



THESE THREE OFFICERS were installed at the meeting of the Women of the Moose in Merrill on June 24. From the left, they are Ruby Tschirky, junior graduate regent; Betty Jo Brightman, senior regent; and Pauline Bell, junior regent. —Photo by Harris

Survey Finds High Death Rate Among Smoking Fans

WASHINGTON (AP) — A new Public Health Service study records the death rate among persons who regularly smoked cigarettes alone as 58 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers. Those who used tobacco in any form — not just cigarettes — are

shown to have a death rate 32 per cent greater than for persons who have never smoked.

The report made public Saturday was prepared by Dr. Harold F. Dorn, chief statistician for the National Institute of Health, a part of the Health Service. It was drafted for delivery Tuesday to the Seventh International Cancer Congress in London.

Apportionments Distributed

YREKA — An apportionment of \$21,638,153 from the Department of Education was distributed to California schools on the basis of enrollment growth during the second half of this fiscal year with Siskiyou County schools being the recipients of \$23,124 of the apportionment.

Nine of the elementary school districts and one high school district showed an increase of 201 students for 1957-58, which made the elementary schools eligible to \$18,303 for a student increase of 162; and Siskiyou Union High School, as the only secondary district showing an increase, received \$4,821 of the apportionment for an additional 39 students.

Elementary school districts and the amounts received by them were: Dorris, \$990; Etna Union, \$547; Gazelle Union, \$2,866; Greenville Union, \$250; Happy Camp Union, \$1,604; Montague, \$2,977; Quartz Valley, \$563; Tulelake Joint, \$3,002 and Yreka Union, \$5,564.

Roy E. Simpson, superintendent of public instruction, stated last week that with this second period apportionment, a total of \$655,973 now remains in the half billion dollar state school fund.

Dr. Dorn summarized death rates among 198,926 holders of U.S. government life insurance policies. These persons served in the armed forces between 1917 and 1940. They were aged from 30 to 90, with the majority between 50 and 70.

His report covered 7,382 deaths during the period July 1954-December 1956. The deaths were related statistically in the report to the smoking habits of the veterans.

Of those who died 6,203 were listed as smokers and 1,179 as nonsmokers.

The main findings—that smokers had a death rate 32 per cent higher than nonsmokers and that smokers of cigarettes alone had a rate 58 per cent higher than nonsmokers, were supplemented by these other points in Dorn's report:

The lung cancer rate for regular cigarette smokers was about 10 times the death rate for nonsmokers. The death rates among regular cigarette smokers were closely related to the amount smoked. For example, death rates of persons who smoked more than 40 cigarettes a day were much higher than those of persons who smoked fewer than 10 cigarettes a day.

The death rate of persons who regularly smoked cigars and pipes was not significantly higher than that of nonsmokers. Only the

heaviest users of cigar and pipe tobacco had an appreciably higher death rate from all causes than nonsmokers.

Nearly two-thirds of the 6,203 deaths of tobacco users studied were attributed to diseases of the heart, blood vessels and kidneys. The death rate from coronary heart disease was found to be 63 per cent greater for regular cigarette-only smokers than for nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

Regular cigarette smokers also had greater death rates from certain respiratory disease such as bronchitis, pleurisy and emphysema, from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and from cirrhosis of the liver.

Regular cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking cigarettes before the study began in 1954 had a lower mortality rate than those

who continued to smoke. However, the rate was 30 per cent greater than that of nonsmokers.

High School Reunion Told

MONTAGUE — Reminiscences flew thick and fast when 28 out of the 70 members of Yreka High School Class of '38 marked the 10th anniversary of their graduation with a banquet reunion on Saturday night, June 28, at the Elks Hall in Yreka.

Al (Hootch) Newton Jr., district attorney elect, one of the graduates of that class, acted as master of ceremonies for the evening.

Four couples, who were school-day sweethearts, and now are happily married were Mr. and Mrs. Joe (Bernice Miller) Burch of Montague; Mr. and Mrs. Bob (Lucy Harris) Moore of Yreka; Mr. and Mrs. Herb E. (Juanita Burns) Stockney of Millbrae, California; and Mr. and Mrs. Dick (Marjorie Hudson) Maginnis of Reno.

