

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



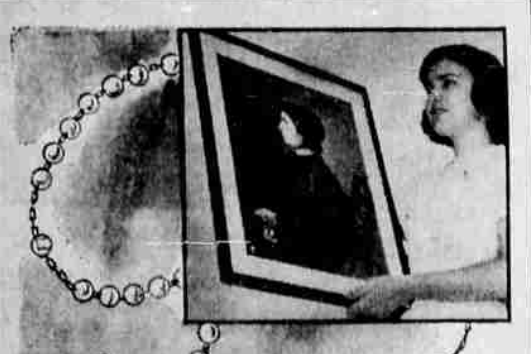
Grange News

Lake Creek Grange was host Grange to all the Granges in Jackson county at their last meeting. There were more than 260 Grangers present. State Overseer Roscoe Roberts was a guest. Also present were Master Melvin Lattie, Pomona Grange, and masters from Live Oak, Eagle Point, Sams Valley, Central Point, Phoenix, Roxy Ann, Griffin Creek and Butte Falls Granges. The final awards for the visitations will be held at Central Point Grange on July 19. Lake Creek Grange officers will conduct the opening and closing of Grange. Roberts explained the purpose of having the visitation meetings. They include building attendance and to gain membership. He talked on the community service program saying that anything that benefits the community may be entered in the program. Prizes are offered to the winning Grange.

It was announced that William Grange, held at Enterprise, is the oldest Grange in the county. They held their anniversary meeting last Sunday. Cecil Kee, fire insurance agent, emphasized that anyone traveling in Canada must carry proof of their car insurance. He stated that calls may be made to him at the Frank Chamberlain home at Eagle Point. Loyd George reported for the building committee on the completion of the roofing of the hall. He reported on the difficulty of the pump in the basement. Eilyn Charley, educational committee, reported on an article from the Oregon Farmer entitled "On to Oregon." The article told about the land rush of the Californians to Oregon. Due to California's water shortage, plus loss of land to building, highway and industrial use, people are coming to the northern sections. California is losing farmland at the rate of 250,000 acres a year. Lecturer Alice Marshall presented a program. Linda and Robert Armitage played two selections on their accordions. Leland Charley, trombone, and Arlene Stover, piano, played many selections. The concluding number was an exhibition of judo by the Medford academy. There were five men and one girl. The instructor of the group is Larry Nolte. Next Grange meeting will be Aug. 9 at 8:30 p.m.

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Mrs. William O'Neill, of Baltimore, tells Jack Ryan the amazing story of

"MY DAUGHTER—MOTHER SETON'S MIRACLE CHILD"

All the money in the world couldn't cure little Ann O'Neill of leukemia, but her mother's prayers brought a startling recovery that made medical and religious history.

Jack Ryan tells the gripping story of unrelenting faith and prayers to Mother Seton—the first American born likely to be canonized a saint—and how they were miraculously answered in the next exciting

JULY 28TH Issue of Family Weekly with your copy of the

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Public Relations Program for Lumber Industry Is Outlined

Some of the steps being taken by the forest products industry in southern Oregon to develop a new image in the eyes of the public were outlined Monday by the executive vice president of the Medford Corporation. In an address to the Medford Chamber of Commerce Roundtable, the executive, Russell J. Hogue, said that up to now the industry has been too busy with its own progress and development to worry about it, but "we do care what the public thinks of us." Hogue said he felt that in the past an "uninformed public" has developed "hostility" toward the lumber industry. The public viewed loggers with "distaste," Hogue said, they disliked log trucks, they were annoyed with the "smoke and cinders of the mills," and regarded freight trains carrying lumber as an irritant. But now, he said, the industry wants to bring the public up to date on some changes that have been effected in recent years. "It is our job now to inform the public on what we, as an industry, are doing," he said. He pointed out that the forest products industries in southern Oregon employ about 5,000 people, with an annual payroll of \$25 million. This multiplies to a "gross economic impact on the area of \$81 million," he said. One-Third of Industry Forest products industries, he said, comprise about one-third of the total industrial payroll in southern Oregon. In addition the industry in this area contributes hundreds of thousands of dollars in taxes to the federal and state governments, he said. A development to which the industry points with pride is "selective logging," or the "partial cut," he said, whereby between 30 and 40 per cent of the timber is harvested at one time in a particular tract. The balance, then, is thinned out in future years. With this method, he said, it is difficult for the public to tell what areas have been logged. After the partial cut has been made, the remaining growth has a better chance to

remain healthy and mature properly, the executive said. Requiring Type of Cut The federal government now tends to require this type of cut, Hogue said, rather than the old "clear cut" type, in which all usable timber in a tract was harvested at one time. He said the timber area on the Greensprings, which has been harvested seven times, is frequently used as an example to government agencies of the benefits of the partial cut method. Log trucks, once the scourge of the roads, have "really come of age," he said. The truckers have banded together to develop safety rules and draw up courteous driving practices, he said. He said the truckers' contribution in tax money for road development was "astronomical." Hogue said, "You can't judge the whole group by the occasional individual who mishandles his truck." Used to Be Happy Turning to the matter of air pollution, Hogue said that "people used to be happy to see smoke coming from a mill's stacks because it meant jobs and payrolls." But now, with an expanded population, Hogue said, the public no longer finds the situation tolerable. He admitted that despite voluntary efforts at abatement, a considerable cost to area forest products industries, the burners "unfortunately" still produce some smoke. Part of the problem is caused, he said, by the necessity of burning "mixed species" of wood, which are difficult to burn smoke-free.

