

Herald and News

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Today's Roundup

PUNTE, Calif.—(Special Correspondence)—Continuing from Reno, hit and miss observations about an auto journey down US 395: First thing on today's schedule is something we've waited for a long time—a visit to Virginia City, famed mining camp of the Comstock lode.



EPLEY

Now you can walk the slanted planks of its old sidewalks under the sagging canopies, enter ancient establishments that still offer a drink or the risk of a bit of silver in a card game or an antiquated machine, listen to the "music" emanating from wonderful gadgets that are the grand-daddies of the modern juke boxes.

Scattered through these establishments is an immense collection of relics, old papers, photographs. It is much more effective than if all this stuff were put together in a single room or building; the whole town is a museum.

THE outstanding building of the town is the Catholic church, St. Mary's In the Mountains, said to be a perfect example of Gothic architecture.

We have a long way to go, and we leave Virginia City reluctantly. Down steep grades, and we are back on the main highway at Carson City, proudly advertised as the nation's smallest capital.

Southward we speed, through lovely Carson valley where thousands of cattle are feeding, up the canyon beside the white water of West Walker river, over the Sierras at more than 8000 feet, down Conway grade and into quaint Bridgeport for lunch.

OUR day is going, and we must hurry on. Past Mono lake and on through the spectacular Sierras we hum, and soon we are down in the Owens valley at Bishop, Big Pine, Independence and Lone Pine are left behind as we thread our way through the heavy traffic on what is now both US 395 and US 6.

At Little Lake junction, we turn sharply southward for San Bernardino on 395, while Los Angeles-bound traffic continues on US 6. At sun-baked Inyokern we eat and gas up. It is early evening, and we ask the gas station attendant how hot it has been today, maybe 110? Probably that, he says respectfully (and he likely would have given the same answer if we had mentioned 120).

Our timing is about right, and the run over the Mojave desert is made in the evening, with dusk and then night bringing a welcome coolness that eventually makes us close the windows and ventilators of the car.

AT Adelanto we stop for milk shakes at a little restaurant. We find the girl behind the counter and two or three local customers engaged in a lively controversy—not over the state of the union or what communism is likely to do to us, but on the question as to whether Peggy Krueger's place is the first or second driveway from a certain corner in tiny Adelanto.

One customer grins at us and says: "We've only lived four or five years in this little town, and we're going to have to go out for a look to settle this argument." One participant observes that Peggy

Krueger has the best tamaracks in Adelanto, and that seems to help resolve the issue. The girl behind the counter, who has been a most active debater, admits she really doesn't know where Peggy Krueger lives, after all. The others look a bit surprised, and the talk turns to other things.

We ask about the many red and white lights we observed as we entered Adelanto. It's the Victorville air base, we are told. Victorville is several miles away, and Adelanto is right there, but one of the fellows explains that "they have better politics over there."

We leave this lively spot and take off on the last lap of today's journey. Before long we join US 66 and US 91 in a run over Cajon Pass and down into sprawling, busy San Bernardino, West to Upland, south to Ontario, west to Pomona and we reach our destination deep in the citrus groves of Southern California.

These Days

THE United Nations has issued a Blue Book and a White Book stipulating the names of those who are "entitled to diplomatic privileges and immunities" and "Employees of Delegations and members of delegations to the United Nations."

The Blue Book is supposed to deal with more important personages, ambassadors, ministers, attaches, etc. Although Public Law 391 of the 79th congress covers them, the Blue Book makes specific reference to the rights and immunities of these persons under Public Law 357 of the 80th congress and the Headquarters Agreement between the United States and the United Nations. That law is not as broad and not as general as the one passed by the 79th congress.

The White Book lists persons of lower rank, cooks, house servants, chauffeurs, stenographers, etc., who have been accepted by the department of state as entitled to the benefits of the provisions of Public Law 291—79th congress (International organizations immunities act).

There is a third list that requires scrutiny but which I do not have. This is the list of the officers and employees of the United Nations who also are granted immunities under the two acts but who represent no nation in such capacities as are described in either the Blue Book or the White Book.

