



RECENT VISITS in Klamath Falls were Dr. and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower and daughter Betty Jean. They stayed at the home of Dwight D. Eisenhower's brother, Dr. C. V. Eisenhower. The Dwight D. Eisenhower family has been in and out of China for the past twenty years.

Years In China Offer Adventures Said More Thrilling Than Fiction

By SALLY BARNHISEL

Many of us who live in the United States, and go through approximately the same routine of life each day, often have reason to doubt the saying that true life is far more fantastic than the thrilling fiction we read, hear and see.

Yet there are some families who have had so many remarkable experiences in the past that now, as they tell someone their story "each event seems as though it could only happen in a dream." And with this feeling, they have added a story that contained some of the details of the family's experiences for the past twenty years.

In 1932 Dr. and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower left their home in Hawaii, where he was a student secretary at the YMCA, and moved to Chungking, China. In Chungking there is a boys' school and hospital, "Yale in China," where at first Ruth was a religious director and English teacher and later became the trustees' representative. Mrs. Ruth also taught English there.

In 1933 the Rugs, with their ten-month-old daughter, Betty Jean, returned to the United States because Mrs. Ruth's father was seriously ill. During their stay here they visited Dr. Dwight D. Eisenhower's brother, Dr. Charles Rugh of Klamath Falls. They remained in the states for only a short while and then returned to China where they stayed until 1935. At that time Dr. Ruth took a sabbatical leave, which was due to him each four years, and they again came to America to visit.

Soon after they returned to China, "Yale in China" had to be evacuated because the Japanese were close to Chungking. The students and many other citizens of Chungking moved to Yangling, which is in the high mountains in what was Free China.

The school was evacuated at Chungking from 1937 until 1943. Classes were held in temporary shacks made of thin wood that swelled and shrank with each rain and snow storm. There were no window panes, and the paper covering the window frames did not prove a very effective protection against the cold weather. Mrs. Ruth said: "The boys' hands were often blue with cold, but they were always cheerful. In addition to their physical woes, many of the boys did not even know where their parents were or if they were living."

Because the war dangers were great, in 1938 Mrs. Ruth and Betty Jean came to California. Dr. Ruth remained in Yangling for he felt too much responsibility to his students and his school to leave them. In 1939 Mrs. Ruth and Betty Jean returned to Shanghai, where there was no danger at that time. While in Shanghai Betty attended the first grade and Mrs. Ruth taught a kindergarten class.

Before 1939 Betty was too young to realize what she and her family were experiencing, but the events from the time she was six until now are very vivid in her mind. She is now a lovely nineteen-year-old college coed and very compe-

tent at telling the interesting events that have filled her family's life during the past twelve years; therefore Mrs. Ruth urged her daughter to finish the story of their life in and out of China.

In 1940 Dr. Ruth came to Shanghai and the family once again went to Yangling. This time the return trip was a harrowing adventure, for there was only one way to get into the interior of Free China and that was up the East River. For twenty-one days they traveled in a native junk, which had ropes attached to its sides and was pulled by Chinese who went along the shore. Just before nightfall they would stop outside of a small village where they would go to purchase their food supply for the next day.

During this hazardous journey, a cholera epidemic was raging along the East River. Each time they stopped for food all that could be seen in the markets was a thick blanket of flies, the type that carry cholera germs. Before the food could be eaten it had to be sterilized by boiling.

After they left the boat, an old truck, in which supplies were carried, served as their transportation over the mountains and to a railway station. The forty-day trip was completed after they spent twelve more days on another native junk.

Yangling, which was bombed but never captured by the Japanese, was the scene for the Rugs' home, where all three were together until 1944.

The town was in front of a large hill and when there was an air raid signal, balloons on giant bamboo poles were raised on the hilltop. A black balloon meant there were one to three planes approaching; a yellow one meant there were three to nine; and a red one meant there were more than nine. At times there was only an urgent siren which didn't last many minutes since the operator was anxious to run for cover. When a long whistle came, it meant all was clear.

During the first air attacks there were no trenches, and people went to the graveyard where they would lie down inside the walls built above each grave. When the trenches were finished, the youngsters began to look forward to a warning siren because it meant no more lessons and a chance to play with their friends. The students at Yale in China, however, would leave the class rooms and meet at an appointed place where they would continue studying, waiting until the planes were directly overhead before jumping in the trench.

Although there was, at least, one raid every day, Yangling was seldom bombed; therefore an almost casual atmosphere seemed to prevail there.