But the industry is cognizant of the problem," he said, "and we're working on it." He said representatives of the industry in the area had held two meetings recently with a team of Oregon State university about the air pollution problem here. Pronounced Problem "They told us that with our air inversion and the burning of mixed species of wood, we have the most pronounced problem they had encountered anywhere," Hogue said. He said the experts had stated they would return to the area in the near future "to give a thorough study to the problem." Hogue said that during the late fall much of the smoke in southern Oregon is caused by slash burning, a requirement on government land to minimize the possibility of forest fires. "With our partial cut meth-

od, there is less slash burning," Hogue said, "and we can better scatter out that burning that we do." He said the trend is toward "less smoke." Committee Appointed He said the Southern Oregon Tree Farm association has appointed a committee, chaired by Don Statton, to keep the public informed on the activities of the forest products industries. News media in the area are being utilized to present the latest information available to the public. As an example, he displayed an advertisement to the group. He said pamphlets on the industry's activities were being distributed to the public and a speaker's bureau was being formed to give talks in the area. "Finally," he said, "we will depend on 'word-of-mouth' comments from people like you to help us develop a new image of our industry in southern Oregon."

The Family Council

Editor's note: The Family Council consists of a judge, a psychiatrist, three clergymen, three editors and a women's editor. Each article is a summary of a family disagreement presented to the Council. The Council deals with problems, major and minor, unaccounted for by guidance counselors and social workers. Edited by Mrs. Alma Denny. (Copyright by General Features Corp.) Francis N.—Her exhibitionism embarrasses me. It isn't "cute." Clarice N.—He married me, he said, because I was "different." Francis N.—I've come to the conclusion that my wife does wacky things just to be noticed, not because she enjoys her "stunts." At a formal family party, she'll be the only one wearing taredor pants. Or in the middle of serious conversation with friends she breaks things up by showing she can juggle three saucers. How about some pizza? Clarice N.—Back in Detroit where Frank pursued and married me, he thought I was "like a breath of fresh air" in his life. But now that we're East among his family, he keeps "explaining" me to them, apologizing for my non-conformist tastes. They're such a stuffy bunch that maybe I try extra hard not to be like them. I must fight to be myself.

The Council: There are two types of non-conformity, the constructive and the reckless. The first is creative and refreshing, the other is dead and antisocial. Clarice seems to be a fey creature, so fearful of being pinned to society's assembly-line pattern that she ignores the fine line between the two levels of rebellion... Also, Francis' "desertion" of her cause, his about-face, comes as a shock. Her "free soul" impulses which charmed and fascinated him in Detroit just annoy him now that he views them with the cold eyes of his pre-

ated was given to the Charles Capello family who had recently had a house fire. Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, Grants Pass Grange, were the only visitors outside the county. Mrs. Miller gave two readings. Mrs. Clarence Plinister of the Roxy Ann Grange gave a skit titled "The Gathering of the Nuts." The Home Economics club display consisted of fancy work articles that had won county and state prizes along with other articles from Lebanon. The many visiting masters also spoke.

Douglas Fairbanks Jr. Named in Morals Trial

London—UPI—Blonde Marilyn Rice-Davies, 18, testified today at the morals trial of Dr. Stephen Ward that she had intercourse with former American film star Douglas Fairbanks Jr. At an earlier hearing Miss Rice-Davies named Viscount Astor, 55-year-old son of American-born Lady Nancy Astor, as another of her lovers.

Your Money's Worth By SYLVIA PORTER Copyright, Hall Syndicate, Inc.

EMPLOYEE SAVINGS PLANS Early this month, Union Carbide distributed \$58 million to 57,167 of its employees across the country. It was a routine distribution and Union Carbide announced it in a routine press release but the news highlighted one of the most expensive fringe benefits American industry offers to jobholders—the employee savings plan. Probably not more than 150 corporations in the U.S. have employee savings plans today. Among them, though, are recognized leaders of industry—of the calibre of General Motors, U.S. Steel, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Coca-Cola, duPont—and thus covered by these plans are an estimated 2 million workers. Moreover, the plans are growing at an annual rate of 10 to 20, bringing in hundreds of thousands of additional workers each year. Little is known about these plans. In fact, the first comprehensive study ever made of them was released only last fall by the National Industrial Conference Board. It analyzed 97 plans in 94 companies, is a basic guide to this "special type of employee benefit."

