stockpile is now approaching decisive proportions. Meanwhile they are presently well ahead of us in the best type of bombers that must deliver the bombs, in the fighters that must intercept the bombers, and in the medium range ballistic missiles which foreshadow the ultimate weapon, the missile of intercontinental range. That is the present picture, as officially outlined.

In these circumstances, Air Secretary Quarles' testimony about the Air Force Budget itself was truly remarkable. The Air Force General Staff, he admitted, had originally proposed a minimum budget of twenty billion dollars. He had himself cut the Air Staff request to eighteen and a half billion dollars, which he seemed personally to have regarded as rock-bottom. But Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson none the less ordered a further slash, to sixteen and a half billion dollars. And Quarles yielded to Wilson, although he said this final concession to the Treasury and Budget Bureau really did make the Air Force budget "very austere indeed."

Quarles still further admitted that this "austere budget" was crowded with "one-shot savings" which could not be repeated next year. Because of this heavy borrowing from next year's Peter to pay election year's Paul, Quarles testified that the Air Force budget would have to be massively increased next year unless the strength of the Air Force was instead heavily reduced.

Meanwhile, there was no talk whatever, except from the shocked Senators and Representatives, about a great emergency effort to overcome the air lead the Soviets have now achieved. Secretary Quarles took refuge in a cloud of technicalities. The unhappy Gen. Twining contented himself with saying we still retained greater air-atomic power than the Soviet Union as of now, with melancholy emphasis on the "as of now."

But what about two years, or three years, or four years from now, when it will be too late to catch up, and the Soviet air lead really begins to produce decisive results?

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Pears for Hospitals To the Editor: We at the Rogue Valley Memorial hospital (still Community hospital to many of our friends) would like to call to the attention of the community a worthwhile project of the Rogue Valley Traffic association. These public spirited members of the pear industry have been presenting this hospital, and others, with fresh pears this fall and winter.

The considerate manner in which they are presented is worth special mention. The pears are ripened by the packing houses and presented to us in usable amounts on a weekly basis, relieving us of the ripening and storage problem.

We are extremely grateful to the Traffic association and wish publicly to commend their generosity and thoughtfulness.

Rogue Valley Memorial Hospital, By Miss B. J. Larsen, Administrator.

Glass Etcher To the Editor: I would like to call Mr. Carl Landis' attention to a few facts. A tomato is a live vegetable substance. Sodium fluoride is a dead metallic substance. And from sodium fluoride you can make fluorine acid which is so potent that if you put that fluorine acid into a glass container it will dissolve that container in a short space of time. And fluorine acid is also used in etching glass.

I would like to see Mr. Landis extract an acid from a tomato that is potent enough to dissolve a glass bottle. Or that can be used in etching glass.

Louis N. Gentner, 207 S. Orange st., Medford, Ore.

of 25 "Bisons" per month, and they will reach their high peak considerably sooner than we shall reach our much lower peak.

ITEM: It has also been reported, for the first time in this space, that the Soviets were already flight-testing a ballistic missile of 1500-mile range. No comparable ballistic missile has as yet passed the drawing-board stage in this country. Once again on undoubted authority, it can now be stated that Secretary Quarles and Gen. Twining admitted these facts, stating they had sure evidence that the Soviets were indeed testing a 1500-mile ballistic missile.

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