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

**10 YEARS AGO**  
April 1, 1948 (Thursday)  
An urgent plea for donors of type A blood has been made by Paul Gierula, whose wife is suffering from a rare type disease believed acquired during her four year's work in shipyards.  
Maurice Tedrow of the forest service reports he saw a wild colt on the Applegate range.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
April 1, 1938 (Friday)  
Public invited to a benefit dance in the Jacksonville Grange hall; proceeds will be used to pay return trip travel expenses of an infantile paralysis victim from Warm Springs, Ga.  
From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "A pleasing April Fool joke to day would be not to have any."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
April 1, 1928 (Sunday)  
Recent development of winter sports in upper Rogue area will be impetus for developing resort home sections in the Medford and Crater Lake highway district, real estate men say.  
From local and personal column: "Approximately 340 students will attend the Southern Oregon Normal school this year, an increase of 25 per cent over the attendance of last spring, registrar's figures show."

**40 YEARS AGO**  
April 1, 1918 (Monday)  
"Failure of the Medford school board to take any action on inspection of city schools by health nurse, brands them as slackers in the eyes of the state board of health," says Dr. S. A. Lockwood, city health officer.  
From local and personal column: "Although no cable message has been received yet in the city, relatives of Medford boys in the 65th artillery feel sure they have either arrived in France or will be there in a day or so."

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

1. Which is the largest bay on the Atlantic Coast of the United States?
  2. Bible: On what day of the week did Judas make a bargain with the Chief Priests to deliver up Jesus?
  3. A glockenspiel is a kind of dance? true or false?
  4. During World War II, Donald M. Nelson headed the W.P.B.; what was the W.P.B.?
  5. Saccharin is sweeter, or less sweet than sugar?
  6. Correct the following sentence: "A paratrooper must be strong in body and also mentally."
  7. What is an obi?
  8. Is a stereoscope an instrument for hearing or seeing?
  9. Mice grow up to become rats: true or false?
  10. Which island in the Greater Antilles is affiliated with the United States?
- Answers: 1. Chesapeake Bay. 2. Wednesday. 3. False (it is a musical instrument). 4. War Production Board. 5. Sweetener. 6. "A paratrooper must be strong in body and also in mind." 7. A Japanese sash. 8. Seeing. 9. False. 10. Puerto Rico.

## Time for Reading

We commented here the other day about leisure time — how so many of us have so little of it, despite an increasing amount of time away from the job.

The reason is that there are so many other things to do—club and organizational work, television, yard and house work, and so on. And, when in discussion with intelligent people, it is often and often that we hear them say, "I just don't have time to do all the reading I'd like to do."

IN the old-fashioned sense — that of sitting down each day for two or three hours, and going through several books in a week — that undoubtedly is true for many people.

But we ran across a suggestion in the Eugene Register-Guard the other day for those people who chronically bemoan the fact that they just don't have time to read the worthwhile things they'd like.

It said:

"Don't look for too much. Look at first for only a little bit, maybe for 15 minutes a day. Suppose you read a page a minute, which is not fast reading. In two weeks you'll find you've read 200 pages—if you read only for 15 minutes a day. If you do this for a year, you'll find you've read 5,475 pages—or more than a dozen fair sized books that you would not otherwise read."

"At the end of this year, assuming you're still on schedule, you'll likely find that you're reading more than 15 minutes a day. More worlds are opening to you. Your interests are broader than they ever were before. The more you read, the more you find things you want to read, and do read. Time no longer is such a problem, for you find time appearing for reading when time is no longer available for other things. It's all a matter of choice."

THERE'S one more thing to be considered, and that is the problem of selection.

In the past 20 or 30 years, the amount of printed matter has doubled and trebled. For the past couple of hundred years or so there have been plenty of good books to read. But it has been only in the last few decades that there have been not only books, but also bigger newspapers and a deluge of magazines on every conceivable subject and in every conceivable format.

Many of them are worth while. But with the sheer volume of reading material available, one must become more selective than ever before. —E.A.

## Sun Power

The Navy's Vanguard satellite—the tiny, six-inch orb now whirling around the earth at a speed which varies from about 12,000 to more than 18,000 miles per hour — is equipped with something relatively new, solar batteries.

