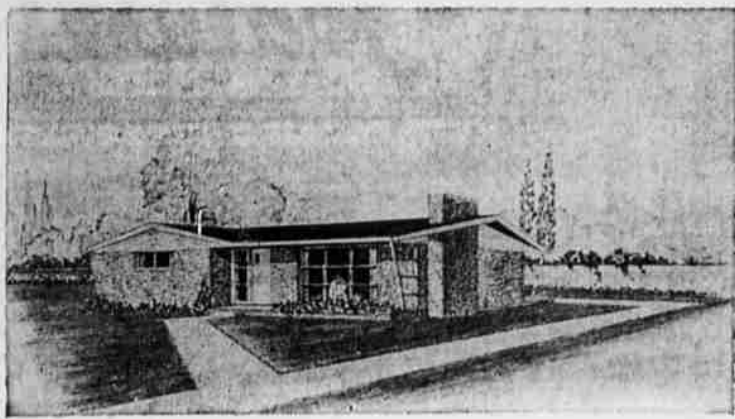


Family Homes

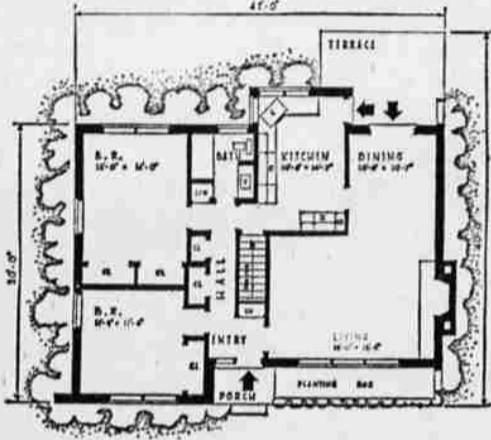


DESIGN 299 House 1,203 sq. ft. 22,216 cu. ft.

Big Window Floods Home With Light

Exterior of this design is made attractive with wide roof overhang and combination of wood siding with brick veneer.

L-shaped living-dining combination shown in this ranch home has many luxurious possibilities as you can see for yourself. Wide top-to-bottom picture window floods the front room with plenty of sunshine. Fireplace adds warmth and cheer during winter evenings. Dining area is convenient to kitchen, also features access to rear outdoor terrace.



BUILDING PLANS • PLAN BOOKS • ORDER FORM Herald and News Plan Dept. FAMILY HOMES 2900 Alpha St., Lansing, Mich.

Another feature of the kitchen is, it, too, provides access to the outdoor terrace. This will simplify meal preparation when you wish to dine outdoors on warm summer days.

Closest space is abundant throughout. Master bedroom, quite large in size, boasts a Mr. and Mrs. closet. Notice that windows here are placed high for maximum privacy. Bath features a vanity and linen closet, which also opens out to bedroom hall.

This plan conforms to general FHA, VA and Building Code requirements. You can obtain building plans with specification and a material list—see order coupon.

Ladies Lured To Billiards By Mosconi

PHILADELPHIA (UPI)—The fabulous little guy who has spent most of his life in pool halls has decided to get the ladies interested in knocking the ivory around.

Willie Mosconi, one of the greatest billiard experts who ever lived, has established Willie Mosconi Enterprises primarily to lure the female of the species into one of the last refuges for men only.

Mosconi's idea has two parts: first, attractive billiard centers—not, please, pool halls. Second, a handicapping system that will put the duffer on a competitive level with the expert (formerly known as shark).

Mosconi will franchise Willie Mosconi Billiard Centers, each to be built to his specifications and featuring specially-located carpeting and an attractive color scheme in addition to custom-made colorful equipment.

Gives Novice A Chance The handicapping system, which still is in the final development stage, will let the beginner—or lady—compete with the skilled player. It is hoped it will foster billiards as a husband-and-wife sport, something along the order of bowling.

An added attraction will be Mosconi, of course. Willie will tour his franchised bowling centers giving exhibitions and pointers on how to play the game.

Develops Talent But in Mosconi's case, it meant that a top athlete simply began practicing early and developed a natural talent to the point where he won his first tournaments while still in his teens and was competing with the championship-caliber professionals when he was only 18 years old.

He has held the world's title for 15 of the last 18 years, and holds the record of scoring a high run of pocketing 528 straight balls, beating his own previous record of 368.

