

Herald and News

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BILL-BOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Question of the week: Where do you find the most color in the form of autumn leaves — in the woods or in the windows of the city grade schools? The young students have gone all out in bringing in the bright leaves. If you want to see 'em (the leaves) in their natural state take a drive over towards Lakeview or up toward the Fort Klamath turnoff. The aspens are turning and the drive is well worth it.

Has anyone noticed that the deer rifle being used as a portion of the display at Underwood's camera shop is cocked? Suppose that means anything?

Word from old friends continues to pour in. The latest is from Gus Anderson. Gus used to be the majordomo at the Shell station on the corner of second and Main.

(It is now in the capable hands of Whitley Torgerson). After quitting the station Gus sold cars for Dick Miller for a little while and then joined the ducks in their southward trek. He is now at 4850 Normandie Place, La Mesa, California where he will spend the winter. As soon as school is out in June he'll be back in town and ready for his usual Saturday and Sunday golf sessions.

Gus sends word that there is plenty of work in the area, but that prices are higher than in the traditional cat's back and that real estate is really out of this world. He sent Whitley a copy of a million dollar bond rent high by the chamber of commerce given there promising all residents a million dollars worth of sunshine and good cheer. And maybe it's all true. I wouldn't know.

Sam Dawson

Business Mirror

NEW YORK. (AP)—Fear that Europe may cheapen its money again soon is spreading.

When a country devalues its currency in terms of gold, or in terms of a recognized standard like the American dollar, it destroys part of the value of every one's savings, insurance policies, pension, insurance policies. Devaluation does this officially, as inflation already has done in unofficially.

Fear that this is coming shortly after the British election next week has both the British and French jittery. Rumors spread that if the conservatives win in England they will set the pound sterling free to seek its own level—officially this wouldn't be devaluation, but its effect would be the same. What might happen is shown in that officially the pound is worth \$2.40, but in Switzerland it is quoted at \$2.32.

Inflation in France has the franc so shaky that the dollar buys 433 to 440 francs on the Paris black market, in contrast to the official \$50 franc rate.

FREE PRICE
The price of gold in the "free" market in Paris has climbed \$8 in three months to \$48 an ounce. The official rate is \$35 an ounce. Frightened French citizens will pay \$48 in fear of inflation and devaluation. Rumor puts French devaluation, if it comes, at around 10 to 15 percent.

Many Europeans are reported buying up commodities for the same fear that leads them to hoard gold. Some say this caused the recent fluctuation in the price of raw wool in the Australian auctions.

Europeans, who were afraid to hold onto their money, were turning it into wool.

To Americans, European deval-

uation would mean that exporters could get more pounds or francs for American goods. For a time the price of goods made in Europe would be cheaper in terms of dollars, and therefore more competitive in the world markets. But the devaluation of 1949 showed that shortly European prices rose again and wiped out any savings.

JITTERS
There are many causes for these jitters in Europe. Both France and England blame the burden of re-arming for upsetting their economies after their post-war problems had seemed almost solved.

Britain's loss of her Iranian oil properties and her growing troubles in the Middle East make her financial and trade ailments acute. The oil she got cheap in Iran is being replaced by costlier imports from other sources. And the price of many materials she must import to re-arm has gone much higher since Korea, leading to talk that after the election she will ask Uncle Sam to help her out, with raw materials if not with money.

The drain on her gold and dollar reserves is shown in her trade records.

France's troubles are even more acute. Price and wage inflation continues to spiral. Wages have just gone up 15 percent in basic industries, and the price of steel has risen 22 percent. Frenchmen fear the price of many of their products will thus tend to rise too high for competition in world markets.

In both France and England there is the fear that as the governments turn more and more of industry to producing arms, there will be less goods for foreigners to buy, thus making the pound and franc still less desirable to have, and less valuable.

E. P. Jordan, M. D.

The Doctor Says

A conscientious businessman who wants to keep himself in the best possible health for the sake of his family and his business associates, wants to know how often he should visit his doctor and have a routine physical examination. The question is a good one but the answer is difficult.

A routine physical examination cannot absolutely guarantee health, nor even always prove that no obscure disorder is present.

Nevertheless this does not mean that the periodic physical checkup is not worth-while. How often it should take place depends upon the age and physical condition of the patient, his occupation, and the judgment of the physician.

