

# Many Former Hollywood Stars Find Rough Sledding After Dissipation of Fortunes

By RICK DU BROW  
UPI Hollywood Writer

Hollywood - (UPI) - In a modest little home near here, old-time movie star Francis X. Bushman, who once had 28 servants, smiled wanly and said: "I made six million dollars in five years. I spent it as fast as it came in."

A few miles away, in a three-room apartment, pickle-faced comedian Stan Laurel scratched his head thoughtfully and remarked: "I guess if I had splashed the money less in the old days, I'd be living in more than just an apartment now."

And in the kitchen of his home in the San Fernando Valley, comedian Bud Abbott, who says he is broke as a result of high living and back taxes, said ruefully: "They should call this town Follywood."

It was Abbott's announcement of his hard times last May that reminded filmland anew that not all Hollywood stories have happy endings - at least, not in real life.

**Many Fortunes Gone**  
Fortunes have slipped through the fingers of many film luminaries - among them, Buster Keaton, Jackie Coogan, Mack Sennett, Johnny Weissmuller and the late Bela Lugosi and Maurice Costello.

But perhaps no one went through a fortune more extravagantly - and with more relish - than Bushman, who, at 76, still bears the rugged good looks that made him Hollywood's first "great lover."

At the height of my career," he said, "I had a dozen secretaries and lived on a 288-acre estate. My home cost a quarter of a million a year to keep up. I had 28 servants and drove a \$20,000 Marmon car painted lavender with 'Francis X. Bushman' engraved in gold on the outside."

His servants' uniforms were lavender. He smoked monogrammed lavender cigarettes, and he flashed an amethyst ring as big as a golf ball.

"I collected amethysts as a hobby," he said.

**Reign Ends**  
Then, in 1918, his reign ended overnight. His adoring female fans found out he was married and dropped him cold. The white-thatched actor has performed throughout the years - but never attained the eminence he once had.

"I'm not bitter," he said. "I learned a long time ago how to have fun. I had fun when I had millions, and I have fun now. If I had the big money again, I'd spend it faster than the first time."

Laurel never accumulated the fortune that Bushman did. Yet he admits he should have saved more money from the comedies he made with the late Oliver Hardy.

"Well, I'm human," said the 69-year-old comedian. "I had domestic troubles. I had three wives but was married six times. Each one wanted to give it another go. There were lawyers to pay as well as wives, and then four years ago I suffered a paralytic stroke."

"Fortunately, I had enough good sense to put a little annuity away, so I didn't have to work after Oliver died. But the problem is the devaluing dollar. The money you put away years ago just isn't worth what it was then. I have a tight budget, and it

keeps getting tighter. I have to watch my pennies.

**Has No Regrets**  
"Of course, in the old days, we didn't get anywhere near the money the stars get nowadays. You wouldn't dare ask for a percentage of a picture. They'd throw you out. But I had fun, and I have no regrets."

Abbott said he never thought he'd need an annuity to fall back on. Then the government disallowed \$500,000 in tax deductions, and he found himself broke.

"I know I visited the gambling tables at Las Vegas," he said, "but it seemed like there was so much to use. There were always parties at my house, and there were \$100 bills for friends who needed it. Now there are no parties or \$100 bills."

Abbott's long-time partner, Lou Costello, is dead. And Abbott, 63, now is trying to work out an act with Eddie Foy Jr.

Mack Sennett, 79, who invented the bathing beauty, the Keystone Kops and the pie-in-the-face school of acting, now lives in a small apartment looking out on a service station on Hollywood Blvd., the street his movies helped to build.

**Owned Property**  
"Once I owned huge amounts of property in Los Angeles county," he said, "but I had nobody to help me carry the continuing taxes - and there was a time when you couldn't get anybody to buy land here, or rent it, to make it pay."

"Then there was the stock market. John D. Rockefeller once said a wise thing. He said, 'Buy the best stocks you can get hold of and just sit on them. Live on them. Don't gamble.' That's what a lot of people here forgot."