Wild Animals Hazard Operation Of Colorful Alaskan Railway Train

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (UPI)—The blue and yellow diesel engines of the Alaska Railroad (ARR) shuttle back and forth today on one of the most colorful storybook tracks in the United States.

With only 338 miles of road reaching from Seward at the Gulf of Alaska to Fairbanks in the heartland of the 49th state, the ARR is a unique little line that captures smiles from veteran railroaders, railroad buffs and thousands of tourists.

The ARR's passenger trips are not famous for being on time. A note on ARR timetables advises: "Attention: NOT responsible for train delays because of moose on tracks."

Passenger runs between Anchorage and Fairbanks, a 356-mile trip, have been as much as three and four hours late because of the stubborn moose.

On the ARR they don't call the front part of the engine a cowcatcher. Moosecatcher is much more appropriate.

The animals generally stay off the tracks until the heavy snow comes. It's hard for them to walk in the deep snow so they stay on the tracks where the snow has been cleared.

"We've chased them for as long as 15 miles," veteran railroader Bob Prator said. "Sometimes they run like hell and other times we have to follow them at a speed of three or four miles an hour. Blowing the whistle doesn't help."

"When the engineer nuzzles them with the engine, sometimes they just kick back. Other times they turn around, lower their heads and come charging straight at the engine."

Sometimes the moose have to be shot. Other times they are accidentally run over.

The animals that are killed (200-300 a year) are picked up by railroad maintenance crews and skinned out. The drawn meat is given to orphanages and state institutions.

Owned By U.S. The Alaska Railroad is the only commercial railroad in the United States completely owned and operated by the federal government.

Under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, the ARR has paid its own way since it was first started in 1915. The ARR today is one of the main supply lines to interior Alaska and serves miners, missionaries, prospectors, traders and trappers by way of transshipments to river barges on the Tanana and Yukon rivers in the Alaska interior. The ARR owns the barges and also has up-to-date piggyback rail-truck facilities.

steam engine is still kept in operating condition since the ARR converted to diesel ten years ago. The steam engine is brought out of semi-retirement only when diesel engines can't get through water deeper than four inches on the tracks during the spring months.

The old steamer has had its insides converted to keep up with the times. ARR spokesman says it is probably the nation's only steam engine fired by diesel fuel.

Proud Of Record ARR officials are proud of their safety record—not a single passenger fatality in 47 years of railroading—as well as their treatment of passengers.

"We try to be casual but still always efficient," traffic manager J. D. Tribler explained. "This railroad belongs to the people, not to us."

The ARR is easily the most casual in the nation. ARR conductor Bob Porter told of stopping the train once so a doctor could deliver a baby in the baggage car.

Another time, Porter said, a woman passenger with a plane to catch missed the timetable on a run to Fairbanks. She would have missed her plane but the engineer radioed ahead, the air line held the plane for her, a taxi was waiting at the station and she made the flight.

"We like our passengers to be comfortable," Porter said. "And that's the only way to run a railroad."

Route Is Colorful Happy, Clear, Windy, Hurricane Gulch, Homolula, Taltaketa and Matamoras are among the colorful little towns on the rail line.

Mt. McKinley, the tallest peak in the Northern Hemisphere at an altitude of 29,300 feet, is visible in all its majestic wonder for nearly 129 miles of the trip—at least when the weather is clear and the days are long. The scenery is some of the most breathtaking in North America.

"You have to stop," engineer-freeman Jim De Cicco said. "You never know if someone may be sick or hurt."

De Cicco is like many of the ARR's 918 employees who are dedicated to the road. He came from Brooklyn, N.Y., to Alaska in 1933 with a United Press Correspondent, got a job on the ARR and liked it so well he stayed.

Former OSU Professor Dies CORVALLIS (UPI)—Services were held today for Dr. Sigurd H. Peterson, former head of the Department of English at Oregon State University.

Dr. Peterson, 78, died Jan. 5 at his Springfield home. He retired from Oregon State in 1947.

Broken-Down Shacks In Kentucky Mountains Hide Poverty Stricken People Groveling In Illiteracy

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Life is hard in the wild mountain areas of eastern Kentucky, a region which makes other depressed areas of the United States look prosperous. But steps are being taken to lift the mountain folk out of generations-old poverty and ignorance. These steps are described in two dispatches by the manager of UPI's bureau in Frankfort, Ky., the first of which follows.)

By JOSEPH VARILLA United Press International CHENOVA, Ky. (UPI)—A trip into the mountain areas of eastern Kentucky is like finding yourself in a Lil Abner cartoon strip. Except it isn't funny.

