

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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: Jan. 4, 1947 (Saturday) Valley drama enthusiasts are looking forward to the presentation of "Holiday" by the Medford Civic theater Jan. 9.

20 YEARS AGO: Jan. 4, 1937 (Monday) Jackson County Chamber of Commerce telegraphs President Roosevelt urging his attendance at the coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England.

30 YEARS AGO: Jan. 4, 1927 (Tuesday) Medford Chamber of Commerce directors offer secretary position to E. T. Baker of Hood River.

40 YEARS AGO: Jan. 4, 1917 (Thursday) E. H. Fehl, proponent of the Medyskites, issues challenge to debate the Hansen Plan to J. G. Pierce and E. M. Wilson.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Was the first astronomical observatory in the U.S. (1836) built in N.Y., Pa., or Mass?

2. Are Arvin and Kars provinces of Turkey or Russia?

3. "In the twelfth year of the reign of Nabuchodonosor . . ." Judith 1:1. Where can you find the Book of Judith?

4. Is "spike" an old spelling of rebuke or spook?

5. "Law's Bubble (1671-1792) was a financial fiasco also known by what other name?"

6. Are the words "till" and "until" interchangeable?

7. Is it proper to spell the word "till" till?

8. What does "Beaumont" (in Texas) mean?

9. Kangaroos at the time of birth are smaller than mice: true or false?

10. Florida is bounded on the west by Alabama and the what?

Answers: 1. Massachusetts (Williamstown). 2. Turkey. 3. In the Apocrypha. 4. Spook. 5. Mississippi Bubble. 6. Yes. 7. No. 8. "Beautiful mountain (Fr.). 9. True. 10. Gulf of Mexico.

School Teacher's Car Crashes Over Bluff: Rainier, Ore. — (AP) — Mrs. Sarah Harriet Smith, 55, a teacher at the Amary school west of here, suffered critical injuries late yesterday when her car crashed over a 50-foot bluff on the edge of Rainier.

Police said the brakes apparently failed. Mrs. Smith was taken to a Longview hospital.

A View of America

What is America? Ask each of the 168 million Americans and you'd probably have something like 168 million different answers. America cannot be defined and encompassed in a few words or phrases. It is too big, too varied, too complicated for short or facile description.

Entire books have been written solely to outline some one phase of what America is, or is doing. And yet, because America is an enigma and a challenge, attempts are constantly being made to probe and dig and travel and write, to answer the question, "What is America?"

ONE of the best of these we have seen is a series of articles published by the London Times, written by a special Times correspondent, and republished in booklet form under the title "Eisenhower's America."

In its 30 pages the writer thoughtfully attempts to describe, in brief, the land, the people, the problems, the "power house," the neighbors and the future of America. Despite the magnitude of the task, the effort is amazingly successful.

And, as it is not always the case when a critic from abroad examines America, America comes off well. We wish each American (and each Englishman, for that matter) could read the booklet. It would pay dividends in understanding, both of self and of each other.

A White House official is quoted to the effect that "Only two things are worrying Americans, whether there will be war or peace and the money in their pockets."

The English observer concludes that while this preoccupation with peace and solvency is undoubtedly a fact, these are not the issues which really trouble America. The issues which rise to the top, the writer believes, are water and its proper distribution and use, education, and the still-unsolved dilemma of our Negro population.

And in describing the nation's "power house," the author finds the one most significant characteristic of the people is drive, momentum, and acceptance and expectation of change and growth and newness. He says:

"Where will it all end? The vastness of the land, the wealth of the resources, the growth of the population, the character of the people—none of these things either singly or together yet suggests a halt. The richest and greatest civilization in the history of the world is still in the process of growth. . . The great American dream drives on. It does so not because of its machines, its know-how, its wealth, or its resources, but because it is a passionately held idea."

HE also deals with America's relationships and attitudes toward the rest of the world — India, Red China, Britain, France, Canada—and how they changed as world leadership has been thrust upon America.

The author suggests that America's attitudes have yet to mature fully, and that until they do, "America is, in international affairs, likely to stagger from crisis to crisis."

But, in looking to America's future, the English writer forecasts that "the splendid arc of American progress will soar far upwards yet."