The fundamental mechanism of an employee savings plan is simple. (1) A participant voluntarily contributes part of his salary through payroll deductions. The most common contribution is 5 to 6 per cent of his salary although in a fair minority of instances, the contribution ranges to 8-10 per cent of his pay. (2) The company then matches all or part of the participant's savings with a company contribution. The average is 50 cents by the company for each \$1 the employee saves but the corporation contribution runs as high as \$2 for every \$1 the employee saves. (3) The company and employee contributions are put into an employee trust fund to be invested and later paid out to the employees. In most cases, some or all of the funds are placed in the company's common stock. U.S. savings bonds also are a popular medium. A typical investment would be a combination of the corporation's stock and U.S. government securities. More than 85 per cent of employees of companies offering these plans take advantage of them, most are saving at the maximum rate the plan permits, most stay in the plan until their jobs are terminated. The cost of the plans to the companies is, in the words of one expert, "shockingly high." The average cost is \$167 a year for each employee in the plan, excluding administrative expenses, but the NICB found that in at least one instance, the cost runs to \$818 per employee per year. To indicate how this expense compares with other benefits, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce found that in 1959, pension costs averaged \$214 per employee per year and group insurance costs averaged \$114 per year. Why, in view of the cost of the plans and the fact that unions have not fought for the benefit, do the companies offer the programs?

The answer is threefold: to recruit and retain a stable, loyal, productive work force; to encourage employees to become company stockholders; to encourage employees to save systematically to supplement their basic pension benefits. In the words of the NICB, "It is quite evident that a primary objective of 90 per cent of these plans is to create a large group of company stockholders among the company work force. The hope is, of course, that an employee-stockholder will consider himself a partner in the enterprise and identify himself more closely with the company, its management and its special problems." The objectives apparently are being attained. A Union Carbide executive says the company's plan is a "morale builder" which "tends to make people think twice before they leave us." Other corporation executives say the plans make employees more conscious of the price of their company's stock and the importance of company profits. Because of the expense of the plans to corporations, it's improbable that this benefits' growth will ever approach that of pension and deferred profit-sharing plans. But it's a superb "plus" for any employee fortunate enough to be eligible to save and invest this way.

STAR GAZER** By CLAY R. POLLAN Year Daily Activity Guide According to the Stars. To develop message for Wednesday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign. APRIL 21-20, MAY 21-20, JUNE 21-20, JULY 21-20, AUGUST 21-20, SEPTEMBER 21-20, OCTOBER 21-20, NOVEMBER 21-20, DECEMBER 21-20. Includes zodiac signs and corresponding numbers.

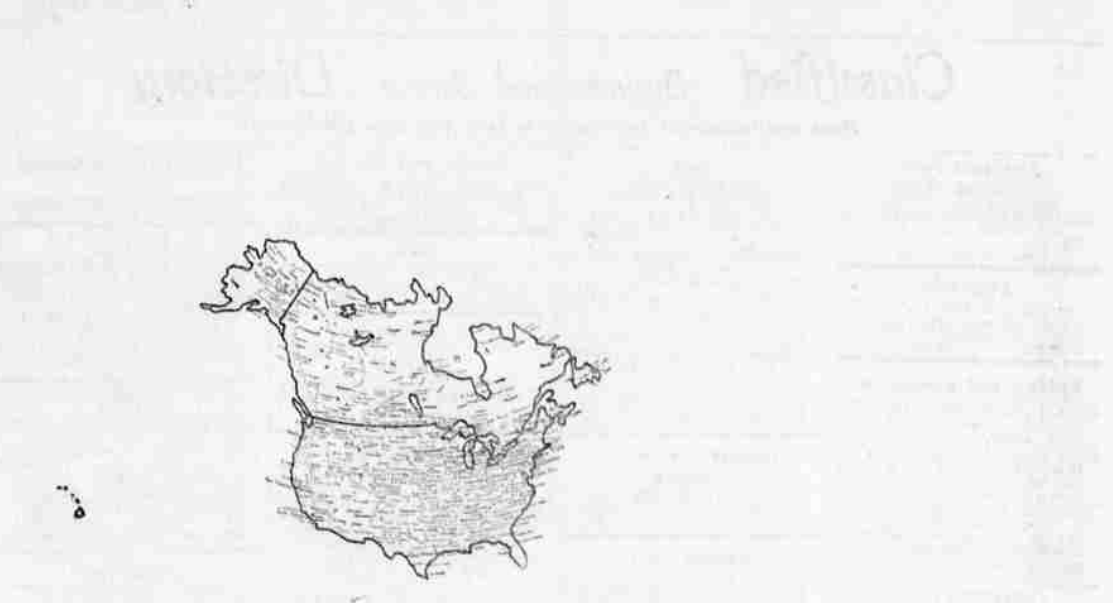
Drinkers Said Not Drinking American

Washington—UPI—A spokesman for the bourbon industry has told the Commerce department that imbibers of America are not drinking American. In a letter to Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges, made public Monday, retired Vice Adm. William J. Marshall, president of the Bourbon Institute, said tariffs on Canadian, Scotch and other foreign-produced whiskeys should be raised or other countries should lower their tariffs on U.S. bourbon. Marshall said America is taking in more whiskey than it is putting out, a trade deficit that "has totaled well over one-quarter billion dollars per year over the last four years."

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