One of the great comebacks in filmland has been made by dead-pan comedian Buster Keaton, 63, who once was on top, then hit the skids and took to drink.

"The bottom dropped out of me for a while, from about 1935 to 1940," he said. "I was

working as a writer, but I had a disagreement with Louis B. Mayer at MGM, and he fired me. I had domestic trouble, and I did over-drink, which didn't help."

Now Keaton has a large income from TV commercials and acting parts, and he got \$50,000 for allowing the movies to make his life story.



**DRAWING CARD**, Senator Hiram L. Fong (left), (R), Hawaii, wins six-year term while his colleague, Senator Oren Long (right), had to be content with four-year term in U. S. Senate. Earlier Fong won toss of coin, became senior senator. Center is Senate Secretary Felton M. Johnson, who conducted preference gambles.

## Steel Stocks Said To Merit Place in Any Good Portfolio

By ELMER C. WALZER  
UPI Financial Editor

New York - (UPI) - Steel is such big business that if one wanted to enter it in competition with present companies, he'd have to raise at least \$2 billion and possibly as much as \$5 billion in capital.

Even the big steel companies can't raise big money like that - and they are organized. They have to finance expansion through reinvestment of earnings and from depreciation that is inadequate to replace obsolete plants.

This situation is brought out by Edmund A. Mennis, a steel specialist, director of research and an economist for the Wellington Management Fund.

He has analyzed the steel industry and his research is published in the current Analysts Journal.

Mennis finds the steel companies have brought up earnings, smoothed out cyclical fluctuations, established regular dividends, and produced capital gains for investors in many instances better than the glamorous growth stocks.

He believes the constant increase in steel prices may not continue, and that significant further growth of the economy will be very difficult to achieve.

**Little Capital Gains Potential**  
"Steel equities merit a place in any well-balanced portfolio," he holds, "but the capital-gains potentials of the past decade, based on an upward revaluation of the in-

dustry by the investing public, is largely completed."

Mennis holds that the steel industry is definitely competitive with respect to quality, service, and availability of steel and also with respect to price.

"Prices do not have to fluctuate day-to-day to be competitive," he says. "In fact, such fluctuations are characteristic of few prices in our economy today."

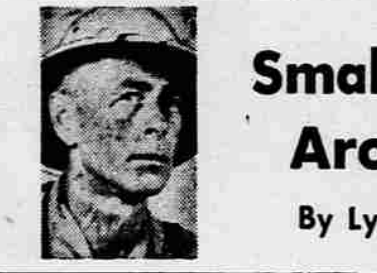
He explains that demand for steel is inelastic and that price reductions would have little effect on demand.

"The effect of wide fluctuations in steel might lead to many business failures in a high capital cost industry and result in uneconomic use of resources and perhaps inadequate capacity over the long term," he says.

He notes that substitutes for steel are limited in scope, but there are other factors holding down prices, including pressure of steel customers, threats of government investigation and intervention, and import threats.

"Steel imports may not be an immediate threat to the industry in this country," Mennis says, "but potentially could be a serious threat so long as the relative labor cost disparities between European production and U.S. production continue."

**Foreign Plants Competitive**  
European and Japanese steel plants have been built up to the point where they are fully competitive with



## Small Worlds Around Us

By Lynn M. Watkins

**Brown Eggs Are Not Richer Than White**  
There are still many folks who stoutly maintain that brown eggs are richer in food elements and are more nutri-

tious than white eggs. There actually are entire sections of our country where housewives steadfastly refuse to buy white eggs for this supposed reason.

They argue that "brown is a richer color than white," and therefore an egg with a dark colored shell is just naturally "richer" than an egg with a white, pasty colored shell. This is just as ridiculous as the young mother who asked her milkman for calf's milk because she thought cow's milk was too strong for her child.

Whether the egg is white, brown, spotted, or technicolor makes not the slightest difference in the richness or healthfulness of the egg. The color of the shell depends on the species of chicken that laid it, and the amount of pigment in the shell.