Betty Jean, who was the only American child in the part of the country, spoke Chinese fluently. She still can speak the language well; although she has not conversed with many Chinese the past four years.

She continued her education in Yangling with the Calvert Correspondence Course. It was not a regular correspondence course since there was no reliable mail service between China and America. Betty Jean's lessons were a combination of material obtained from people who had taken the course before the war.

In 1944 the whole family left Yangling for the United States. The first part of their trip was by bus, which stopped each evening. One night they stopped at a mission, which was near an airbase where 3,000 GIs were stationed.

The soldiers invited the Rugs to come to the base and see a movie. They had not seen one in four years. During the show there was an air raid, and the power was cut off. The military personnel told the Rugs not to fear an attack because they had never been bombed at night. Some soldiers offered to drive the Rugs into town, and as they were going down the road, they saw a plane with its landing gear down. Thinking it was an American bomber, they were shocked to see the anti-aircraft guns firing at it. Suddenly there were many planes and they were all dropping bombs along the road. The group jumped to safety in a roadside rice field, where they stayed for three hours.

After many such episodes the Rugs finally reached an airport where they obtained a plane which flew them over the Himalaya Mountains into India. They toured India for two months, and then they left on a transport from Bombay. They traveled to many islands in the Pacific Ocean picking up troops and wounded personnel.

When they finally landed in San Francisco, they immediately left for New Haven, Conn., where Betty Jean attended the sixth grade. In 1945 they crossed the country again and stayed in California nearly a year.

When the Japanese war was ended and "Yale in China" was established in its original site, Dr. Ruth returned to Chungking and was joined early in 1946 by his wife and daughter.

Betty Jean finished her lower grade school work in Chungking with the Calvert Correspondence Course. Then the adorable fourteen-year-old left Chungking and her family to attend Shanghai American High School, a co-ed boarding school. The school, its activities, and the students could be placed anywhere in the United States, and very few things about them would have seemed different from what we consider the typical American high school atmosphere.

In April, during Betty's sophomore year in high school, she and her roommate, Anne, were called into the principal's office and informed that the Communists were close to Shanghai. The only way to get out of Shanghai was by boat, and the only boat leaving was a hospital ship that was sailing the next day. After leaving the principal the two girls discussed their plans with a friend of the Rugh family and decided to leave on the hospital ship.

Dr. Ruth himself had to write and sign four confessions that stated he had signed against communism. The trial ended with this verdict: "Dr. Dwight D. Ruth is to be deported to the mainland of China." After hearing the verdict the crowd left the auditorium and lined the street where Ruth walked under guard to the railway station. During the three-hour wait at the depot, three station guards protected the doctor by placing him in a back room where the four passed the time by playing cards.

Dr. Ruth was detained one more time by the Communists before he was finally able to leave for his home in America. The trouble came when the train was stopped in Canton and he was placed under arrest by Communist police. They held Ruth in prison for three days; then released him and allowed him to leave by plane for the United States.

From 1951 until now Dr. Ruth has been enjoying a well earned rest. Now he and his family have moved from Los Gatos to Caldwell, Idaho, where he is to be the Dean of Faculty at the College of Idaho. Mrs. Ruth will teach a first grade class at the college, in a room prepared especially for observation classes with one-way glass walls. Betty Jean will return to Oberlin College, Ohio, where she will be a sophomore and where she is majoring in psychology.

Would this family, who experienced many hardships while in China, like to return there? Betty Jean's answer to this question was: "Yes, but now with the Communists there, it seems very improbable we will ever be able to go back to the land and the people we liked so well."

Stevenson Unleashes Artillery In Scathing Attack on Republicans

By RULMAN MORIN

DENVER (U)—Gov. Adlai Stevenson stormed through the West today, heaping coals of ridicule on the Republicans for "all-fitting self-righteousness," and pledging himself to an all-out war against corruption in government.

The Democratic presidential candidate hurled cutting words at the GOP on three major campaign issues. In Denver last night, he talked about "crooks in government," and kidded the Republicans for their slogan, "It's time for a change."

He was due in Klamath Falls, Minn.,

before noon today to state his position on a farm program. His aides said that in this speech, as well, he would carry the fight to the Republicans, pointing the differences between their farm program and the Democrats'.

From there, following a grueling schedule, he planned to fly to Cheyenne, Wyo., for a night speech, and then go on to Billings, Mont., to spend the night.

Stevenson was a different man in Denver. Up to this point in the campaign, he has devoted his speeches largely to definitions of his views on

the main issues, hence, the "foundational speeches" about which his lieutenants have been talking.