The charter of the United Nations includes provisions which apply directly or indirectly to the problem of extra territoriality. Article 100 provides: No Instruction

In the performance of their duties the secretary-general and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials, responsible only to the Organization.

Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the secretary-general and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Representatives of the United Nations and officials of the organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the organization.

The general assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the members of the United Nations for this purpose.

These provisions are binding upon the United States as upon all other countries that are members of the United Nations. Of course, in the United States, their application is more direct and more serious, because the United Nations is situated here. The public laws passed by the 79th and 80th congresses were acts to implement provisions of a treaty. The agreement reached between the secretary of the United Nations and the state department was a working arrangement inevitable under the treaty and the acts of congress. The state department could not have done otherwise under the law.

The point of the matter is that few Americans are even familiar with the term extraterritoriality. Fewer still have ever experienced its effects upon a country. Wherever the system has prevailed for comparatively large numbers of people, it has always been abused and it has generally become a raw political issue, as any procedure providing special benefits and immunities is bound to become.

Keep flies away from food. Use the purest milk of spread. While the exact means of spread of the disease is not known, contaminated water and milk are always dangerous and flies have repeatedly been shown to carry the infantile paralysis virus.

Hygiene Important Pay careful attention to personal cleanliness, such as thorough hand washing before eating. Hygienic habits should always be observed. If possible avoid tonsil and adenoid operations during epidemics.



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BOYLE'S COLUMN Cultural Position Battle Rages Full-Tilt In Gotham

By HAL BOYLE NEW YORK (AP)—Are you a highbrow or a lowbrow?

This is the biggest question today in the salons and parlors of Manhattan.

Nobody inquires any more whether you're in society's blue book or not except maybe a visiting congressman asks whether you are or ever have been a member of the communist party. And who cares now whether you belong to the National Association of Manufacturers or not?

Only Adequate Wine "But this man says he drinks nothing but an adequate red wine," proclaims the cop.

On the sign of a real highbrow, says the sergeant. "Should the gentleman to a private cell. By the way, sir, I'm a red wine man myself. Which do you find most adequate to the palate?"

Well, boys, this is it. The real class war is on now, the true-blue snobbery based on the altitude of the brow.

If a hostess serves you a cole slaw salad, you know she's either a lowbrow herself or thinks you are. A lettuce and tomato salad is only a few IQ points higher. And if the old girl, after dinner, suggests the group play gin rummy or bridge—don't take this second insult. If you care anything about social standing, scream at her!

"Listen, buddy, you think we're morons? With us it's canasta, the new Argentine game, or we don't pick up the cards."

Personally, however, I'm going to sit out this latest cultural war. The lowbrows will probably lose, because if they start drinking an adequate red wine the highbrows will immediately decide beer is better. For a highbrow can't stand to be in the majority.

So I'm going to stay neutral. I'm just a "no-brow" myself, not high, not low, not middle. I'll sip red wine with the highbrow, intellectual, gulp champagne or scotch and soda with the middlebrow or blow beer froth all night with the lowbrows.

I'll loll on a horsehair sofa or perch on a posture chair till my back breaks. I'll even sit on a small tack—if that'll help.

And I'll go to my grave secretly convinced that falling hair has made more highbrows in America than Harvard university.

EXECUTED BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 8 (AP)—Anton Saadeh, president of the outlawed Syrian national party, was executed by a firing squad this morning, after being sentenced last night in a secret court-martial.

SADEH was arrested early yesterday even as Saadeh and Lebanon troops intensified their drive to stamp out guerrillas of the national party who have terrorized outlying areas for more than a month.

The party has been accused of attempting to incite revolt against both the Syrian and Lebanese governments. Its ultimate aim was said to be a "greater Syria" under Saadeh's leadership, incorporating Lebanon, Syria, Trans-Jordan and Arab Palestine.

Warner Valley Power Nearing

LAKEVIEW, July 8—Indications are good that a recent bid on installing power service into the Warner valley, Paisley and Summer Lake will be approved by the Washington, D. C. office of the rural electrification administration, it was announced in Lakeview Tuesday.