What tests should be made at the time also have to be left to the physician, since it is impossible to make every conceivable test which is in the books. From the patient's point of view, therefore, he or she must take the advice of the physician consulted with regard to how often routine checkups should be made, and of what they should consist.

A person who visits the doctor regularly should report any symptoms or suspicious signs which developed since the last visit. Gain

or loss in weight is particularly important.

Examination of the blood pressure should be included in every routine examination of grownups. A few simple laboratory tests on the blood and urine are generally made also.

Up to this point, the routine physical examination is fairly simple. However, there are so many special tests possible that it would not be practical to apply them to every person once or twice a year.

How often, for example, should it be necessary to take a basal metabolic test, an X-ray of the stomach, an electrocardiogram, or examination of the chemistry of the blood? Such tests as these cannot be included in routine examinations unless there is some special reason to do so. They would cost too much and take too much time.

The use of reasonable methods of physical examination and such tests as seem to be indicated reveal many disease conditions in their early stages. This, of course, is of enormous help in treatment, as almost anything is easier to cure at the beginning than when it is far advanced.

departed from his prepared text to suggest smilingly that New York and Connecticut have the best governments.

"In Washington, I have my doubts," he added.

These sallies were the closest Dewey came to a partisan attack in a speech unusually free of politics.

"Let's start winning back the friends we have lost for the cause of freedom," Dewey said. He continued:

"In the past, where our information services were not actually in the hands of leftwingers who tried to stab us in the back, they were in the hands of sincere bunglers who tried to see America as a commodity and not as an ideal."

"They presented an America which was a glittering picture of how wealthy and comfortable life could be under freedom and democracy."

Asians were given pictures of "two-car garages, gas stoves, refrigerators and even green bathrooms" when their big worry was getting "rice and fish," a two-time GOP presidential nominee said.

Russians turned this kind of propaganda against us, Dewey said, to convince Asia that Americans "exploit the rest of the world and rob Asia for their own comfort."

They'll Do It Every Time

LADIES IN THE ELEVATOR...ENTER CHEERFUL TWID...QUINTESSENCE OF ROUTENESS-OFF COMES HIS LID...



By Jimmy Hatlo

NOW THE CAR STOPS AT THEIR FLOOR. THE PASSENGERS ARE GONE-THE OPERATOR DOESN'T COUNT, HE PUTS HIS HAT BACK ON!



Hal Boyle

Poor Man's Plato

NEW YORK. (AP)—The flickers are 30 years old.

Celebrating its golden wedding to the American public, the movie industry prefers to point with pride to its past rather than view its future with alarm. And it has a lot to be proud about.

In half a century of good clean living, less forget the lapses of its gods, everything about the film business has changed except the flavor of the corn-popcorn, I mean.

Perhaps no other entertainment medium in history ever touched its time more quickly, deeply, for both good and bad. Its critics, said for years the movies were ruining the morals of the nation by holding up a false and shallow sense of values.

So years of movie-going, in 20 years of movie-going, I personally have never met anyone whose life had been wrecked by a bad movie. The worst effect I have ever seen a film produce is an occasional attack of indignant indignation.

CHEAP FUN
The movies have survived and thrived because, by and large, they gave more people more fun for less money than anything the human race had stumbled on before.

Sometimes I feel sorry for the kids today who know the movies only as fairly full-blown art. Most middle-aged people had a lot of pleasure growing up with the industry.

They still get a chuckle recalling the old days of the silent film, when William S. Hart flickered across the screen in a mad gallop to head the rustler's off at Eagle Gulch, as the lady pianist player down town chewed her gum frantically and pounded wildly on her out-of-tune keys.

Remember the old colored slides they used to flash on at the start of the program? It showed a big fat woman wearing a ton-

piece like a tent, and it said: "Will the ladies kindly remove their hats?"

Half America was crazy in love with Mary Pickford, and even the other half—the women—had to admit there was nobody ever prettier. And Charlie Chaplin, the gay-tooled, sad-faced little tramp—he was just the funniest thing ever. He still is, except that now they've decided he's a great artist, too.

The money flowed in a golden tide. It made millionaires out of a few bums, and some went on acting like bums. Hollywood became a world symbol for screw-be-living where anybody making less than \$5000 a week was a pauper.

But for all the tirades against it, Hollywood did something tremendous. It made pictures that took life-starved people out of their dreary monotony into a world of wonderful make-believe. And that is why the industry grew—it gave something back for the money it took in at the boxoffice.