"The United States is so young," he comments. And he feels that while it is easy—too easy—to be superior about American brashness and naivete, these things are "only the surface froth that gets whipped about by the winds of publicity." Underneath he believes there is "the great solid sea of an American nation as simple as its aspirations; as traditional as its virtue, as conscious of its high destiny as any there has ever been in the old world."

HE considers three factors to be important in the way America solves the problems of growth and destiny.

One is the future of the press, which he sees threatened in its role as educator and public opinion molder by the growth of "monopoly" newspapers.

Another is the "educational dilemma"—whether education will degenerate into a process of teaching technical "know-how," or whether it will also "produce the amount of wisdom needed for the successful leadership of the free world?"

The third, surprisingly to many readers, is the role of Canada in the development of the continent. He says:

"Together, influencing each other, supporting each other, standing in their separate manners for the same way of life, these two English-speaking neighbors—by then an overwhelming force—may yet, after long travail, bring in a new Augustan age."

THIS assessment of America is no provincial reporter's birdseye, no quickie-view of America. It is a thoughtful and thought-provoking interpretation of a great nation, only now beginning to reach its full potential.

The report is frank. It tells of our weakness, our failings, our unsolved problems, as well as our strengths and virtues.

But, in the view of this English writer, America comes off remarkably well. His conclusion is a reflection of his travels and of his thoughts, and it is something we all can take to heart as both a portent and a challenge.

"Meanwhile, the United States of America, working out its dream, blunders beneficently on. Of all nations, its history has a higher proportion of greatness than of baseness; of all peoples its motives are the least suspect. Its errors have been, and are, many. Its instincts have been, and are, magnificently right. We see the small debits from day to day. Let us look rather at the huge credit through the years. Amidst all the dangers that beset us we can be thankful that it is to this dynamic, humorous, impatient, impulsive, generous people there has passed the leadership of the world."—E.A.

'Eisenhower Doctrine' Viewed As Top Foreign News of Week

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet: President Eisenhower announced a bold new plan, involving a resort to force if necessary, to combat Communist aggression in the Middle East.

The President, British Prime Minister Anthony Eden and French Premier Guy Mollet jointly rejected a bid by Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin for a high-level five-power conference on disarmament.

It was indicated that the Soviet government was working out an important revamping of policy in an attempt to end the confusion which resulted from its repudiation of Josef Stalin's dictatorship.

The situation in Hungary, where a historic revolt stemmed from the "de-Stalinization" campaign, remained chaotic. Workers were still in a rebellious mood.

Eisenhower asked leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties in Congress to back a declaration which would commit the United States to meet any armed Communist aggression in the Middle East with armed force.

Washington — Maybe this will become known as the Elvis Presley Century. It's whiny, sneering, trembling in the legs and it makes a lot of money.

Its voice is discordant to everybody except teen-agers. It reeks of sex instead of romance, but it runs like a hare from serious commitments.

Maybe, like the groaning post-adolescent from Tennessee, the 20th Century is more a fad than a reality. Maybe we'll get over it by the year 2000, which is no encouragement to those of us who don't expect to be around that long.

No Lost Generation: We don't have, as the post World I days had, a lost generation. We've lost a whole century.

We split the atom and opened the door to power and riches undreamed of. Instead we used this new tool to blast two cities level with the earth and raced on, idiot fashion, finding bigger and better ways to blow ourselves to pieces.

We built a standard of living that put two cars in many a garage—four, for that matter, in a certain male canary's entourage—but we begrudged the money to build the schools to educate our kids.

Yep. An Elvis Presley Century. Brash and Childish Rich and whimpering. "Love Me Tender" "Love Me Tender . . ." that's

the Elvis Presley Century. A key word: Tender. Not too hard or it might hurt. Love is dangerous, anyway; people might take advantage of you.

Besides, get too intense and you wind up on a psychiatrist's couch. It's simpler to hate. Or at least to sneer.

"Don't be cruel. . ." That's another Presley tune. No, don't be cruel. Why are people so mean to us when we're so nice to everybody? Nobody understands us. Everybody hates us.

"Heartbreak Hotel . . ." Presley Again. And that's us. Sitting in our lonely rooms, biting our fingernails, waiting for the bomb to go off, lamenting the warm comfort (or so it says here) of centuries past.