The 118 miles include 32 miles of changing Paisley REA service from single phase to three phase.

Holland said the Washington office had asked for additional papers for consideration of the bid of Del Monte Electric company of Oakland, Calif., which was accepted by Surplus Valley June 16 subject to approval of the national office. The bid was \$256,235.

The proposed work is for 118 miles of power line extension to take REA power into the Warner valley and to a point beyond Summer Lake.

Hiroshima To Be Shrine Of Peace HIROSHIMA, July 8 (AP)—Hiroshima voters have overwhelmingly approved a plan to make this, the world's first atom bomber city, a symbol of peace.

In yesterday's election the plan was approved by 71,852 voters out of 78,922 persons eligible to cast their ballots.

A plan to make Hiroshima a shrine of peace was adopted in the diet (parliament) at its last session.

Aside from the electorate approval the plan has taken no concrete form.

Quota Club To Meet Monday QUOTA club will hear Blanche Pietfort report on the international convention when it convenes for luncheon in the Pelican party room at noon Monday. Hap Jones, third vice president, will preside in the absence of the president.

The conference was held in Houston, Tex., this year.

SHOOTING MEET LA GRANDE, July 8 (AP)—More than 65 shooters are expected for the Oregon state small bore rifle tournament here this week-end.

Firing will be held all day Saturday and Sunday.

THE GALLUP POLL Labor Faces Problem In 1950 T-H Voting

PRINCETON, N. J., July 8—With indications mounting that the Taft-Hartley issue will be a major campaign issue in the 1950 congressional elections, the attitude of the public toward labor legislation takes on more significance than ever.

Unquestionably, labor union leaders believe that the Taft-Hartley issue can serve as a rallying point for the labor vote and will have the effect of getting an increased labor turnout at the polls. Low turnout is always a problem for the Democrats in recent non-presidential years.

On the other hand, republican strategists see a chance to make political capital of the fact that many union leaders will take an "all or nothing" position and demand virtually complete repeal of all the provisions in the Taft-Hartley Act, with no compromise.

What does the electorate want—complete repeal, or compromise, or no change at all in the present law? Public opinion surveys have reported a close division of sentiment on the labor legislation issue. But among those voters who have been following the discussion about the Taft-Hartley law, the weight of sentiment is in favor of compromise, that is, the voters who want to change the present group legislation constitute a larger group than the ones who want to see the Taft-Hartley law repealed outright on the one hand, or left unchanged on the other.

The question therefore is whether the democratic party will be successful in attracting votes if it takes a "no compromise" position in 1950 on labor legislation. While such a position would no doubt have high political appeal to labor, the democratic party is also heavily dependent on farm votes, as the 1948 election showed.

The Institute's latest survey on the Taft-Hartley issue shows that the sum of voters who have followed the discussion over changing the law is about the same as six weeks ago. A total of 50 per cent of all persons questioned say they have been following the discussion, although nearly 9 out of every 10 voters have heard or read about the law itself.

The 50 per cent of all voters who say they had followed any of the discussion about the Taft-Hartley Act were asked:

Table with 2 columns: Action, Percentage. Change it, amend it 18%; Leave it as it is 15%; Repeat it 10%; No opinion 7%; Haven't followed discussion 50%.

In general, there is considerably more sentiment among republican voters for leaving the act unchanged than among democratic voters, as the following vote by parties shows:

Table with 2 columns: Party, Vote. Change it 20%; Leave it 9%; Repeat it 15%; No opinion 6%; Haven't followed discussion 50%.

Union members in the poll least toward repeal of the act. A total of 36 per cent of union members interviewed said they had been following the discussion, and of these 24 per cent favor repeal, and 30 per cent are for revision, while 8 per cent are content to leave the act the way it is, and 6 per cent have no opinion.

The farmers questioned in the survey divided as follows: 5 per cent in favor of repeal, 13 per cent want to leave the act the way it is, and 9 per cent have no opinion and 58 per cent have no opinion and 58

per cent have not followed the discussion. Manner Of Change The final question in the survey was asked of all persons who said they favor changing or amending the measure (18 per cent).

