

MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily, except Saturdays by
MAIL TRIBUNE PRINTING CO.
33 North St. P. O. Box 54161
Medford, Oregon 97504
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An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at
Medford, Oregon under Act of
March 3, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—in Advance Copy 10c
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.25
Sunday Only—in Advance
By Carrier—in Advance—Medford
Ashland Central Point Eagle
Point Jacksonville Gold Hill
Phoenix Shady Cove Rogue Riv-
er Talent and on motor routes
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.25
Carriers and Dealers—copy 10c
All Terms Cash in Advance
Office: Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Licensed Wire
MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF PUBLISHERS
Advertising Representatives:
WEST HOLIDAY CO. INC. Of-
fices in New York, Chicago, De-
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Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, At-
lanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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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

Nov. 16, 1949 (Wednesday)
The trial of Harry Bridges
on charges of perjury and
conspiracy continues.
Stockmen association re-
quests city council to allow
grazing on Camp White land.

20 YEARS AGO

Nov. 16, 1939 (Thursday)
Shell Oil will build mod-
ern service station at 333
North Riverside ave.
From Arthur Perry's "Yef
Smudge Pot" column: "A brief
review of the life of Alphonse
Capone, ex-gangster czar, due
for early liberation from a
federal prison, shows that a
few murders, and committing
most of the major felonies, was
not a bad sort of fellow."

30 YEARS AGO

Nov. 16, 1929 (Saturday)
Survey made for Williams
creek road cut-off shows dis-
tance to the coast lessened.
County budget calls for
raising of \$315,765 by county
tax levy.

40 YEARS AGO

Nov. 16, 1919 (Sunday)
Eamon D'Valera, president
of Ireland, passed through
Medford by train last night.
Work on Prospect-Crater
Lake rd. is stopped for win-
ter.

50 YEARS AGO

Nov. 16, 1909 (Tuesday)
John Stevens, former chief
engineer of the Panama
Canal, is in Medford gather-
ing data for a possible electric
road in the valley.
Fish Lake Ditch company
will begin \$1,250,000 irriga-
tion project in Rogue valley.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior;
seven or eight is excellent; five
or six is good.

1. Was the prohibition amendment to the Constitution the 14th, 18th, or 20th amendment?
2. An instrument used for detecting radioactivity is known as a what?
3. For whom was the Liberty Bell tolling when it cracked?
4. The first woman in U. S. history to be appointed as an Ambassador was the daughter of a famous Democratic orator and politician; who was she?
5. Who is known as "the father of medicine"?
6. Which of these States has the largest number of lakes—Florida, Michigan, Minnesota?
7. What invention is credited to Dr. Rudolf Diesel?
8. Under what social and economic system did vassalage exist?
9. The Thousand Islands are a group of islands in the Mississippi, the Hudson, or the St. Lawrence river?
10. Puerto Rico is bordered on the south by what body of water?

Answers: 1. 18th. 2. Geiger counter. 3. The death of John Marshall (1835). 4. Ruth Bryan Owen Rhodes. (Daughter of William Jennings Bryan.) 5. Hippocrates. 6. Minnesota. 7. Diesel internal combustion engine. 8. Feudal system. 9. St. Lawrence. 10. The Caribbean Sea.

Veterans' Day

If we are going to pretend to honor veterans on Veterans' Day, let's do it right, or let's forget about the sham. The present situation is absolutely ridiculous.

As it is now, city and county government offices are closed as is the state unemployment office. The banks, most public utility offices and the public schools are also shut down. On the other hand, most retail stores are open.

Each year the situation becomes more "confusing" than amusing, and something ought to be done.

SOME veterans are quite indignant about the half-hearted observance. These reason they gave years out of their lives to serve their country and they feel some sort of recognition should be paid to them.

Others figure almost every one in their age group is a veteran and what is so special about it? Personally, and we spent our five years saving democracy from everything but itself, we couldn't care less.

THE fact remains that the present situation is ridiculous from the standpoint of inconvenience and hurt feelings of some veterans. We would certainly be in favor of some sort of recognition of those veterans who are lying in hospitals all over the country and those who are ambulatory but handicapped from their service.