He has taken little, if any, notice of the Republican charges against the Democrats, nor of the direct attacks on his own record in government.

On the corruption issue, Stevenson said:

"They (the Republicans) go on to say that I am indebted to some, that I would have no freedom, and that I could do nothing if I found dishonesty."

"Corruption in public office is treason to Democrats as well as Republicans."

"Any crooks I can find in the government will be exposed and punished as ruthlessly as I've done in Illinois, to Republicans and Democrats alike. And I think I know more about catching them than my opponent."

"I followed eight years of magnificent Republican rascality in Illinois. What's more, I used an axe for misconduct, and I've used it on my own party men without fear or favor or hesitation."

Stevenson then hit directly at Eisenhower. Heretofore, he has refrained from uttering any personal remarks about his opponent. But he said he "resents" assertions against him in connection with the corruption issue.

"I had not expected that from the general and I will not repay him in kind," he told the audience but I would thank him to read more carefully what I don't believe he would write himself."

The inference was that the accusations against Stevenson had been put into Eisenhower's mouth by ghost writers, framing his speeches.

To that line, and numerous others, Stevenson's audiences went wild with applause and excitement. He has not stirred such enthusiasm anywhere else in this campaign.

The first speech last night was at a dinner given by the Colorado Volunteers for Stevenson. Some 1,000 people filled the banquet room. Two hours later, a Democratic rally practically packed the Denver City Auditorium with an estimated 8,000 people.

However, Stevenson attracted fewer than 2,000 people when he landed in Denver, and proceeded in an open car to his hotel. The estimate was made by police. An official of the Volunteers for Stevenson ascribed the relatively quiet entry into the city to "lack of publicity."

In his discussion of the Republican charges, Stevenson, for the most part, simply ridiculed the opposition. He

specializes in dead-pan delayed action wisecracks and he was in good form last night. Roars of laughter thundered through the two rooms at his sallies. Some samples:

"The Democrats are denounced for not wanting changes, and then for a subversive desire to change everything."

"I do not detect any roars of approval from the Republican Old Guard—the men who never want anything done for the first time."

"The Old Guard, who are still fighting valiantly to keep us out of the second world war."

"When both discordant elements of the Republican leadership were here, someone suddenly realized that Denver was close to the Great Divide—and it was time for a change before this unhappy symbolism became too apparent."

"I shall not argue that it is necessarily fatal to change horses in mid-stream, but I doubt if it is wise to jump on a struggling two-headed elephant trying to swim in both directions in rough water."

"There is no quarrel between us on the issue of corruption. In fact, I don't know anybody who is running on a pro-corruption ticket."

Speaking more seriously, Stevenson argued that for 20 years, it has been the Democratic party that brought changes to the United States. He said the Republicans now are endorsing many of the points of social legislation that they bitterly fought when first proposed.

He said the Democrats, in nominating him, had expressed the party's desire for a change, and he said the Democrats "who wanted it most was President Truman."

Some observers believe there is evidence that Stevenson is trying to disassociate himself, as much as possible, from the administration, and is determined to run his own campaign.

Stevenson said: "He (the President) has not sought to interfere with the considerable changes in the Democratic party organization I have already made. And I could add that no one has made or even proposed any deals with me for any office, or benefit, or favor whatsoever."

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100,000 For Plowing Contest Speeches

By GEORGE H. BRADLEY

KASSON (U)—DODGE CENTER, Minn. (U)—The gently rolling farm country of Southern Minnesota today was turning into probably the greatest political arena of the 1952 presidential campaign.

The greenward of an 18-acre natural amphitheater, ordinarily a quiet pasture, was transformed into a bustling antith of humans. Advance estimates said upwards of 100,000 persons would swarm onto the open field—today a souping board for major farm talks by the two would-be successors to President Truman.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was presenting the Republican case at

noon, with Democrat Adlai Stevenson, the Illinois governor, following him four hours later from the same, rough-plank platform.

Before daylight, caterpillar-like lanes of slow moving cars edged toward the focal point of the national political spotlight, a scene resembling a king-size county fair.

The company of highway patrolmen, directing traffic with the aid of two battalions of state guardsmen, shunted early comers onto the 11 spacious parking lots with the aid of flashlights.

Caravans bearing adherents of both parties clogged the highways at all points of the compass as they converged, from many neigh-

boring states as well as Minnesota, at the scene of what basically is the national plowing contest.

Some anxious eyes were cast skyward, hopeful against the Weather Bureau's official forecast for the area of "partly cloudy and scattered showers."