Girl graduates and their husbands included Mr. and Mrs. Alan (Norma Johnson) McMurry; Mr. and Mrs. Alan (Dolores Salvador) Clayton; Mr. and Mrs. Phil (Annabelle Graves) York; and Mr. and Mrs. Dave (Winnie Jean) Miller, all of Yreka; Mr. and Mrs. Bob (JoAnne Costello) Johnson; and Mr. and Mrs. Bud (Marjorie Kinkaid) Rugg, all of Montague; Mr. and Mrs. B. (Norma Hildreth) Mahen of Artois, California; Mr. and Mrs. Bud (Zelda Sloan) Spencer of Oakland; and Mr. and Mrs. Barney (Joan Moore) Norton of Redding.

Men graduates and their wives included Mr. and Mrs. Richard Silva, Yreka; Mr. and Mrs. Gene Breceda, Ashland; Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Hudson, Redding; Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Giannotti of Fair Oaks, California; Mr. and Mrs. Stan Burgess of Mount Shasta; and Mr. and Mrs. Rod Curtis of Sacramento.

Bachelors present were Kenneth Little, Gazelle; Harvey Russell, Sacramento; J. Wray Hodgen, Newton; and Rich Marchus, both of Yreka.

Closing service for the dinner was handled by Charles O'Donnell of Yreka.

OVER THE GARDEN GATE

GILCHRIST

The Gilchrist Garden Club met Wednesday, June 25, in the home of Mrs. Oren Sample for a business meeting and work session. Reports on the state convention held in Eugene were given by Mrs. Ernest Hardman and Mrs. Samples.

Mrs. Isom Ezell demonstrated a flower arrangement she had made previous to the meeting after which the group studied and worked on flower arrangements. Flowers used for the project were columbine, sweet williams, iris, pansies, spirea, honeysuckle and day lilies.

Announcement was made that the Gilchrist Garden Club had been awarded second place in the state for their scrapbook on birds, made by Mrs. Vern Roehck. Mrs. Sample, assisted by her daughter, Beverly, served refreshments from a beautifully decorated tea table using columbine in the flower arrangements.

The next meeting will be Tuesday, July 15, at 7 p.m. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Isom Ezell. This will be a potluck dinner to be held on the lawn for members and their husbands. All club members in the Cascade District are cordially invited to attend this outdoor affair.

4-H NEWS

BUSY GARDENERS

The fifth meeting of the Busy Gardeners was called to order by President John Koehn. The roll was called by Secretary Ronald Kowals. We discussed how to get rid of bugs. Mr. Hoffman, our leader, wants us to collect strange bugs. Refreshments were served. Jean McClay News Reporter

MISSED HIS TUBBOY

BATON ROUGE, La. (UPI)—Clyde L. Middleton was sued by the Goal Post restaurant for \$750 for the loss of his Christmas dinner.

He charged that a rock in a plate of beans fractured his tooth, causing it to come apart Christmas Eve so that he had to eat "liquids such as are totally unbecoming a Christmas dinner."

BOHACH AND

FOR JUNE 2000

AND SHOPS, RICHMOND OR PORTLAND

STREET: 1000-1100-1200-1300-1400-1500-1600-1700-1800-1900-2000

BY BOHACH

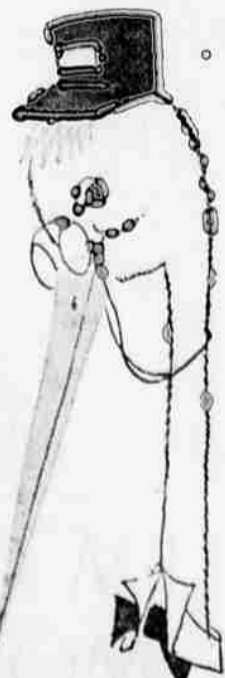
—COURTESY OF THE DISTRICT

maternity fashions

- dresses
- tops
- skirts
- pedal pushers
- capri pants
- lingerie

Change your LaPointe's maternity wardrobe on our revolving charge plan—up to six months to pay.