If the slant was made towards these people and some sort of special attention paid to them on one day a year then all of it would be worth while. Otherwise why not combine Veterans' Day with Memorial Day and honor all living and dead servicemen at the same time?

Whatever the solution we don't much care, but let's do something besides being hypocritical. —Corvallis Gazette-Times.

Think For Ourselves

"Federal watchdogs of the nation's health contend that the antifluoridationists are perpetrating tooth decay—a disease that seriously impairs the nation's health, manpower and economic resources."

We hope a lot of people read this and other important statements on the subject of fluoridation in an article by Frank Carey, AP science writer, published recently in metropolitan papers. Here in McMinnville, where we voted for fluoridation and then were frightened away from it by a militant minority in a subsequent election, the lethargic majority should take little pride in the condition of our children's teeth.

Carey cited all of the arguments used by the anti forces in the fluoridation battles. We saw and heard most of them here. He also pointed out what most of us know—virtually all of the scientists, technicians and medical people to whom we regularly trust our lives, are overwhelmingly in favor of the fluoridation program.

THE large cities, where these technical people have strong sway, have fluoridation—for 42 million Americans. A minimum of the people in cities under 10,000 have protection, almost always due to tactics playing upon the emotions of uninformed people.

Health officials say it has been proved, Carey wrote, that fluoridation can prevent two out of three cavities in growing children and that the method is absolutely safe. Yet a great majority of Americans deny their children that protection and pay out extra billions in dental bills because they are captives to the impassioned pleas of a minority.

Let's start thinking for ourselves about this question—particularly here in Oregon where fluoridation is so essential to the dental health of our youngsters.—News-Register, McMinnville.

In One Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, opening its fall term recently, faced the usual and visible load of difficult cases and a certain amount of criticism from those who have not been pleased with some of its recent decisions in the field of civil rights. The cases are difficult because that is what the court is for.

The criticism, as has been true on other occasions, comes mainly from persons who accuse the court of being political or of usurping power because it has not supported their kind of politics or added to their kind of power...

WHAT presumably interests the general public most is that field in which boundaries must be drawn between state and Federal authority, and that other field—often connected with the first—in which the individual and government face each other.

None of us should ever forget that this court, by words alone, can throw around the humblest individual a defense which all our police and all our armed forces cannot overcome.

IT is this court, indeed, that differentiates our Republic most distinctly from the spurious "Democratic Republics" of the Communist world. If these nine men did not stand firm, even in their often divided opinions, it would be of little avail for Congress to pass laws or for the President to try to enforce them.

The nine men are human and fallible. They must forever fight the temptation to legislate rather than adjudicate. But where would this nation be if we did not—as we do—trust their capacity and their integrity?—New York Times.

Dennis the Menace



"GEE WHIZ! WHY DO YA WANNA MOVE, MR. WILSON? THIS IS A SWEET PLACE TO LIVE!"

Drummond Reports

(Walter Lippman is again traveling abroad. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.)

THE FILTH PEDDLERS

Washington—Postal authorities are beginning to make trouble for the purveyors of obscenity who are currently mis-using the U. S. mails to the tune of some \$500,000,000 a year.

It is going to take more time and effort and aroused public support and probably stronger laws before the government can immobilize this traffic in filth which centers its greedy hands upon American youth.

But some headway is being made. More complaints from more parents are being received by the Post Office with evidence on which it can act.

More arrests are being made. Somewhat stiffer sentences are beginning to come from the courts.

A year ago complaints, mostly from indignant fathers and mothers, against receiving in the mails obscene matter or advertisements for obscene matter which were neither solicited or wanted, numbered 50,000. During the present fiscal year they totaled 70,000. This doesn't necessarily mean that more filth went into the mails—that is hard to measure—but it suggests that there is greater resistance to receiving it.

A year ago there were 293 arrests for this kind of misuse of the mails. This represented a 45 per cent increase over 1957. In the last year, ending June 30, 1959, there were 315 arrests.

UNTIL quite recently the Post Office has been handicapped at two points. First, the law permitted it to prosecute offenders only at the point of origin of the mail. Secondly, the courts were so consistently lenient that the sentences represented little more than an inconvenience or the fines a modest charge on business operations.