These gadgets draw power directly from the light-energy of the sun, something which has never been done before.

Solar batteries were developed only a year or so ago, and have had limited usefulness up to now, because the amount of power which they put out is tiny. But it is enough, in the Vanguard, to power a radio transmitter. And it gives promise of keeping the tiny radio on the air indefinitely.

(Because the Vanguard satellite is high enough to miss most of the earth's atmosphere, it may continue circling the globe almost indefinitely.)

UNTIL the advent of atomic energy, almost all the power used on earth came from the sun, though indirectly.

The energy of work-animals was dependent on food, which was nourished by sunlight. Coal and oil, the "fossil" fuels, originally were largely vegetable matter, again nourished by the sun millions of years ago. Hydro-electric power was sun-generated — it was the sun which evaporated the sea water which formed the clouds which carried the rain and snow to the hills, where it fell and formed into rivers to turn the turbines.

But until the advent of the solar battery, the direct use of sunpower was extremely limited — warming homes in the summer, for instance.

BECAUSE of the limited amounts of power which the solar batteries can put out — in their present stage of development, anyway — their uses will be limited.

But experiments are well along in other methods of capturing the direct power of sunlight. These concentrate principally on the utilization of sun-heat, rather than a direct conversion of sun-energy into electric power.

There are, for instance, sun-powered ovens, which catch and concentrate the sun's rays to provide exceedingly high temperatures. Experiments in the distillation of sea water from sun heat are making progress. The design of buildings which draw most of their heat needs from sunlight is becoming better understood.

AND, finally, the employment of nuclear fusion is in the offing.

While this does not use "sun power" as such, it does create energy in the same way that the sun does, by converting hydrogen into helium, and putting to practical use the resulting tremendous energy which is given off in the process.

Much remains to be learned about these processes, but scientists the world over are working on them, and there is little reason to doubt but that by the end of the century we will be using these new sources of power in increasing amounts, as the "fossil" fuels continue to diminish at an accelerating rate. —E.A.

## Dennis the Menace



"THIS TIME I'M GOIN' DOWN BACKWARDS, UPSIDE DOWN AND INSIDE OUT!"

## Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop

**SLOW FOOTWORK**  
Washington — As these words are written, the American policy makers are nervously waiting for the announcement of a Kremlin decision to suspend all further Soviet tests of nuclear weapons for a considerable period, while this emotion-charged question is being negotiated by the leading powers.

The Kremlin has already underlined our sinfulness and its own attachment to the "cause of peace" by denouncing the oncoming American program of nuclear weapons tests at the United Nations.

The effect of these gracious gestures on our allies and the world will not be lessened, either, by the fact that the Soviets have obviously just completed all the tests of nuclear weapons they have any present need to make.

The Soviet test series, in itself a remarkable phenomenon, began eight months ago. Since last August their tests have been made both singly and in groups, and at a new proving ground north of the Arctic Circle as well as at the Siberian proving ground always previously used.

Rather early in the series, a powerful fusion device was exploded at very high altitude, other weapons tested have been described as "substantial" in size, having "a large yield," and "in the megaton range." Considerable numbers of small weapons have also been tested, and on two occasions, there have been two tests of different weapons on the same day. In all, 15 weapons tests have been made in eight months. This statistic is all the more striking because the Soviets have made only 39 tests in all since their first successful atomic shot in 1949.

THE tests gave no indication of any serious Soviet competition with the American effort to get a clean nuclear bomb. But the high altitude explosion of a fusion device must be interpreted as an important step in Soviet development of anti-aircraft rocket with a nuclear warhead. And various signs understood by the scientists indicate that a good many of the other weapons tested have been physically very compact, and therefore suitable for delivery by medium and long range ballistic missiles.

Such is the Soviet test story, which adds just the right note of grim irony to the predicament of the American policy makers. Judging by the increasing passion of the debate about nuclear weapons in both Britain and West Germany, the American policy makers' predicament is going to be very unpleasant, indeed, if the Kremlin comes through, as forecast, with its phony announcement of further nuclear tests as a "contribution to peace."