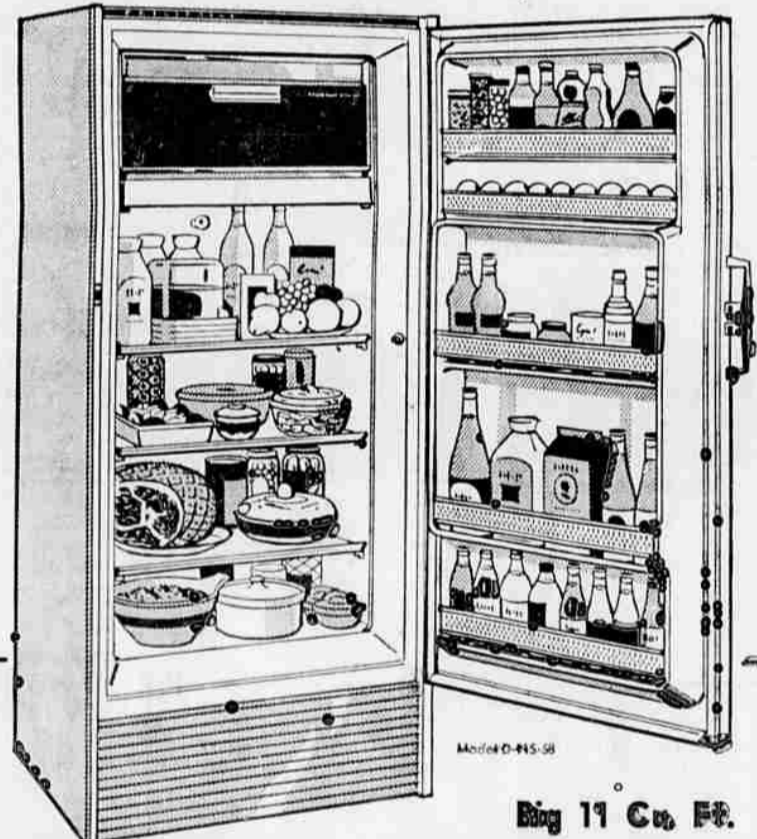
LaPointe's



ALL THIS FOR JUST \$149

With Your Present Operating Refrigerator IF IT IS NOT MORE THAN 10 YEARS OLD, a popular make in good condition.

\$319



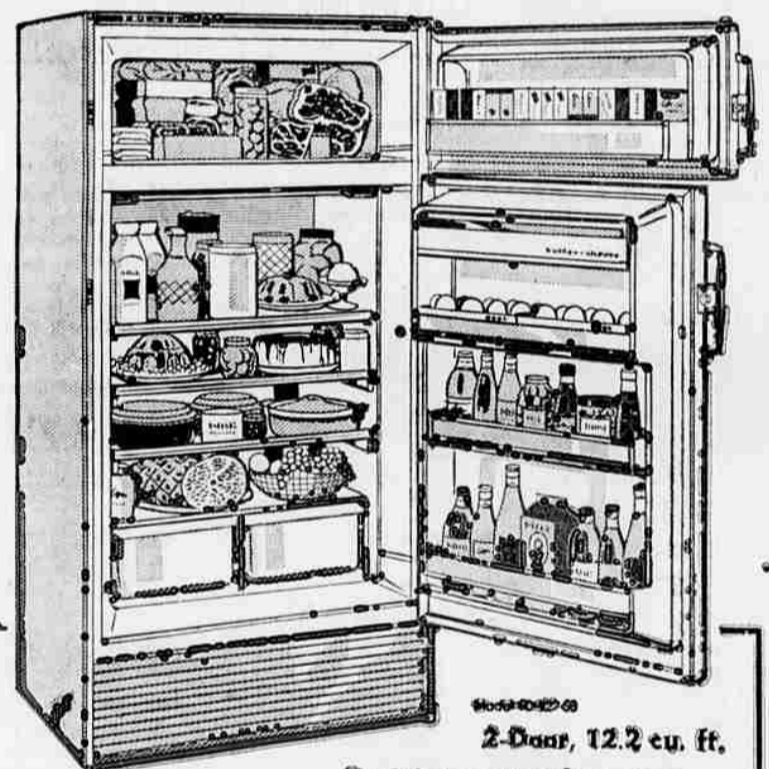
Big 17 Cu. Ft.

FRIGIDAIRE

- Look! 42-lb. full width freezer chest on top!
- Look! Cold Control with overnight defrosting!
- Look! 5 convenient shelves in door!
- Look! Easy to clean porcelain interior!

\$149

Only \$7.31 Per Month



2-Door, 12.2 cu. ft. Refrigerator-Freezer

FRIGIDAIRE

- Look! 60-lb. Zero-Fluct freezer compartment!
- Look! Completely Automatic Defrosting!
- Look! Curved shelves in door!
- Look! 2 porcelain vegetable bins!

\$319

Only \$15.68 Per Month

LOOK!!! NO MONEY DOWN! EASY TERMS!!

Our Service Makes The **BIG** Difference!

VERN OWENS'

Cascade Home Furnishings

124 North 4th

Phone TU 4-8365