The difficulties which the Post Office Department has experienced in trying to prosecute misuse of the mail by the obscenity purveyors were described by one official in these terms:

"Even when the guilty were apprehended, little could be done against them because of the benign interpretations handed down by certain courts. These courts were notably in Los Angeles and New York where the great bulk of the mail order business in obscenity originates."

"Over the years their soft rulings established virtual sanctuaries in which the dealers operated with impunity and in defiance of justice."

"Usually even those few offenders who were convicted were let off with a slap on the wrist—a light fine or a brief jail term. To racketeers operating on a big scale, this kind of sentence is more a minor discomfort than anything akin to punishment."

BUT now the Post Office Department is armed with legislation which enable it to prosecute either at the point where the mail is received—where actual damage to children takes place—or at the place of origin.

Armed with this authority, the Department is beginning to make progress. During the last fiscal year it has carried out more than 14,000 separate investigations, of which some 10,000 were based on complaints sent in by aroused parents.

There is also a trend toward stiffer sentences. Either the courts are becoming more acutely aware of the relationship of obscenity to the increase in juvenile delinquency and other crimes or they are responding to public pressure.

Former Area Man Gets Promotion

Dale Throckmorton, 38, formerly of Eagle Point, has been named national dealer placement manager on the staff of the general sales manager of the newly formed Plymouth-De Soto-Valiant division of Chrysler corporation.

Throckmorton, who attended Eagle Point schools and was graduated from Oregon State college in 1942, was dealer placement manager in the Midwest sales area of the corporation before assuming his new position.

He has been with the corporation since 1952.

ELECTED PRESIDENT

Ashland-Paul Emery, Medford, was elected president of the Southern Oregon college band recently. Also elected were secretary-treasurer, Pat Olson, Bandon; and vice president, Joan Houston, Trail. A band concert will be presented Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 10 a.m. at the Church Hill auditorium, according to Glenn T. Matthews, band director.

Science Shrinks Piles

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids, stop itching, and relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place. Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

INSIDE THE NIGHTMARE

Hongkong—The following transcript of a long conversation seems to this reporter a truly shattering human document, revealing for almost the first time the hard reality of the Chinese people's experience in the present stage of Chinese Communism's grim development.

The person being interrogated—the answerer—was a former Communist cadre I have named Cheng in two previous reports in this space. He escaped some months ago from his post as chief clerk of a people's commune on the Fukien coast. Those asking the questions were a team composed of Richard Wu of the "Hongkong Standard," the able Fukienese newspaperman Alec Sun, and this reporter.

As further introduction, it is only necessary to say that we questioned the escaped chief clerk for a total of six hours, laying all the usual reporterly traps to catch liars or exaggerators. Yet Wu and Sun and I all ended with the firm belief that the escaped chief clerk was telling the literal truth. Here then, reproduced as nearly verbatim as we could manage, is the political part of the interrogation:

QUESTION: As we have discussed fairly thoroughly almost every aspect of your own experiences in the commune, can you comment on how the farmers like their livelihood there, and what is the general feeling towards the Communists?

ANSWER: We all know that food and clothing are the two essential factors in China's rural life. When our people have not enough to eat, we don't like it. The people, as far as my experience went, were resentful to the point of feeling anger. But they also knew that the Communist authority was ruthlessly tyrannical, mercilessly cruel, and very efficient. They were angry, but they did not dare to show their anger.

QUESTION: Then how did you know? You were a cadre. They wouldn't dare to reveal their true feelings to you, would they?

ANSWER: I knew. Partly from my own observation, you know, from the way they worked, the way they reacted to many things, one couldn't help knowing if one lived among them. And of course there were activists among the farmers who would inform the Party Secretary and other party cadres; they would reflect the resentment and the counter-revolutionary opinions among the farmers to the cadres.

QUESTION: Can you give an example of this resentment?

ANSWER: I can give you many examples. QUESTION: Please give a very significant one, the most striking one in your opinion.

ANSWER: Now let me see, before the second anti-Rightist campaign after the establishment of the communes, a farmer was asked to give his opinion and criticism of the Communists in a mass meeting. He was 50 years old and I knew him well as his son was my schoolmate before the liberation. He was a peddler selling cooked fish, meatballs, and noodles. His background was clear and pure, he was considered trustworthy. Not knowing what he was leading himself into, he said: "If we want to live decently as we used to do, better hope for the Kuomintang's return. That's our only hope." He was immediately arrested, they gave him a "public trial" and he was sent to prison afterwards. He is still serving his labor-reforming term. His son, already a militia man and a Youth Corps member, was also dismissed and placed in the category of reactionary elements—he's a reactionary's son, no longer qualified to be a militiaman and Youth Corps member any more.