A Symbol: History may say that this sideburned youth who wiggles his hips while singing popular songs was a symbol of this time—that this century does a lot of wiggling and squirming without ever getting anywhere.

Try to imagine a Presley in the 1800's, when tougher people than we were forging the world we seem to be dithering away.

But let's not be too hard on Mr. Presley. Doubtless he does the best he can, and nobody should interfere with his right to do it.

But when the American people shell out over a million dollars a year to watch him do it—Well, leave it at that. Maybe this is an Elvis Presley Century.

The declaration would cover any armed aggression by Soviet Russia or by any Middle Eastern country which might become a Russian tool.

The Eisenhower Doctrine, as it may be called, was worked out because of the critical situation brought about by Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal, the Israeli-British-French attack on Egypt and Russia's open attempt to penetrate into the Arab states.

Disarmament: Soviet Premier Bulganin met a cold rebuff from the Big Three Western Allies on the disarmament issue. Bulganin had written Eisenhower, Eden and Mollet proposing a five-power conference on disarmament.

The Western Allies said they preferred to keep disarmament negotiations in the United Nations. The President said the United States intended to make further proposal to the U.N. Disarmament Commission.

"De-Stalinization": Soviet Communist Chief Nikita S. Khrushchev, speaking at a New Year reception in Moscow, admitted that he and other present Soviet leaders shared the blame for some of the misdeeds of Stalin.

Khrushchev's admission of a fact which had been obvious ever since the denunciation of Stalin last February seemed part of a reshaping of Soviet policy. The reshaping apparently covers relations with Poland,

Hungary and the rest of the satellite countries, the attitude to be taken toward President Tito of Yugoslavia, and relations with the various countries of the free world.

Communications: Letter 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.

She Is Grateful: To the Editor: I wish to take this means to express my appreciation to all of the officers of the City Police, the State Police, the Sheriff's office, and to the County Officials and their personnel for the friendship and courtesy extended to me during the past four years while I have served in the capacity as secretary to Walter D. Nunley, our district attorney. I have not been able to contact personally the employees of the courthouse who so generously presented me with a very beautiful farewell gift, and for the party given in honor of Mr. Nunley, Mr. "Shy" Morland and myself. This token of friendship I shall cherish for many years to come.

I should like to extend a special "thank you" to Mr. Nunley for the past four years of inspirational association with him. I have come to know him as a friend, an understanding employer, a capable and just district attorney, and most important, a man of complete honesty and integrity.

I shall always regard the time spent in working with these fine people as a singularly rewarding experience in my life, and I am truly grateful to all of them.

Elsie M. Grove, 301 North Peach Street, Medford, Ore.

Maybe Elvis Presley Is Symbol of Century

(Editor's note: The following appraisal of the 20th Century was written by Ed Creagh of the Washington bureau of the Associated Press, and is reprinted from the Eugene Register-Guard.)

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Big news—maybe: Fooling around a few weeks ago with the University of California's gigantic atom-smashing bevatron, a 12-man team of scientists stumbled onto a new way to produce atomic energy.

The process is described as a "catalyzed nuclear reaction." This reaction causes a hydrogen nucleus to fuse with a deuterium nucleus. One result of this fusion is the release of a fantastic quantity of energy.

An interesting feature of it is the fact that the raw materials are cheap and abundant.

SO FAR, the scientists tell us, the reaction is only a laboratory curiosity, with no present commercial value. But, they say, it offers a possibility of developing into an industrial process of incredible importance.

They add: "It may lead to a way of taming the intense thermo-nuclear heat of a hydrogen bomb and modifying this reaction for peacetime use."

WHEN may all this come to pass? Not too soon, it seems. The scientists explain it this way: The catalyst that turns loose all this energy is known as a mu-meson. This mu-meson has a very short life—about a millionth of a second. In this exceedingly brief span of life it has a chance to catalyze only one or two atom-fusing reactions.

"What we need," one of the scientists tells the reporters, "is a different catalyzing particle

which has roughly the same properties as a mu-meson, but which has a lifetime of at least 10 to 20 minutes. Such a particle would make possible millions of energy-releasing reactions and presumably the production of enough atomic energy to run electric generators, motors, battleships, airplanes and factories—not to mention automobiles.