COMPLAINT
The intellectuals rant against Hollywood because it doesn't make more "good pictures." But high talent is the rarest commodity on this earth. There are only a few hundred movies produced each year, but there are about 10,000 new books printed. If you find 15 pictures a year that lighten your heart, or maybe you think, isn't that enough? Can you find 15 new books a year that will do

it? Despite radio and television, the film industry can look forward to at least another 50 golden years no matter what they throw on the screen.

The reason: a movie house is still the best place for the young folks to go to get away from the old folks—and hold hands in the dark.

Frank Tripp

Sage Sideglances

From where I'm writing I can watch Wilson building a chimney alongside what for 50 years was Gardner's kitchen. It's going to become a living room, with a fireplace and a picture window to frame a view of 15 miles down Seneca lake.

Nellie's faithful old Dockash range, which stood right where the window goes, lies cracked and rusting on a trash pile. The lean-to off the kitchen, which contained the only bathroom Will and Nellie ever had, has been torn down; the rickety back porch, where their hand-cranked washer stood, comes down too.

The Perrys who will live there are going to have a bathroom upstairs. Will and Nellie got along 50 years without one. They're going to have an electric stove and water heater and all the modern gadgets, though they're only going to live there summers. Will and Nellie lived there all year 'round, right on the windswept beach; sometimes snowbound.

There's nothing strange about putting new things into an old house; it's often done. What's strange about it is that Will and Nellie could have had them, too, but never did.

You've heard me tell about Will. He could do anything; he was builder, plumber, electrician; anything he chose to be. He built houses, bath-rooms, picture windows for lots of people, but he built very few conveniences for himself.

WELL FIXED
It wasn't that they couldn't afford it for Will and Nellie were pretty well fixed. They could better afford the modern luxuries than could some of the people for whom Will installed them. Though Will never earned better than a dollar an hour, this couple owned two houses and had a comfortable competence besides.

Well past 80, so lame he could hardly walk, Will still trudged down stairs to the bathroom off the kitchen, still still wood for a kitchen range. Not until his old coal furnace fell apart and he positively could not get down to tend it, did he put in an oil burner—then lived to enjoy it only one winter.

A question if he really did enjoy it; for Will cherished old things that he'd tinkered up and made to serve him twice the years that their makers intended them to last.

Scores of times I said to Will "Why in heaven's name don't you get a new so-and-so?" or why not build a few comforts for yourself, as he did for so many other people. Will would reply "On mercy, that motor will last as long as I will or 'We're as cozy as bugs in a rug."

Then came the tragedy of it all. Two years before Will died at 85 he cracked up; lost a leg, got

where all he could do was work on small pieces of furniture from his wheel chair. His well-kept place began to run down. The tinkered-up gadgets that were to last as long as he did began to balk. They defied the house genius who those who tried to keep them going. The whole of the proud Gardner institution fell apart—and Will and Nellie too.

RESCUE
After a long and expensive siege with hospitals and operations, Will is gone. Nellie has never left her sickbed. Their house was turned into cash; nothing but Will's quaint shop remains intact. That I've rescued and will tenant for my lifetime. By then perhaps there'll be no one left to care.

What's the point of all this chatter? It's that I don't know yet whether Will was right, or I. I pleaded with him to enjoy some before it was too late. He insisted that he had everything he needed. As to that I knew better, when I saw him age and struggle with the outdated, inconveniences that were his.

Of all that Will and Nellie saved, mightily little made life easier, happier for them in the days when they could have enjoyed it. Doctors' hospitals, medicine got it all, while they both were flat on their backs, with no near kin to comfort them.

All about them were people getting the same care at the state's expense; people who never contributed to anything except their own ease and pleasure.

The question: Did Will and Nellie owe all this to a society that voluntarily shoulders for wasters the burden that this sacrificing couple shouldered for themselves? Will and Nellie paid their way—but what price price?

Man Helpless As Wife Dies

LOS ANGELES. (AP)—William Morley, 77, in bed with a broken hip, lay helpless for five days after his wife fell to the floor dead of a heart attack.

I called out several times but I guess my voice was too weak to carry," he said. "There was a telephone but I couldn't reach it."

Police were summoned yesterday by his landlady, Mrs. J. W. Moore. She said she became worried because she hadn't seen Mrs. Alice Morley, since last Friday.

