

# SAVE AT PIGGLY WIGGLY'S TRUCKLOAD SALE



Extra savings for case lot buyers . . .

Extra savings on canned foods . . . by the case . . . Cases of canned goods featured in this sale have recently been delivered in special truckload lots to your Piggly Wiggly Store. By selling these goods to you in their cases we are able to eliminate the expense of unpacking, marking, and displaying them. The saving we make in this way we gladly pass on to you in the form of rock-bottom prices . . . the lowest in years. This is your opportunity to stock the pantry shelves for the winter months ahead.

For Extra Value, Lowest Prices Plus S&H Green Stamps, Buy Canned Foods at Piggly Wiggly and Save.

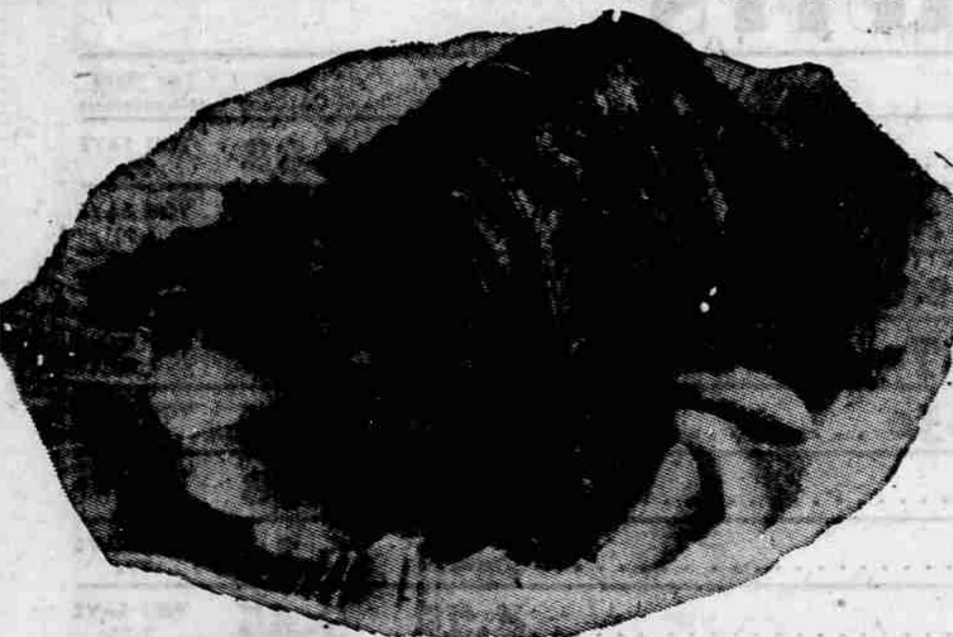
Halves or Sliced TRUCKLOAD CASE PRICE Friday & Saturday Case of 24 **6.29** 3 No. 2 1/2 tins **79c**

TRUCKLOAD CASE PRICE Friday & Saturday Case of 24 **4.98** 5 No. 300 tins **\$1.00**

TRUCKLOAD CASE PRICE Friday & Saturday Case of 24 **3.29** 7 No. 303 tins **\$1.00**

Tomato **sup 79c** 2.98  
Plymouth **Margarine Regular 21c 6 lbs. 1.00**

gly Better Meats **serie Roasts**



USDA CHOICE **Swiss Steaks 89c** lb.

Majorette Family Pak **Macaroni or Spaghetti 4 lb. pkg. 49c**

Dundee **TOMATO SAUCE 12 Buffet tins 89c** TRUCKLOAD CASE PRICE Friday & Saturday Case of 72 **5.29**

Dundee **SLICED BEETS 6 No. 303 tins 69c** TRUCKLOAD CASE PRICE Friday & Saturday Case of 24 **2.49**

Hershey's **Chocolate Syrup 4 for 95c** 1-lb. Tin

Wag **DOG FOOD 14 tins 1.00** Regular 3 for 29c



REFUSING TO COMMENT on published reports about her alleged romance with Aristotle Onassis, Greek shipping magnate (right), Maria Meneghini Callas (left), opera queen, snubs newsmen outside La Scala Opera, in Milan. Onassis, who is married, said that press reports about them, published in Italy, were extremely "childish."