"Do you think the changes should be in the direction which business leaders want—or do you think the changes should be in the direction which labor leaders want?"

The vote: Business 4%; Labor 2%; To satisfy both 4%; No opinion 2%; 18%

TELLING THE EDITOR

Letters printed here must not be longer than 500 words, must be written legibly on ONE SIDE of the paper, and must be signed by the writer. NAME AND ADDRESS of the writer. Contributions following these rules are warmly welcomed.

LAKEVIEW, Ore. (Telling the Editor)—On June 8, Lakeview, Ore., had an awful tragedy. Several boys were swimming in an old gravel pit, and two of them lost their lives by drowning. I think this town needs some place for children to play or have something for them to do besides going to Mr. Alger's shows. They were going to build a park and playground here. Where is it? Mr. Alger stopped it. Anything that is of any interest to children he puts a stop to it, he has the only amusement in town he "was" the city council. Now we have new ones on the city council maybe we can have something for our children besides grief and heartache.

Many thanks to J. P. McDougal. He did move in a building and fix it up for the Scouts and Browns. Mrs. Clause has fought to have something for the children, but she can't fight alone. Our teen-agers have no place to go only to our local confectionery, news and sweets stores. They have no place to dance or any other amusements—only to try and find something to do and usually find themselves in trouble. I for one, and I think this will go for all mothers here, think that it's time this town does something. Thank you very much and hope this letter is printed and not misplaced. MRS. G. MARCH

THE DOCTOR SAYS Avoiding Polio Takes Care

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M.D. Written for NEA Service So far, medical science has not been able to offer a sure way of warding off poliomyelitis. But when an epidemic of polio is in the community everyone should be aware of the danger and should call a doctor at the first signs of illness.

This is not only for their own sakes, but also it helps to avoid exposing others. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis recommends several precautionary steps which seem worthwhile following:

- 1. Keep flies away from food. Use the purest milk of spread. While the exact means of spread of the disease is not known, contaminated water and milk are always dangerous and flies have repeatedly been shown to carry the infantile paralysis virus.
- 2. Do not swim in polluted water.
- 3. Avoid all unnecessary contact with persons with any illness suspicious of infantile paralysis.
- 4. Avoid overstraining and extreme fatigue from strenuous exercise. While fatigue and chilling cannot cause infantile paralysis, they may cause the attack to be more severe.
- 5. The question of closing schools and swimming places has not been settled. Some doctors think there is more danger from contacts which children make when they stay home than when they are at school. Also there is a difference of opinion on the danger of contracting polio from swimming pools. Swimming itself is not considered harmful but if the water is contaminated by sewage and human pollution, there may be a definite danger.
- 6. Until more is learned about the way in which polio is spread, reasonable caution without undue alarm is the best policy.

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Do not swim in polluted water. Avoid all unnecessary contact with persons with any illness suspicious of infantile paralysis. Avoid overstraining and extreme fatigue from strenuous exercise. While fatigue and chilling cannot cause infantile paralysis, they may cause the attack to be more severe.

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Until more is learned about the way in which polio is spread, reasonable caution without undue alarm is the best policy.

Note: Dr. Jordan is unable to answer individual questions from readers. However, each day he will answer one of the most frequently asked questions in his column.

TODAY'S QUESTION Q. Is there such a thing as tobacco heart? A. This is disputed in medical circles. All that can be said with certainty is that tobacco does speed the heart rate more in some people than in others.

BUY St. Joseph WHEN YOU WANT ASPHUM AT ITS BEST

Inches Of Gas Bloat Is Gone KAL-O-DEX worked so much gas and bloat from my stomach that my waistline has gone down 7 inches. I used to get so full of gas after meals that it even pressed into my chest and caused horrible misery around my heart and awful heart palpitation.

Dance Saturday July 9 Malin Music by Pappy Gordon

New Lower than Pre-war Prices on... DUTCH PAINT Specially Reduced Just in Time For Your Summer House Painting. Tremendous Demand and lowered raw material cost have made it possible for the manufacturer of this free-flowing, easy-brushing DUTCH PAINT to pass their savings on to us.