Almost incidentally, it seemed, farmers from 15 states mounted their tractors to compete for prizes in exhibition of their best knowledge of the care and tilling of the soil.

Several Civil Air Patrol planes were poised for missions to guide safely into the Dodge Center Airport scores of ships bearing flying farmers from states as far away as Texas.

Mrs. Henry Snow, on whose husband's farm a billowing tent city of farm exhibits and eating concessions has been raised, showed her first hint of worry.

"Oh my, they didn't fluff out like other times," she said of the apple pies she will serve the two candidates, along with chicken and other trimmings.

Her husband, too, was not quite as calm as in the days of preparation. He was still wondering what to say in introducing Stevenson. Farmer Snow was tapped for the chore as somewhat of a neutral when too many Minnesota Democrats started vying for that post of honor.

Eisenhower was to be introduced by Minnesota's GOP Gov. C. Elmer Anderson.

Chief immediate worry of the contest committeemen was how to keep traffic lanes open the 17 miles east to Rochester, where both Ike and Adlai are slated to arrive by plane.

It was a major wonder also, by some remote chance, Adlai and Ike might meet face to face, either on the grounds or en route to them.

"Well, what can we do if they do?" was the resigned attitude of officers on that score.

Ike was to arrive at the grounds well in advance of his speech and then remain after it to inspect plowing, farm machinery and soil exhibits. He was to ride one of the tractor-drawn farm wagons servicing as free—but slow—axis over the area.

Adlai, running a tighter schedule, was expected only shortly before his scheduled 4 p.m. CST, address. Program planners also it was doubtful if he could remain more than a few minutes after he finishes.

South Splits Over Chance Of Ike Election Victory

By EDWIN B. HAARSTON

WASHINGTON (U)—Dixie senators from two states that bolted the Democratic presidential ticket four years ago said today they do not believe Republican nominee Dwight D. Eisenhower has a chance in their home areas.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina told a reporter Eisenhower "has no chance to crack the solid Democratic South" in November.

He predicted that the November vote in South Carolina "will find 75 per cent of the voters supporting the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket."

Sen. John J. Sparkman of Alabama, a Deep South Democrat geographically, is the vice presidential candidate.

Sen. John Stennis of Mississippi, in a separate interview, predicted that state will roll up "a very strong majority" for the regular Democratic ticket.

Both showed little concern over the large crowds and apparent enthusiasm that greeted Eisenhower in his recent campaign through Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Arkansas.

Sen. George A. Smathers of Florida, back in the capital after a personal conference with Democratic presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson at Springfield, Ill., clung to his belief that there is a po-

ssibility Eisenhower could carry Florida and some other Southern states.

Smathers said he did not include South Carolina and Mississippi in that list but had talked over with Stevenson the political situation in Florida, Texas and Virginia.

The Florida senator said he had asked Stevenson to campaign in Florida before the November vote.

He said a barrage of telegrams, telephone calls and mail in his office testified as to the "big impression" Eisenhower had made on normally Democratic voters in Florida.

Johnston said he regarded the big crowds that greeted Eisenhower as an example "of our usual Southern hospitality and the fact that a lot of people admire him as a military hero."

When it comes to voting for a Republican candidate for president, that's a different thing," Johnston said.

"How could the South expect to get anything from the Republican party when we don't have a single Republican congressman or senator from the Deep South?" he asked.

Sen. Stennis said the South "did not come into its share of the economic fruits of this country until Democratic administrations of the past 20 years."

hospital ship.

The telegram Dr. and Mrs. Ruth received to inform of their daughter's voyage, stated, "Sailed from Shanghai, Destination unknown."

It was now early in May, 1949, and the danger of the Communists taking over Canton was great. Mrs. Ruth and Betty Jean once again left the doctor, who would not leave his students, and flew to California.

From the time they left Dr. Ruth in Shanghai until he joined them at their home in Los Gatos, Calif., in June, 1951, the only word Mrs. Ruth and Betty received from him were the censored letters that came once a week.

In Los Gatos Mrs. Ruth taught the first and third grades, and Betty Jean attended high school.

While his wife and daughter were anxiously waiting for Ruth to join them, he was being detained by the Communists who had captured Chungking in August 1948. Dr. Ruth was packed and ready to leave for America in November, 1950, when a Communist search party entered his room and found a short wave radio. Although the doctor had declared the set, the Communists accused him of not doing so and arrested him.

A trial was held for Dr. Ruth in the huge auditorium, which he had built for the students of "Yale in China" and which never had been used before the trial was held. The trial consisted mostly of speeches made by the doctor's friends who were forced to speak against him.

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