The phinness will hardly be noted, in either Germany or Britain, or indeed anywhere else. The Kremlin initiative will be taken at face value. The British government of Prime Minister Macmillan will be under particularly heavy public pressure to match the Kremlin's gesture with a similar gesture of its own. In his present weak political situation at home, Macmillan may even be driven to take independent action if the United States hangs back.

MEANWHILE, if the American government insists on continuing its nuclear tests, the U. S. will be denounced for bloody-mindedness and intransigence. And it will not be much better if we say we are also ready to end nuclear tests, after making adequate provisions for inspection, as the President vaguely hinted we might eventually say at his last press conference. For in this latter case, we shall just appear to "me-too" the Soviet initiative, and the credit for ending tests will go to the Soviets.

Just to increase the irony a little further, there is the additional fact that the American government has had ample warning of the Kremlin's intentions. Weeks have passed since the intelligence analysts first warned the State Department and the Atomic Energy Commission that they must be ready for a Kremlin announcement of voluntary test suspension.

Even before this warning, the idea of closing the atomic club by agreeing to end tests was already gaining ground within the administration. One could predict that this idea would eventually become firm policy. It was even described in certain high circles as the one positive thing that might be agreed upon at a summit meeting.

BUT fighting the whole trend with great bitterness and astuteness was the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Admiral Lewis Strauss, with his staff and allied scientists. The committee meetings that were held on all levels after the intelligence warning were riven with argument and discord. Secretary of State Dulles, who alone might have made a decision, was away until very recently on the conference circuit. So the final policy decision was the one that has become increasingly usual.

It was the decision to do nothing, to remain impulsive, to wait dumbly for the other side's blow, because agreeing to do nothing was easier than agreeing to do something.

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**Committee Head Named by Society**  
Dr. T. Winston Smith, Grants Pass optometrist, has been named to head the intra-professional committee of the Southern Oregon Optometric Society, according to Dr. Robert Harland, president.  
Dr. Smith also will serve as education chairman of the society and will be responsible for arrangements for a seminar to be scheduled in Medford later this spring.  
The one-day seminar will feature Dr. Ralph Barstow of California and is expected to draw vision specialists from southern Oregon and northern California.

**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. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper, in fact the contrary is often the case.

**Who Can Be Apathetic?**  
To the Editor: Ordinarily, Easter bonnets were flashing their bewitching influence on the hearts of the feminine populace as soon as there was a hint of spring in the air. Not so in 1958.

Events of greater importance occupy all mature minds. How could it be otherwise when a voice within the reach of every ear in the world, gives his analysis of the attempt man is making in exploration of our God made moon?

"The heart of man will never be the same again," words said with pathos, by Mr. Eric Severeid, as he depicted the glory of the real moon and its majestic inspirational effects on people of all ages. Very likely listeners, and especially the ones of us who were born in Mr. Severeid's home state (North Dakota), thought his analysis was superb.  
Closing with the expression "before man opened the ancient vault of the God made moon, he should breathe a prayer, beseeching forgiveness." One can't help won-

## In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

World of the future note: Sir George Thomson, a British Nobel prize winning physicist, predicts that the ultimate source of power— which, he says, is heavy hydrogen in sea water—will be harnessed within 20 years.  
He adds that there is enough heavy hydrogen in the seas to supply the world's demands for power for a THOUSAND MILLION YEARS.

THAT'S a long time—so let's get worrying about what we're going to do when the oil is used up and the coal is all used up.  
The future will probably take care of itself. At least, it always has. Our job is to take care of the present.

**GETTING BACK TO POWER.**  
It's highly important. For example:

Back in 1797, a New Hampshire man received a patent on a washing machine. His invention, however, didn't amount to much because no cheap and CONVENIENT source of power was available. In 1797, Benjamin Franklin had already flown his experimental kite and had brought electricity down out of the stormy sky, but nobody had yet learned how to make electric current cheap and handy.

Power washing machines and all the rest of the household gadgets didn't begin to change our lives for the better by taking the DRUDGEY out of living until electric power became available at the socket in the wall.

And—  
At a price people could pay.