QUESTION: What was the reaction of the others in that meeting? Did they feel the same way?

ANSWER: Well, nobody stood up to say anything for the old man, but I could tell by their silence and the expression in their faces that

the old peddler had their sympathy.

QUESTION: Did you hear any complaints yourself? For instance, complaints made not during those criticism meetings.

ANSWER: I did. I heard many complaints, especially from the relatives and family members of the overseas Chinese. They complained about too much work, not enough food, and their money becoming useless because nothing was available.

QUESTION: Were there any other signs of resentment that you can think of? Any form of resistance?

ANSWER: If you call it resistance, it was only a passive form of resistance. Slogans were often seen in public lavatories, slogans such as "Down with the Communist party," "Down with Chairman Mao," and "Communism is Hell," and so on. And when the people had to give up all their belongings and had to eat in the public mess halls, they started to steal. They stole whatever they could snatch and they consumed it right away. When caught, it was always the same story—they were too hungry, they couldn't help it. The cadres couldn't punish them too severely as there was no direct evidence from their superiors as to how to deal with such crimes like this. Later instructions regarding these types of crimes somewhat decreased.

In fact, there was not much to be stolen anyway. And there was stronger resistance, if you call sabotage active resistance. Telephone lines were frequently cut, but very seldom the saboteur could be traced. Sometimes the Communists had to send a whole team of militia to stand guard over the more important lines. But the saboteurs were using guerrilla tactics and it was very difficult to guard the whole length of the lines.

QUESTION: Do you have any idea who could have done a dangerous thing like that?

ANSWER: In the early days of liberation, sabotage activities could be easily stopped because the masses of people were on the Communists' side. They would help the Communists to chase the landlords and reactionaries from their hideouts and report their activities to the Communist authority. But later on they gradually became indifferent, and still later they began to participate in the sabotage activities themselves. They did everything they could to do less work, to sabotage, and to delay the work. They only work now when they are under strong supervision directly by the Communist cadres. Sometimes they work at bayonet point, otherwise they wouldn't do what they're told. Generally they learned so much in the past that they know now every way to sabotage without getting themselves into trouble. They have had so much trouble, they are beginning not to care if they have some more.

QUESTION: But they are still far from active resistance?

ANSWER: How could the people do much more? They do not have anything to fight with. People could fight Chin Shih Huang Ti (Emperor of Chin Dynasty) with carrying poles and iron hoes, but how can they do this now? They would be machine gunned before they could get near the Communists.

Actually, full active resistance could only come from the militia who carry guns and ammunition. QUESTION: Then how about the militia?

ANSWER: The militia is composed of party members and Youth Corps members who are considered loyal and reliable elements. The militia are cadres and as cadres they face more serious punishment if anything goes wrong with them. And also because of their fear of their superiors and of the party they didn't dare show any sign of resentment. I was in this category. I felt resentment, yet I did my best to gain their confidence and favor.

QUESTION: Now that our discussion has led to the feelings of the cadres, can you give a general idea of how the cadres like the system?

ANSWER: Among the cadres party members are always more loyal than the Youth Corps members are more often criticized and punished. I knew a Youth Corps member who was from my village. When the commune decided to seize all the iron window bars from his home, he was so angry he asked to be transferred back to school. He asked to be dismissed from the Corps. Later they sent him to Amoy to study in the Amoy Political and Economic college.

I felt the same resentment when they wanted to take out all the doorknobs in our house. My mother used to tell me not to lean against one side, to go as far with the Communists as I used to pretend to do. She said once the Kuomintang returns, I will get into Hell. When I was allowed to come to Hongkong, Mother was very pleased.

QUESTION: The party members never showed their resentment? For instance how did your friend the Party Secretary really feel?