WILL such a particle be found? As to that, Dr. Luis Alvarez of the University of California radiation laboratory says: "It is at least interesting that RUSSIAN physicists have recently reported evidence that such a particle exists in cosmic rays." (It is worth remembering that study of cosmic rays is one of the projects involved in these man-made earth-circling satellites that are expected to be started on their way in a year or so.)

PRACTICAL question: If you own any power company stocks, should you sell them?

LET'S put the answer this way: On the day this story about the fantastic possibilities of atomic power for peace time use appeared, big Pacific Gas and Electric company announced that in 1957 it plans to spend about 190 million dollars for expansion of its facilities for the production of power by conventional methods.

PG&E, you see, isn't scared—which is both interesting and reassuring. If we ever get scared by PROGRESS, we'll be in a bad way.

Some years ago there was a fine hotel at Lake Placid, New York, which promoted the Dewey Phonetic Spelling. Mr. Dewey wrote all advertisements, circulars, letters, and even menus with phonetic spelling. Whether he did it to amuse the guests or to promote the phonetic idea, I do not know. One thing certain is that for any of these revolutionary dictating machines to succeed, all children must be taught phonetic spelling.

At the present time, three large corporations are trying to develop these new machines. Let me explain their three different methods of approach.

The International Business Machines Corporation is hoping to have its machine use the same alphabet we now use in letters. The Eastman Kodak Company may bring out a photographic method. Of course, the photography of still images was really a wonderful invention; then followed the photograph of moving pictures. It is possible that these can be developed so that the spoken word will be photographed like a moving object. This is almost approached now by showing in television the expressions on people's faces; in fact, many listeners have the ability to read the lips of speakers. Photograph experts will not be satisfied until they can photograph thoughts, as well as words.

Of the different systems, the electronic system interests me most although it requires forgetting the present alphabet and returning to the use of script writing. First came the telegraph with the dash and dot system; then came the telephone and TelAutograph; then followed the electronic-phonograph and the magnetic tape. Few persons realize the wonderful electronic machine that is in their latest phonograph. When Thomas Edison invented the original phonographs, they were purely mechanical. Every spoken word made a wavy indentation on a wax cylinder, after which these wavy movements were exaggerated by levers which, at the other end, moved a thin metal diaphragm and faintly reproduced these spoken words. With a large horn the sound increased so that anyone, nearby, could hear them.

The modern phonographs, however, turn the wavy motions which have been produced by the spoken words into electric waves which, through the use of tubes, are greatly magnified. Radio Corporation of America is already transferring these words into wavy lines which some experts can read. This would be the ideal system; but it would require the use of almost a new written script something like "shorthand" which could be taught to every child. Even this, however, is not so revolutionary when you think that the "score" of music is an entirely different "alphabet" which millions of young people of all nations have learned to read and enjoy.

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Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

NOTHING REALLY NEW: Washington—There is an old military maxim: "If you don't know what to do, do something." It is a good rule, because in a time of danger, doing something is almost always better than doing nothing. By the same token, the Administration's plan for dealing with the Middle Eastern crisis is a great deal better than nothing. But the plan has been widely hailed both as a potential solution for the crisis, and as a bold new departure like the "Truman Doctrine" or the Marshall Plan. In fact, it is nothing of the sort.

The plan has two parts. Congress will be asked to authorize the President in advance to oppose with force a Soviet aggression in the Middle East. At the same time, the Middle Eastern countries are to get "special attention" within the framework of a foreign aid bill somewhat smaller than the Administration requested last year.

The request for standby authority is really hardly more than a re-statement of the obvious. The United States is already legally committed to defend Greece and Turkey against Soviet aggression, and morally committed to defend Iran and Pakistan. Soviet forces would have to pass through or over these countries to attack other Middle Eastern countries.

NO ONE seriously believes that the Soviets intend to launch a parachute attack on, say, Iraq, or that the United States would look the other way if they did. In fact, it has been clear ever since the Azerbaijan crisis in 1948 that overt aggression by the Soviets in the Middle East would invite American intervention and a third world war.