**First Food**  
Eggs were probably the first food that primitive man ever ate. He ate them raw, even up until, and perhaps after, he discovered fire. Of course, he was eating wild birds' eggs. Later he domesticated the chicken from the early jungle fowl and made the hen work for him. The ancient Chinese ate eggs a couple of thousand years ago, and they still are their favorite food.

They even like their eggs ripened with age, or even in an advanced stage of incubation. Naturally the Chinese placed considerable significance on the fact that eggs could generate life, so the egg was looked upon as the "symbol of creation." Early Christian peoples believed the egg was symbolic of the resurrection as well as the promise of renewed life.

**Superstitions**  
Many superstitions were built about these objects that hatched into living beings. It was thought that eggs eaten on Easter Sunday would bring good luck to the diner throughout the entire year. Others believed that a person afflicted with stomach trouble could be cured by eating an egg "that was laid on a Friday."

The ancient Greeks likened the universe to the egg. The shell represented the earth, the white represented water and the yolk stood for fire—all the necessary elements for the continuance of life.

Although eggs have been a staple food for mankind since the very beginning, the complete mystery of the egg, whether it's white or brown, has never been understood or explained.

Even the scientists of today is but little further ahead than the schoolboy in one of the lower grades who listened to his teacher finish her explanation of an egg with the question, "Isn't it wonderful how the little bird gets out of its shell?" The small boy pondered the problem a minute, then said, "What gets me is how it got in there in the first place."

(Released by The Register and Tribune Syndicate, 1959)

## Magnetic Poles Will Be Moved Little Northward

Washington (Science Service) - The earth's two magnetic poles will be moved a little northward on a new map to be published early next year by the U.S. Navy's Hydrographic Office here.

Since the old isogonic map was published in 1955, the North Magnetic Pole, north of the Canadian mainland, apparently has moved about 100 miles due north across Viscount Melville Sound from Prince Wales Island to a point just off the southwest tip of Bathurst Island.

The South Magnetic Pole will be shown near Adelle Coast, Wilkes Land, in Antarctica. Its new position will be about 100 miles north and west of the 1955 location.

**Better Instrumentation**  
Although some movement of the poles themselves is believed to have occurred, the apparent movement may be a result of better instrumentation for measurement, said J. H. Nelson, chief of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey's geomagnetism branch.

Coast and Geodetic Survey gathers the data for these periodic Navy maps. The Survey compiles 125,000 observations, obtained in part through exchanges with other countries, on degrees of compass-needle variation in pointing to true north. The isogonic map thus enables its user to determine true north based on his compass reading anywhere in the world.

Officially the 1960 North Magnetic Pole will be shown at 74.9 degrees north latitude and 101.0 west longitude; the South Magnetic Pole will be at 67.1 degrees south latitude and 142.7 degrees east longitude.

With 17,000 carloads, Yakima, Wash., boasts the third largest cold storage capacity in the nation—second only to Chicago and New York.

side coercion. This will help him to find important personal meaning in whatever material is to be learned.

To factors generally accepted as determining intelligence, such as the physical endowment, age and experience of an individual, Dr. Combs adds four new ones: Need, values, self-concept, and threat. He theorizes that a person will perceive what he needs, values and feels appropriate to himself, while a sense of threat actually will hinder his perception.

**Intelligence Can Be Created**  
Washington (Science Service) - Intelligence actually may be increased by using new ideas of perpetual psychology, according to a Florida educational expert.

Although it has been thought that the intellectual capacity a person is born with can be changed very little by environment and experience, Dr. Arthur W. Combs, professor of education and psychology at the University of Florida at Gainesville, contends that rather than being limited, intelligence is a "function" that can be increased by helping a person to broaden and deepen his perceptions.