HERE'S more about power and what it means to progress:  
Away back in the 1400's Leonardo da Vinci, who was not only a painter but an inventor and a scientist, designed a FLYING MACHINE. He drew sketches of it in his notebook.

Although rudimentary, it was a reasonably efficient design. But it couldn't be made to fly because the internal combustion engine hadn't been invented. So mechanical flight had to wait for 400 years—until a couple of Yankee bicycle mechanics put a crude gasoline engine into an airplane and MADE IT FLY.

DON'T discount the importance of power.  
And don't scoff at Sir George Thomson's prediction that in 20 years power produced by fusion of heavy hy-

## 'Big Brother' Seen Necessary For Russian Communist Rule

By CHARLES M. McCANN  
United Press Correspondent

The latest Kremlin shake-up appears to indicate that a one-man dictatorship is essential in Soviet Russia.  
Nikita S. Khrushchev's assumption of the post of Premier, in addition to that of First Secretary of the Communist Party, apparently marks the end of a five-year period of "collective leadership."

Nikolai A. Bulganin, who has been demoted from Premier to president of the State Bank, was the last of five men who were in the first rank of leadership when Josef Stalin died on March 5, 1953.

Khrushchev may not be another Stalin. For one thing, there is no sign that he possesses Stalin's insane lust for power. It may be that he will listen to, and to some extent be guided by, the views of his colleagues in the ruling Communist Party President.

But it happened that one by one the top-ranking men

who stood with Khrushchev beside Stalin's coffin have gone—Lavrenti F. Beria, Georgi M. Malenkov, Lazar M. Kaganovich, Vyacheslav M. Molotov and Bulganin. With them has gone Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, who rose to the first rank later.

**Few Survivors**  
The only survivors of those who stood beside the coffin besides Khrushchev are Marshal Klementi E. Voroshilov, the 77-year-old figurehead president of Russia, and Anastas I. Mikoyan, who had not then really attained first rank.

Now, whatever happens, the five-year collective leadership has gone. For even if Khrushchev acts with the counsel of his fellow-members of the Presidium, he is the unchallenged leader.

Since Malenkov, Molotov and Kaganovich plotted to overthrow him last June, Khrushchev has packed the Presidium with younger men, on whose loyalty he feels he can depend, from the various Soviet republics.

He seems safe from intrigue against him for quite a while.  
The men who have gone were accused, probably justly, of trying to disrupt the collective leadership either because, like Beria and Zhukov they coveted the leadership themselves, or because, like Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich and Bulganin, they disagreed with Khrushchev's policies.

Intrigue seems to have developed almost from the first in the post-Stalin leadership. There was little apparent intrigue in Stalin's day. It was Stalin's practice to strike first when he suspected any disloyalty. He was no rattlesnake, who gave warning with his rattles, but a cobra. Little Father, Big Brother.

Now, it might be said, things are normal again in Russia—normal even as they were in the days before 1917 when the czar was the "little father."

Under Communism the big brother, rather than the little father, is an essential man.

Nikolai Lenin was the big brother before his death in 1924. He was a much bigger man than either Stalin or Khrushchev and it is interesting to speculate what might have happened in Russia had he lived.

After Lenin came the grim years of Stalin. Then Khrushchev denounced Stalin and the "cult of personality." But for whatever reason, the collective leadership which followed did not work.

Whether Khrushchev all along aspired to one-man dictatorship or had it thrust upon him by circumstances does not matter. He is now the big brother which Russian Communism seems to need.

THIS leads to the fourth favorable development. Taking much of the political heat off precipitate tax cutting means that the Administration will be in a better position to resist a premature tax decision. It can better do what it believes wise, namely, wait until the recession indicators are clearer and thereby act more prudently.

The outlook now is that the end of the downturn is not yet at hand, but there is a possibility that there will soon be favorable factors in some segments of the economy, like home building (which the bleak winter has been hurting) and department store sales. This means that the need for tax reduction may not be promptly evident and that it will be prudent not to rush into a tax cut. The climate for prudence is better than it was a month ago.

Prudence does not mean inaction on anti-recession measures. There are no political incentives for inaction particularly since the Gallup poll now shows that for the first time since 1937 a majority of the voters cite unemployment as the nation's No. 1 problem.