## Government Investigating Funds Paid for Flood Relief

The federal government is taking "immediate action" to investigate the payment of disaster relief funds to the Eagle Point irrigation district, according to word received by Mrs. Ann Todd.

Mrs. Todd, district water user who instigated the probe, has received notification of the government's response from both Oregon's Democratic senators, Richard Neuberger and Wayne Morse.

Meanwhile, she has answered a complaint filed by the district's directors last week seeking to enjoin her and her husband from creating "disturbances" at monthly board meetings.

The complaint, filed in Jackson county circuit court last Monday, alleged that Mrs. Todd "has so completely disturbed, hindered and hampered, interrupted and meddled, caused confusion and disrupted order, that said board is unable to proceed with the orderly disposition of the irrigation district's business."

In her motion to dismiss or strike the complaint, filed last Friday, Mrs. Todd alleged that the directors' suit "brought in the name of the Eagle Point irrigation district is clearly designed to intimidate, embarrass, harass and damage the character and reputation of the defendants, as has been done for many months past."

The federal investigation involves the payment of relief funds to the district following the winter floods of 1955-56. Mrs. Todd has asked whether the funds did not actually benefit the California Oregon Power company rather than the district itself.

She points to a written agreement between Copco and the district whereby Copco assumed responsibility for maintaining the district's main ditch, damaged in the floods, at its own expense. This agreement has been extended until Sept. 1, 1960.

Funds earmarked for the relief funds appear earmarked by law to benefit units of government, not private corporations. Attorneys for the district and Copco have declined comment on the issue so far.

"I have received word," Sen. Neuberger wrote Mrs. Todd in a letter dated Aug. 31, "from the director of the office of civil and defense mobilization that an investigation has been started on the payment of federal disaster assistance funds for repair of facilities at Eagle Point irrigation district. Please be assured that I will keep you advised of further developments."

Neuberger enclosed the notification from Leo A. Hoegh, the OCDM director, which read in part: "Immediate action is being taken to obtain the records pertinent to this project. Upon completion of our study of these records and other available information, the requested report will be submitted to you."

Following the complaint filed last Monday against the Todd's "disturbances" at meetings, a statement of policy concerning conduct was issued at the regular monthly meeting the next day.

The statement, signed by C. J. Greb, president of the three-man board of directors, announced that the former policy of informality at meetings was no longer beneficial. From now on, the statement read, "all meetings will be conducted under the strictest formality and a strict adherence to rules of order."

Greb stated he did not intend "to in any way hinder anyone who has legitimate business to discuss." He explained that time would be allowed for public petitions, requests and inquiries — but that "no one will be heard out of order except by invitation of the board. No interruptions will be permitted."

"We are required by law to hold public meetings," Greb continued. "This is entirely proper. I wish to point out, however, that a public meeting is not an open meeting. The board of directors is solely responsible for the business, and we are glad to hold our meetings in public, but we cannot properly conduct a meeting and properly handle the business of the irrigation district if we are subjected to constant interruptions."

In her motion filed in court later last week, Mrs. Todd replied: "Meetings of the plaintiff Eagle Point irrigation district board of directors, despite statutory provision requiring such meetings to be public, are not in fact public."

She alleged that the board refused to read bills aloud before passing upon them, refused to read aloud at last week's meeting the extension of the agreement with Copco, tentatively adopted a budget for 1960 "without having advertised it, posted it, or read it in public, as well as other actions taken at the meeting of Sept. 1, 1959, despite efforts to be heard and protests made by defendants herein (herself and her husband)."

Mrs. Todd added that her various efforts during the past year to battle the district's management in court have resulted "in pointed and definite discrimination and arbitrary abuse of discretionary powers enjoyed by the board of directors and officers of the EPID, wherein and whereby defendants' rights have been and are continuing to be jeopardized."

## Quotes From the News

By United Press International  
Champaign, Ill. — A spokesman for a University of Illinois traffic court conference, on a demonstration of intoxication tests:  
"It was no problem getting volunteers."