ANSWER: He sighed very often. He used to tell me that he was very tired, he had not enough pay to support his two children and his wife who were not with him. But he never dared to show any of his feelings to the masses. Once he told me that he had a splitting headache all the time. He said all the work was killing him. And almost every other party member felt the same way, too.

QUESTION: What do you think of this?

ANSWER: I think they work hard to keep themselves out of trouble. Their feeling was that they had no choice. They had to work hard. They were ordered to do so, they were not to doubt the party's orders, especially the correctness of the party's resolutions. The harder they work, the less likely they are going to get into trouble. But of course they would like to have more rest, better pay, and an easier life, too. They eat the same food and lead the same kind of life and work just as hard or even harder than the farmers. But they could shout at people if they wanted to. They have a wide authority over a lot of things, and that makes a great difference.

QUESTION: You mean that kind of difference would lead the cadres to believe that they actually lead a better life? Or that they like their life a little better?

ANSWER: In fact nobody likes the life there in the communes. I believe if there is no change of the system, no change in the communes, if the Communists still will not face the reality in the communes and in the rural life of the Chinese people, our misery will have no end. Yet the cadres know perfectly well that the Communist party can never back down. Once they back down, they will fall because their prestige will crumble.

The mood of the middle and low level cadres is very unsteady. They do not know what will be the outcome of all this. They don't know what is right, what is the right way. They can only take orders, which is exactly what the party wants, and work as hard as possible to avoid criticism and trouble. They are living in constant terror, just like the mass of people.

To this day, I still feel a chill at my back when the words "public security" are mentioned. There is a big apartment house in Hongkong which bears the same name, Kung An, as the public security force in the mainland. Whenever I passed by that building, I felt uneasy.

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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 a view 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.

Government Protection

To the Editor: Your editorial of Nov. 13 pointed out how ineffective our focus is in the cranberry fuss. Too much fuss over one chemical.

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Aminotriazole is just one more

poison we are asked to add to our daily meals. And this at Thanksgiving time—and I presume we are supposed to be thankful about it.

What is at stake? We have a Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Its newly appointed head, Arthur S. Flemming, free from local political ties and personalities can see the health danger of weed killers impregnating food. His duty is to protect first the people who may unsuspectingly ingest such poison. He must not permit a calculated risk. Mr. Flemming, representing our government, assumes the responsibility for us. He is concerned with all the people, not just a few growers.

If we destroy his authority, who can be held responsible? Do you wish to accept the word of the president of Cyanamid Corporation? He says that his poison is good if used according to his directions. The grower says that he followed directions but went on selling, waiting for Government officials to check up. Shall we believe the chemists who work for the spray industry, or college staff chemists if they receive grants and donations from the spray industry?

The cranberry growers should be recompensed for loss of crop BUT ONLY if it was not their stupid avarice. The blame should be placed on the ax fall there.

This incident, if supported, may help in the clean-up and control of the whole business of sprays, insecticides and additives to American food. Do you have any way of knowing whether the fruits, vegetables, packaged or canned foods are safe to eat?

When I was in Washington, D. C., in May, the Department of Agriculture told me they must depend on the Food and Drug Administration to test and remove from market unsafe foods. The FDA said that the mechanical turn of brains of the manufacturers could invent new poisons faster than their department could check or remove from the market. They are almost helpless as they have only 2,000 workers and would need 6,000 according to their estimate.

Recent history suggests a lesson. The great head of FDA, Harvey Wiley, was crucified when he stood up against vested interests. We must stand by those who can protect us.

Marie M. Bosworth (Mrs. H. P. Jr.) 2425 East Main St. Medford.

Communications Column

To the Editor: Acklin's monkeys—back so soon? Didn't they enjoy the moon? Others' letters cover many situations—almost any.

Disliking kids on Halloween. Begrudging just one jelly-bean. One disliked her treasure hunt. She'd prefer a circus stunt.

No cranberries Thanksgiving Day. Too bad—but we'll live anyway. To Acklin's monkeys credit give. With them, some day, we all may live.

Mrs. Delbert Casey Route 1, Box 358 Central Point.

Now Many Wear FALSE TEETH

With More Comfort

FASTTEETH, a pleasant alkaline (non-acid) powder, holds false teeth more firmly. To eat and talk in more comfort, just sprinkle a little FASTTEETH on your plates. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTTEETH at any drug counter.

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