Broken-down little shacks are all around in the hollows of the Appalachians. Corn likker stills are a fact of everyday life—for many the illegal production of whiskey is the only way to make

a living. There are no paved roads once you get off the principal highways.

The plight is a shock even to one who had spent most of his life in northeastern Pennsylvania—the depressed hard coal region.—Some of the shacks are so far up in the hollows and in such isolated areas that one wonders how the inhabitants ever got there. I asked the question of a number of mountain folk during a three-day visit. Nanny Partin explained:

"It come easy for me. I was born here."

But even being born isn't easy in the mountains. Ruth Carr, a sort of angel to some of the mountain people who has dedicated her life to helping them, told about visiting a newborn child high up in a hollow. The string tying the umbilical cord had been knotted in four places. The family didn't have one piece long enough

and had to scrounge through the cabin for the four parts.

Home Is Castle

The mountain folk don't leave because many own their little shack and a nearby plot of ground. It is land that has been in the same family for generations. In their picturesque dialect, the mountaineers say they got the property through "heirship."

They stay, too, because they are frightened of the lowland way of life—afraid they might look foolish. Lack of education is responsible for this—many are unable to read or write. Plenty of mountain folk still use an "X" to mark their signature.

Of course, the more intelligent and talented leave the mountains to pursue a living elsewhere. But many remain. There are families who for as long as two or three generations have subsisted primarily on public assistance.

Attempts now are being made to rectify the situation. Children are forced to go to school, but often the schools are second and third grade. Many go no further than eighth grade. Because of the lack of roads, one-room school houses are scattered through the mountains and it is not easy to find teachers for them.

For an example of the ones who stay, take the case of Ralph Lawson, and his father, Lawson has a natural gas well on his property. He uses the gas now to heat a little shack in which he has a workshop, but his two-story house still is heated by a couple of pot-bellied stoves. Lawson was willing enough to put the gas into his home, save money and get better heat, but his old pappy overruled him.

Father Stands Fast

"It'll blow up," the elder Lawson said and no amount of coaxing could convince him gas could be safe.

But the mountains are filled with incongruities. I visited the little cabin owned by Helen Shepard near Berea. In the main room of the two-room dwelling was a double bed, a pot-bellied stove, couch and a whittling bench where Miss Shepard carves animals to support herself and her aged mother. All of those were typical furnishings. But there also was a library of about 300 good books.

It is typical to walk into a cabin and find an expensive television set, in contrast to the crude wooden (sometimes dirt) floor, poor furniture and cardboard-covered inside walls. Usually, I was told the TV sets are gifts from children who have moved away to work.

Despite their poverty, these proud and generous people are willing to share with anyone the little they have. Their hospitality is overwhelming. The frail-looking

woman at the door calls "howdy" and says "Won't y'll come in."

Children Are Shy

If the older mountain folk are embarrassed about their poverty, they don't show it. However, children of high school age appear embarrassed when a stranger comes in.

There is embarrassment evident too, among those who live in the towns of Eastern Kentucky—Paintsville, Harlan, Jackson and the others. The first question they ask a newsman is if he is going

to write about how poor Eastern Kentucky is. They point to other aspects of the area, including its great beauty. But, once up in the hollows, poverty seems to obliterate the other aspects.

Deep in the mountains, medical care is inadequate. There is a high infant mortality rate compared with the rest of the country and people often die of ailments that could be cured elsewhere. Their major source of medical attention is the Frontier Nursing Service.

Over the years in the hills, a special culture has persisted. Of almost a pure Anglo-Saxon strain, the people still use words long out of common use. Musicians play the dulcimer, whose plaintive sounds seem to cry for the plight of the people.

Is there hope for the mountain people? Gov. Bert Combs of Kentucky says there is. He advocates a domestic Point Four program for the area to provide roads, education and medicine. These are the great needs of the mountains.



HAND-MADE DOLLS — Mrs. Nanny Partin, a little woman who weighs less than 100 pounds and is older than her 45 years, took up a pile of corn shucks and began fashioning them into the oldest dolls known on the American continent. Here, Mrs. Partin puts the finishing touches on one of the hand-made dolls for which she receives about 18 cents apiece.

Corn Shuck Doll Money Supports Five Children In Tiny Mountain Cabin

CHENOVA, Ky. (UPI)—Mrs. Nanny Partin, a little woman who weighs less than 100 pounds and looks older than her 45 years, took up a pile of corn shucks and began fashioning them into the oldest dolls known on the American continent.