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## About Washington

By ROSCOE DRUMMOND  
(Substituting for Walter Lippmann, now in Europe)

**DEALING WITH THE RECESSION**

Washington — There are four favorable developments bearing on the recession. They are encouraging developments, not because they suggest a speedy upturn—which is certainly not visible—but because they show that the Federal government is acting alertly and responsibly to shorten and cushion the slump:

1—The cushioning stabilizers, which have been built into the economy since the harrowing experience of the long-drawn-out depression of 1929, are proving their value as never before. These stabilizers include old-age pensions and, primarily, unemployment insurance payments which vary in amount and length by states and which President Eisenhower is asking Congress to extend for an additional 13 weeks through Federal financing. In consequence personal income is holding up better today than in any postwar dips in the economy and this itself is a brake on the downward spiral. Personal income declined 8 per cent in the 1929 depression, only 3.1 per cent in 1948-49, 1.9 in 1952-54, 1.3 per cent in 1957-58.

2—Another favorable development is the certainty that the Federal government, the President and Congress alike, will exercise the fullest range of its resources, from monetary policy to a tax cut if necessary, to preclude mass unemployment and to build recovery. The Eisenhower administration "does not believe that government action can end the recession by itself or even provide the main stimulus. But it certainly doesn't look on the recession as an act of angry providence out of everybody's control and it does believe that Federal action can hold the recession in bounds and shorten its duration."

3—The next encouraging development is the extent to which the leaders of both parties are now stepping back from playing partisan politics.

drogen atoms in sea water will be available for our use.

ALSO—  
Don't let yourself scoff at this fantastic modern world. It's a GOOD world. It's a better world than mankind has ever known before. And it's GETTING BETTER. For example:

For countless centuries the rich got richer and the poor got poorer. But a survey of consumer finances sponsored by the Federal Reserve Board shows that here in America, in the years since 1950, the number of families with less than \$5,000 of annual income has GONE DOWN by nearly seven million. The number of families with MORE than \$5,000 of annual income has GONE UP by more than 11 million. The number with incomes of \$7,500 or more has RISEN by seven million.

WHAT is to say:  
Here in America a revolution has been worked in the position of the ordinary individual. That revolution is steadily UPGRADING incomes and positions.

America is becoming a nation of well-to-do people.

with taxes.

Nothing could be more helpful than the agreement reached between Secretary of Treasury Robert Anderson and Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House, where tax bills must originate, that neither the Administration nor the Democratic leadership will try to pull off a political coup by rushing forward with a tax-cut bill while the other's head is turned. The agreement is that neither side will act without prior consultation with the other. That's good.

This is responsible politics at its best. It is not surprising that two men of such stature and wisdom as Speaker Rayburn and Secretary Anderson should be the ones to have brought about this understanding.

There are solid reasons why Mr. Anderson and Mr. Rayburn are trying to keep politics out of the tax equation. It is economically dangerous to rush into a tax cut for wrong reasons because, by acting too soon and before the facts are clear enough, a tax cut might prove to be the wrong thing. It is politically dangerous because it is by no means self-evident that the political rewards will go with the tax-cutters, particularly if a tax cut abets inflation and keeps the cost of living going up.

But the temptation to try to play politics with a tax cut is very great and it is reassuring to see Mr. Anderson and Mr. Rayburn standing against it.

THE outlook now is that the end of the downturn is not yet at hand, but there is a possibility that there will soon be favorable factors in some segments of the economy, like home building (which the bleak winter has been hurting) and department store sales. This means that the need for tax reduction may not be promptly evident and that it will be prudent not to rush into a tax cut. The climate for prudence is better than it was a month ago.

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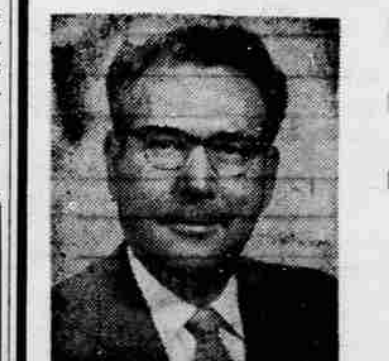
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