United Nations, N.Y. — The Dalai Lama, asking the U.N. General Assembly to take up the Chinese Communist seizure of Tibet:  
"The sufferings which my people are undergoing are beyond description and it is imperatively necessary that this wanton and ruthless murder of my people should be immediately brought to an end."

Washington — President Eisenhower, on the need for adult education:  
"The man that plows a furrow in Dickerson county, or works on a Brooklyn dock, or drives a taxicab — when you begin to talk to him about the need for helping the people of China, or of French Africa — well, he wonders what in the world you are talking about."

New York — Warden William Doherty of the New York City house of detention, on the wholesale arrests of New York juvenile delinquents:  
"Right now we are bulging at the seams with 859 (boys). Forty more and we will be practically out of business."

## Teacher Justified In Striking Pupil In Several States

(Editor's note: This is the last in a series of articles about schools and problems of the schools and students. They are furnished by the National Education association. Today's article discusses punishment in the schools.)

Washington, D. C. — What about corporal punishment in the schools? Is a teacher ever justified in striking a pupil — except in self defense?

Generally speaking the answer is "yes." Again generally speaking, the common law regards the teacher as standing in the shoes of the parent, having not only the right but the responsibility to administer such punishment as may be reasonably required to maintain discipline. There are exceptions, and sometimes a fine line is drawn.

But the research division of the National Education association has prepared a memorandum pointing out that only one state, New Jersey, prohibits the administration of corporal punishment.

Four states, Florida, Montana, Vermont, and Virginia, by specific statutes authorize corporal punishment. Three states have given statutory expression to the common law principle which places teachers in the role of parents, and many states, by statute, impose a specific responsibility on teachers to maintain discipline.

Local school boards, of course, in the absence of specific statutes authorizing or prohibiting corporal punishment, have the right to make their own regulations on the subject. Some delegate the responsibility to the school principal.

The general rule is that punishment, when administered, must be reasonable and without malice.

The issue is one that rarely reaches the courts. The National Reporter System notes only 60 reported cases of assault and battery against teachers in the past 125 years. Since 1940 there have been only 10 such cases, plus three others in which the issue before the courts was school board actions taken against teachers against whom there were complaints based on corporal punishment.

Uphold Dismissal  
In a 1953 Louisiana case the courts upheld the dismissal of a principal who had whipped a child with a window sash cord for being absent. Marks of the whipping persisted for three weeks and the punishment was held to be excessive.

But in another Louisiana case arising in the same year a teacher used a paddle on the buttocks of an 8-year-old boy who was the son of a school board member. When the first paddle broke she got another and carried on with it. Marks of the whipping remained afterward. The school board transferred her to another school and placed her on probationary status. She took the case to the courts, which overruled the school board and found in her favor.

## Earthman's Ability To Work in Space Raises Questions

London — (Science Service) — Earthmen may be able to live in space but until some way is devised to measure their ability to work in space, scientists will not know exactly how to fit man into the space picture.

Ground and balloon-borne space-flight simulators can yield useful information, but both have drawbacks and neither can produce the weightless situation a spaceman would encounter.

Drug Use Not Promising  
The proposal for use of drugs to produce an artificial sensation of zero gravity does not appear promising, J. Gordon Vaeth, technical staff member of the Advanced Research Projects Agency in Washington, D.C., told the 10th Annual Congress of the International Astronautical Federation meeting here.

"The realism of all space flights simulated on the ground is handicapped by the fact that the subjects know they are on the ground and can usually be released almost at once from the circumstances of the flight. Thus the key factors of stress, tension, and psychological and physiological hazards are to a large degree lacking. Crew reaction to the 'break-away phenomenon' — the feeling of complete detachment from the earth — cannot, for example, be determined," Vaeth reported.

Balloon Use Suggested  
He suggested use of high-altitude balloons for making simulated flights for several days at a height of 80,000 feet. During such a flight, a three-man crew would work at tasks they might be expected to perform in orbit. At 80,000 feet, the men would experience the break-away phenomenon and would be "in a hostile environment which is biologically equivalent to space."