Police found Morley weak from hunger and thirst. At General hospital his condition was pronounced serious.

Hugh Pruett

Heavens Above

During the season of harvest moon last month, a man who gets his lights in the appearances and movements of the shining celestial orb, asked me why the times of moonrise as observed were considerably over an hour later than those predicted in his medical almanac. Inquiry showed there were hills less than two miles east of his home.

But even those who are not bothered with sky line obstructions often wonder why the moon never comes up at the predicted times. My remembrance of rural childhood days include kitchen walls always well decorated with almanacs advertising the "efficient" medications of Jaynes, Ayers, Hostetter, Hood, and others. And these little booklets supposedly were the last word on astronomy, meteorology, husbandry and many other things. But we could never make the sun and moon come up at the predicted times. I rather doubt that many of these—if any—made allowance for differences in latitude and longitude. The statement that on December 21 sunrise occurs at 8:03 a.m. is correct for London but is certainly not for Point Barrow, Alaska, where old Sol does not show his face above the horizon at all for many days continuously.

As to moonrise, the greatest inaccuracy in many places between clock time and almanac time the past summer was due to DST. Change everything to standard time and at such places an hour will immediately vanish from the discrepancy.

For residents of the rather small state of Maine there is nothing better than the Maine Farmer's Almanac, which has been published now for 133 years. There are many splendid government publications, but for the non-mathematical reader, I doubt if for use throughout the United States and Canada anything equals the Old Farmer's Handbook published annually by the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada. This bases rising and setting times on the 75th (EST) meridian and gives date for various latitudes on that meridian. Calculations for any location can easily be made from these figures.

For moonrise, two general adjustments have to be made. For each time meridian 90th, 10th, 120th, etc.) west of the EST meridian, add times tonight and tomorrow night must be added for four nights. Then if you are on a standard meridian, add four minutes for every degree you are west of the one you use and subtract four minutes for each degree east of it.

If you are near hills, the problem is further complicated. At my home, after all corrections are made, the moon rises 40 minutes later than my best calculations.

For perfect coordination between the almanac and observed times, one must be sure he is at the designated latitude and on a time meridian, must abolish daylight saving time, and must "have faith to remove mountains."

4. ARE FICTION EXPENSES CONTROLLED?
Yes, very strictly. The amount each candidate is allowed to spend—outlined above—is audited with extreme care by independent experts, and if a candidate spends more than he is allowed, he is liable to lose the election. A com-

plete record has to be kept of all election expenses. For example, the law is explicit on the cars which candidates may use. For the day of the election, cars to transport the voters to the polls must be loaned and never hired. Each candidate is limited to one car for every 2500 voters in borough constituencies, and to one car for every 1500 voters in country areas. The electoral law requires that a candidate's election agent must place on record the ownership of all cars so used, with their make and registration number.

5. WHAT SAFEGUARDS ARE THERE AGAINST BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION?
Britain's electoral laws are rigidly applied to prevent bribery and corruption and intimidation. What ever their personal beliefs, the Mayors, Sheriffs, and other officials charged with the conduct of the Election in their localities must, under pain of severe penalties, discharge their duties with impartial fairness. There are certain offenses in connection with elections which, if committed by a candidate or his agents, will make invalid the election vote. These include corrupt practices, including bribery, treating, undue influence, impersonation, and false declarations concerning election expenses.

The most important safeguard against corrupt and illegal practices is through an election "petition" which may be filed by any eligible voter or any person claiming to be a candidate, if he believes that malpractices have occurred. Such cases are decided by an "Election Court" composed of two Judges of the Kings Bench Division of the High Court, and confirmed by a vote of the House of Commons.

In point of fact, such appeals to the courts have been extremely rare in modern times.

6. WHAT IS THE SALARY OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT?
An elected Member gets one thousand pounds a year (\$2000) on which he must pay income tax. He is also allowed special vouchers for commuting to his constituency by rail-road.

British Election

E.S. NOTE

Following are answers to questions which are being asked concerning the General Election which is to be held in Britain on October 25. This is the second of the series.

1. WHAT IS THE VOTING PROCEDURE?

In Britain, each local voting area—they are called "constituencies"—and each one represents roughly 60,000 voters—elects its own Member of Parliament. After the election the leader of the party which commands a majority in the House of Commons becomes the nation's Prime Minister. Not till then does he pick his team of Ministers to head the various departments.