It is equally clear that there is nothing really new about the second part of the plan. Under the current foreign aid program, the Administration asked for more than \$300 million for the Middle Eastern countries. The Administration may ask for \$50 million or even \$100 million more this year. But this is not a bold new program. It is a change of emphasis in an existing program—no doubt a desirable change of emphasis, but no more than that.

In fact, the real danger in the Middle East springs neither from the overt Soviet aggression, nor from the oil producing countries, Iraq and Saudi Arabia notably, have dollars coming out of their ears. Syria has refused dollar aid already, on political grounds. Egypt's Colonel Nasser is regarded with good reason by the British and French as their mortal enemy. If he is now rewarded with generous helpings of American dollars, without any firm commitments in return, the strained Western Alliance will endure another heavy blow.

AS FOR the military threat, it is indirect rather than overt. Last week, Frank Kelley, able foreign correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, reported that the Soviet and Syrian governments have reached a firm agreement. The agreement provides not only for the continuing supply of Soviet arms to Syria, but for placing Soviet technicians actually in command of key Syrian units.

If there is any provision in the new plan for dealing with this kind of indirect threat it is not visible to the naked eye. The fact is that the Soviets have no reason to resort to overt aggression in the Middle East. Nasser and his Syrian imitator, Colonel Serraj, are not Communists. But they share the same objectives as the Soviets—to eliminate all Western interests and influence, ultimately including American interests and influence, in the Middle East. Thus the Soviets need only arm and otherwise encourage Nasser-type Arab nationalists in order to serve Soviet ends.

ALL this is not to suggest that the proposal to give the President standby authority to resist Soviet aggression in the Middle East is not a useful proposal. A restatement of the obvious can often be very useful. It may be particularly useful now, since (as Ambassador to France Douglas Dillon undiplomatically but accurately pointed out) Soviet threats of aggression were the key factor causing the collapse of the Anglo-French Suez adventure. Moreover, foreign aid dollars, though they will not miraculously transform the situation, can be usefully used to deal with the cancerous Arab refugee problem, to bolster collapsing Jordan, and to give the West some sort of bargaining power with Nasser in negotiations for a Canal agreement.

But it is dangerously misleading to elevate a restatement of the obvious to the status of a new, historic "doctrine," or to represent as a bold, new departure what is really a rather cautious change in emphasis.

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The longest river in Scotland is the Tay. It is 118 miles in length and carries more water to the sea than any other stream draining the regions of the British Isles.

CASH! A DIVISION OF PACIFIC FINANCE. PACIFIC INDUSTRIAL. Dick Hans, Manager. 16 S. Central • Ph. 5-3308

new laxative discovery un-locks bowel blocks without gag, bloat or gripe

Constipation is caused by what doctors call a "thrifty" colon. A "thrifty" colon is one that, instead of retaining moisture as it should, does the opposite: robs the colon of so much moisture that its contents become dehydrated, so dry that they block the bowel; so shrunken that they fail to excite or stimulate the urge to purge that propels and expels waste from your body.

TO REGAIN NORMAL REGULARITY two things are necessary. First, the dry, shrunken contents of your colon must be re-moistened. Second, bulk must be brought to your colon to S-T-R-E-T-C-H STIMULATE it and so, excite its muscles to action; to a normal urge to purge.

ONLY A BULK LAXATIVE can 1) re-moisten this dry, shrunken waste and 2) supply vital bulk to re-create a normal urge to purge. And, of all bulk laxatives, COLONOID, the

amazing new laxative discovery is so effective that it relieves even chronic constipation overnight, yet is so smooth, so gentle it has been proved safe even for women in the most critical stages of pregnancy.

SUPERIOR TO OLD STYLE COLON, salt or drug laxatives, COLONOID never gags, bloats, nor gripes; tones your bowels with your absorption of vitamins and other valuable food nutrients; and in clinical tests, did not cause rash or other side reactions.

IT'S A PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT! Exercise tones your body! And COLONOID exercises your colon to tone it against constipation, overnight! Whether occasional, frequent or chronic, whatever your degree of constipation, get COLONOID, in easy-to-take tablet form, at any drug counter, today! The price, only 98c for the economical 60 tablet package, brings you positive relief at less than 2c per tablet.