Although this still would not solve the problem of simulating a weightless state, statistics gathered from such an experiment would help scientists determine where man himself fits into the conquest of space.

## Space Engineers Receive Training

Norman, Okla. — (UPI) — A new breed of men-space engineers — will be trained at the University of Oklahoma.

The OU School of Aeronautical Engineering is setting up its space engineering program in the belief that imagination must be backed up by practical know-how if man is ever to blaze the trail to other planets.

Bruce V. Ketcham, chairman of the school, said the demand for space engineers is increasing as most aircraft companies convert to missile work.

"In another two years more than half of the aeronautical engineering students may be in space work," Ketcham said. "We must start a formal program now to supply the industry's future demands."

Ketcham said his school has facilities to test liquid and solid propellant rockets in its jet propulsion laboratory. It also has a supersonic wind tunnel capable of developing velocities two and a half times the speed of sound.

OU has offered a course in rocket propulsion for the past seven years. This fall a course in space propulsion is being given for the first time.

## Suspended Pills Coated by Machine

Madison, Wis. — (Science Service) — A pill coating machine that may replace the present pan coating method has been invented by Prof. Dale E. Wu, of the University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy.

The machine suspends pills in the air forced into it by a blower, while atomizers inject a carefully controlled stream of coating material. The blast of air causes the coatings to dry immediately.

Better vitamins may also result from the new invention, because the machine can coat small vitamin granules with a protective film that prevents destruction of the chemical by air.

Prof. Wurster's work was supported by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, which holds patents on the machine. The foundation plans to make the coating process available to industry at a low royalty.

Present pill coating methods involve pouring coating material on pills revolving in a turning drum and a separate drying process is required.

## Mason Contractor To Attend Session

Phillip Slump, president of the Medford Mason Contractors association, will head a delegation of masonry men who will attend the one-day convention of the northwest contractors association of America at Portland Sept. 12.

Election of officers, business sessions, a banquet and dance and a visit to the Oregon Centennial Exposition will be features of the day's activities. Special events are also being planned for the visitors by the Unit Masonry association of Oregon.

L. C. Pardue, Portland, is conference president. Lyle Parsley, Portland, is chairman of the entertainment committee.

Wives of the contractors will participate in a program planned by Mrs. Howard Jacobs, Portland, president of the conference auxiliary.

## 'Singing' Snake Really Subdued

Rome, Vt. — (UPI) — Mrs. Myra Treglow Stansell was walking in her backyard on her way to feed the chickens when she heard a pleasant sound just in time to see a rattlesnake. She leaped back before the reptile could strike.

The five-foot snake, who apparently was "singing" for his supper, just didn't have a chance. Mrs. Stansell summoned a neighbor and they shot the snake with a shotgun.

Just to make sure it was dead, they fired several rifle bullets into the snake's body and beat it with a large stick for good measure.

## Man Beats Odds on Vital Statistics

Springfield, Mass. — (UPI) — Dr. William N. Pannebaker, 96, of Baltimore, Md., has won a 20,000-to-1 bet with vital statistics.

The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., said that Pannebaker has received the proceeds from a \$2,000 life insurance policy he purchased in 1920.

Company officials said the doctor, who was 57 when he bought the policy, had less than one chance in 20,000 of reaching the age 95.

## Average Lifespan Decline Reported

New York (Science Service) — The average American lifespan took a down-turn in 1957, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company statistics show it dipped 0.3 years below the all-time high of 69.6 years registered in 1954 and 1956. The drop is attributed to the prevalence of Asian influenza and other respiratory ailments during the last months of 1957. Nevertheless, the 1957 lifespan is 2 1/2 years greater than in 1947 and 20 years greater than that in 1900.

## Diseased Plants Breathe Heavier

University Park, Pa. (Science Service) — Sick plants breathe harder than healthy ones, the American Institute of Biological Sciences meeting was told here.

Tobacco plants infected with bacterial wilt disease have an increased respiration rate, a team of North Carolina State College scientists said. Respiration increased sharply by the end of four days after infection. This time coincides with the plants' development of wilt disease symptoms, the scientists reported. The discovery, they point out, will aid breeders in developing disease-resistant varieties of plants.