The names of Mr. Attlee, leader of the Labor Party, and Mr. Churchill, leader of the Conservatives, will not appear on the ballot papers (voting machines are not used), except in their own particular constituencies.

Under the Parliamentary system, the Government can be dismissed from office at any time at the will of the people. If defeated in a vote in the House of Commons on an issue of importance, the Government resigns.

2. HOW MUCH MONEY IS EACH CANDIDATE ALLOWED FOR ELECTION PURPOSES?

In a "county constituency"—a rural area having separate representation in the House of Commons—a candidate is allowed 45 pounds (\$1260) plus (twelve pence over two cents) for each entry in the register of voters used at the election.

In a "borough constituency"—an urban area having separate representation in the House of Commons—he is allowed the same amount, 45 pounds, plus an additional 1½ pence for each voter on the register.

A candidate for election is required by law to account for his election expenditure during the campaign to the Returning Officer. Failure to do so, or an incorrect return, may prevent him from becoming an M.P.

3. HOW IS THE VOTING CONDUCTED?

On polling day the booths, which may be schools, village halls or civic centers, open between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. In attendance at a Presiding Officer who, before the Poll opens, must show to each candidate (the ballot boxes are empty). The boxes are then sealed until they are opened for counting in the presence of the Returning Officer, who may be the Mayor, Sheriff, or chairman of the local council.

The voters, arriving at the poll has his name and voting number checked against the register of voters. Here, all party propaganda has ceased. He sees no slogans, no cries to exercise last-minute influence on his mind. He is the sole master of his vote, and, receiving the ballot papers from the officer, retires to a private booth where he marks an X against the name of the candidate he favors and then places his ballot paper himself into the sealed box.

From the far corners of the world, where men and women from the United Kingdom are stationed, after in the Armed Forces or the Merchant Navy, other votes will be cast through trusted relatives or friends who act as their nominees.

All voting over, with the Returning Officer presiding, and in the presence of the candidates and their agents and other witnesses, counting begins at a central place in the constituencies to which all the ballot boxes are brought. By scrupulous checking with possible recounts if a candidate claims them necessary, the votes are counted, and the candidate with the most votes is announced as the winner.

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Mother Killed, Youth Sought

MINNEAPOLIS. (AP)—Police of four midwest states today hunted a 16-year-old high school boy, wanted for questioning in connection with the slaying of his mother yesterday.

Object of the search is Robert Farrington Pett, a black-haired, 160-pound youth. Sheriff Lester Melcher said Robert had been missing since the body of his mother, Mrs. Mary R. Pett, 51, was found on a bed in the Pett's suburban Christmas Lake home. She had been stabbed, shot and beaten.

The sheriff said Young Pett, an adopted son of the Petts, may be accompanied by Reginald Frost, 16, a neighbor of the family. Frost's father reported his son missing after a call from Pett Monday night. Authorities in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa were asked to aid in the search.

Harris O. Pett, husband of the victim, told police he believed his son took a Dodge car owned by the family, gray in color and bearing Minnesota license plates 300-455. Pett, regional manager for the railroad retirement board, was absent when his wife was slain.

Mrs. Pett's body was discovered by a housekeeper. The sheriff said with two butcher knives, both of which protruded from her body, beaten with a length of bamboo fishpole which was broken by the attack, and shot with a .22 caliber rifle.

It is believed that if a machine were built to simulate all the very complex functions of a human brain it would take a skyrocket to house it, the power of Niagara Falls to run it and all of the water in Niagara Falls to cool it.



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Dewey Raps Info Service

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey says United States information services have played into Russian hands in the struggle for Asia.

America must quit "trying to make the rest of the world over into our own image," he adds, because our government is not beyond criticism and others "do not want to copy us."

The New York governor, addressing a Connecticut Bar Assoc. banquet Tuesday, called for a shift in American propaganda towards championing "Asia for the Asians—not for the Russians."

His remarks about his recent 40,000-mile Far Eastern tour were broadcast nationally by the American Broadcasting Co.

While Asian governments "are not the best of all governments," Dewey said, "... I venture the suggestion that there is nobody willing to suggest that we in America have the most honest, the most competent and the best of all possible governments."

There was laughter and applause at this comment, and then Dewey