In "Learning More About Learning," a newly released publication of the National Education Association here, Dr. Combs explains that because an individual's perceptions cannot be affected directly, new ways of teaching must be devised that will emphasize the student's inner development rather than out-

Price 10c

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Pages 1-4 MEDFORD, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1959 2nd SECTION

## Intellectual Work No Curb To Life

Chicago (Science Service) - Professors do not die any earlier than streetcar conductors, a Swedish researcher reports here.

Following a study of some 2,000 case histories, Prof. E. Ask-Upmark of Uppsala says that the intellectual strain to which professors are exposed does not increase the risk of brain tumors or cerebral hemorrhage. Causes of death were not different from those reported for persons in less intellectual work.

Actually, the "intellectuals" had a longer life-span, Prof. Ask-Upmark says in the Journal of the American Medical Association. Swedish professors with an average lifetime of 68 years and American professors with an average of 67 years lived longer than the streetcar conductors (61 years) or the typographers (58 years).

He died less than a year later. Jackie Coogan, famous as "The Kid" in early films, is one of the few actors who made it back financially - but most of his income is from business investments, not performing.

**Center of Suit**  
Coogan, 48, was the center of a sensational suit in 1938 when he sued his mother and stepfather and learned his fortune had evaporated. Betty Grable, then his wife, had to support him. But since World War II, he has made another fortune selling surplus airplanes and buying a hotel and apartment houses.

"Anybody worry about me? Don't be silly."

There are, of course, movie stars who made big money and handled it wisely. These include Mary Pickford, Shirley Temple, Charlie Chaplin, Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Ginger Rogers and Clark Gable.

For them, and others who know how to handle their dollars, the sweet smell of success is not likely to turn sour.

"I have some TV residuals from the 'Jungle Jim' series and some royalties from the swimming pool company that uses my name," he said. "But this doesn't go very far. That pool business doesn't come close to the one that Esther Williams has. But we keep each other honest."

**Went For Narcotics**  
Bela Lugosi, the movies "Dracula," saw most of his fortune dissipated for narcotics. In 1955, at the age of 72, he was committed to a hospital at his own request as an addict.

"I've been using narcotics for 20 years," he told physicians. "I don't have a dime left, but I am anxious to rehabilitate myself."

Several months later, he was released from the hospital and took a fifth wife.

**Non-Fat Milk**  
**Snider's**  
Quality DAIRY FOODS

## OREGON FOOD STORES

OPEN 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. - 7 DAYS A WEEK  
Items listed below good thru Sunday  
1475 Siskiyou Blvd. - ASHLAND

# RED SNAPPER

## 29¢ lb.

WE GIVE S. N. GREEN STAMPS

- Sugar Spreckels 10 lb. Bag 89¢ - 25 lb. Bag \$2.59
- Mayonnaise Oregon Food Quart 49¢
- Salad Dressing Oregon Food Quart 39¢
- Canned Milk Nestles-No. 1 Tall 10¢
- Eggs NuLade AA Medium Doz. 39¢
- Coffee Schillings 1-lb. Tin 59¢
- Tuna Del Monte - Halves 4 for \$1.00
- Marco Dog Food 1-lb. can 15 for \$1.00
- Beans Rose Cut - 303 8 for \$1.00
- Catsup Snider's - 20-oz. bottle 4 for \$1.00
- Pineapple Del Monte-Crushed No. 1 Flat 7 for \$1.00
- Beans Red Dart, Seasoned 5 for \$1.00
- Spinach Del Monte - 303 7 for \$1.00
- Tomato Hot Sauce Del Monte 7 for \$1.00

LETTUCE 3 heads for 29¢  
PEACHES Elberta 18 to 20-lb. Lug \$1.69  
Yellow Onions 5 lbs. for 29¢

# S. N. GREEN STAMPS

MOST OF THE SUITS ON SALE AT BARKER'S\* ARE \$34.99 AND UP, BUT A FEW ARE AS LOW AS \$15.99!

\*Main and Central

POACHED.. SOFT BOILED.. OMELET

BETTER WITH

# Nulade

OREGON FARM FRESH EGGS

Guaranteed fresh!