The money she gets from the corn shuck dolls—the going rate is 18 cents for an unclothed doll—supports five children.

"The four oldest wouldn't have been able to go to school this year," she said, "if I didn't get money for sewin' cloth dolls and makin' corn shuck dolls."

To get to Nanny's house, located in a hollow between two mountains, requires a three-mile trip from ChenoVA deep into the Appalachians over a bumpy and treacherously curving dirt road. Nanny and her family are more fortunate than many of their mountain neighbors who don't have a n y kind of road leading to their property.

The house itself is a four-room, unpainted shack. The floors are crude and the inside walls covered with cardboard. Toilet facilities are outside and water is hard to come by. After a rain, Nanny and her husband try to get as much as they can off the roof.

Husband Coal Miner Like most mountaineers, Nanny's husband has been a coal miner but for years has done little except a few parttime jobs. In the mountains, work and the cash money it brings is hard to come by.

For Nanny, the dolls are a new hope. She and about 2,500 other mountain folk in Eastern Kentucky are taking part in a project headed by Paul Hadley, chief of the Division of Arts and Crafts in the Department of Commerce. Hadley says the most difficult part of the craft industry is marketing, and this is where he and his crew are the most active in their aid and advice.

More successful than most is the project in Breathitt County where local people formed a corporation and brought in a wood-working expert, Barney Greenlee, to manage it.

The firm, which produces baskets, rocking chairs and other furniture, has only a fraction of its personnel working in the small shop in Jackson. Most of the products are made in home workshops back in the hills.

Visits Shops On a recent tour, this correspondent visited the shops of three of Greenlee's producers. Ralph Lawson is typical of them. He went in back \$1,400, backed by Greenlee's word, to buy lathes and other machinery.

Working the few acres of land he owns, Lawson and others like him rarely can make more than \$800 or \$900 a year cash. His barn, his house and the little shack that houses his equipment are unpainted and weather-beaten—in contrast with the new machinery. But the gamble paid off—in the past 12 months Lawson earned about \$3,000 according to Greenlee.

Baldness In Women Thought To Be Increasing

CHICAGO (UPI)—Is baldness in women increasing?

The American Medical Association (AMA) Committee on Cosmetics says that dermatologists hesitate to give a flat answer.

But the skin doctors do say that in recent years the number of otherwise healthy women consulting them about severe loss of hair has increased as much as 10 times.

What causes the condition? No one knows for sure, but everything from cheap hair dyes and pony tail hair styles to emotional upsets and air pollution has been blamed.

Dr. William B. Guy and Walter F. Edmundson of Pittsburgh said in an AMA article that "diffuse cyclic hair loss in women is rather common" and is entirely different from permanent hair thinning that occasionally occurs in women in middle or late life.

They said the hair that falls out usually is replaced by new hair growth, and that the process can be stopped by the use of corticosteroid hormones.

The condition is known as diffuse alopecia. Balding begins half an inch behind the hairline and involves mostly the center area or dome of the head. The part widens and the scalp becomes more visible.

After brushing, the brush may be full of dull, limp hair. A large number of women who suffer from this disease are under age 40, many under 30.

Usually, the condition begins with a scarcely noticeable but regular increase in hair loss with each brushing or combing. The loss frequently occurs in spurts. Sometimes patients report that the condition began suddenly and that hair "came out by the handful."

The healthy scalp loses about 100 hairs every day, but the loss is replaced by new growth, said the AMA.

Other known causes of temporary loss include certain medicines, illnesses accompanied by high fevers, and normal loss and regrowth of hair.

The AMA said permanent wave solutions can act as a depilatory

when left on the scalp too long.

Another possible cause is excessive oiliness. The AMA said that sebum, a chemical found in the natural oils of the hair, is a depilatory.

Other factors that might play a role in balding are tight rollers, too-frequent dyeing or bleaching, the AMA reported.

Other possible causes reported to the AMA committee were: increased exposure to synthetic detergents, additives in commercial shampoos, increased use of antibiotics in the diets of meat animals,

air pollution, crop sprays and radioactive fallout. But the committee said no one knows the role these by-products of modern living may play in the increased incidence of female balding.

The AMA said there is a wide range of treatment for temporary balding.

A number of dermatologists recommend regular shampooing with a liquid soap such as castile, which contains no detergents or other additives such as foaming agents, perfumes, or coloring agents.

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