Herald and News

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Frank Tripp

Sage Sideglances

The farmer boy came up from the cellar with a basket of beautiful apples, sound and rosy. "You ain't goin' to eat them good apples be you; take 'em back, they ain't spoiled yet," said his pappy.

This old yarn about pappy and the apples is as dubious a thrift morsel as ever was quoted. By pappy's standards it was thrifty to use spoiling apples, while the sound ones caught up to them.

Frugal pappy was kidding himself. He had so many apples that he never got around to using the fresh ones—then sold them as surplus, at a sacrifice. Somehow pappy's cockeyed philosophy has gotten into government.

Did you ever think of pappy when you read of the billions spent for army and navy supplies; then turn the page to the ads for government suplus?

Army and navy stores in every sizable city have rarely been out of stock since World War I, and big mail order houses do a flourishing business in Uncle Sam's wares; "brand new," "good as new," "used but perfect," "outdoor stored" or what have you.

There was humor, though belated enterprise, in the offer not too long ago of cavalry saddles left over from the Civil War. It evidenced that army things really can get out of date. Items do become obsolete and unusable, even from World War 2.

But can somebody explain how come the everlasting and unending surplus of millions of army and navy blankets, tents, clothes, shoes, shirts, underwear, socks, coveralls and unexpendables like utensils, wire, paint, machinery and tools no end? I've bought them; they're okay.

There is country-wide traffic in federal buyers' blunders, reaching many millions a year, while tax money of the very people who buy them is wantonly slashed into the purchase of essentially the same supplies.

If these offers of army and navy "surplus" are genuine, what suckers we are. If they are phony, why hasn't the government cracked down on them—which it would at the drop of the hat?

Assuming then that they are genuine, consider the kind of buying that is going on. When for 20 years usable ever-purchases can stock the whole land. Surplus so plentiful that it has to be pushed by frantic advertising to dispose of it.

Such offers as "now $49.50; cost the government $250" are as common as the weather report. "Only a drop in the bucket," says you. Brother, that wasted $200 was a considerable bulk of the bucket of the worker who had it deducted from his wages.

It is understandable that changes in specifications are necessary in many things used in warfare and defense. Any time that changes help the fighting man that's swell. But if you junked half that you own every time a cute peddler put two more screws in the same old gadget, you'd be all the time broke too—just like the government.

There is a racket rampant in federal buying that filches more from the people than have all of the Capones, Gordons and Costellos put together.

It is the "specifications" racket. Whereby great stores of usable supplies become obsolete, are virtually given away, then replaced by goods that are identical for all practical purposes.

Concealed behind the veil of "defense," and the fears of the people, who cannot detect the humbug when the specifications boys get through, the higher-ups, and Congress itself, let the racket go on—parading inefficiency before the people, with its attendant implication of dishonesty. Unrestrained inefficiency is dishonest.

"O defense, what crimes are committed in thy name."

The specifications racket is not confined to Washington. One hears of it from state capitals too. Instances where revised specifications tune in with the facilities of a certain bidder, who is exclusively able to fill a fat order.

Coincidence, of course!

James Marlow

ABC's

WASHINGTON (AP) — Benjamin F. Fairless expresses the concern of many people who have looked at union-management relations in this country and think it's time they were better.

Fairless, president and chairman of the board of directors of the U. S. Steel Corporation, thinks organized labor and management should improve their relations by themselves before the government does it for them in a way they won't like.

Fairless has just come through a blazing steel strike which climaxed a dispute that started with the CIO Steelworkers last fall and worked its way up through federal agencies and federal courts to the White House and the Supreme Court.

It was an historic struggle. And the final settlement resulted in a wage increase for the workers and a price increase for the steel industry. But it was accomplished at a price: During the strike the workers lost wages, the industry lost profits, and the nation lost much-needed steel.

In a speech last week Fairless said it was high time the unions and management tried to work out their problems with a minimum of government interference. He said:

"The American people are patient. But they will not sit by forever and permit strikes to endanger our national defense, to impede our industrial progress and to wipe out the savings of thousands of workers, many of whom—in some cases — are not directly involved in the controversy."

Fairless was talking of this growing realization:

"The more labor and management run to the government for special favors or intervention or laws against each other, and the more the government steps in—labor may win a round today, management tomorrow—the deeper the government becomes involved in the lives and activities of both.

Each time it happens both sides have lost some of their old freedom. The longer this continues, the more everyone is conditioned into expecting and accepting government intervention. Still, no one likes to think of the ultimate government action. A ban on strikes.

As the American society becomes more complex and interdependent, the less the general public can afford to let itself be crippled by a big strike that occurs because the two sides in a dispute can't settle it peacefully between themselves.

If the day comes when Congress decides to forbid strikes in vital industries, thus depriving labor unions of the freedom to strike, it must at the same time deprive management of its ancient freedom to take its time in bargaining and bargaining on its own terms.

The result would be compulsory arbitration: The government, having forbidden a strike, would step in with a board which would decide how much the union must take and how much the employer must pay.

This worries and apparently frightens Fairless. He said:

"Ultimately the force of public opinion is going to compel drastic action in Washington—action which can only result in the further suppression of our precious liberties."

Opposing a ban on strikes in national emergencies, Fairless said: "That way, I think, lies slavery, and I do not see how any thoughtful American can support such a proposal.

"Elsewhere we hear an increasing demand for government arbitration of labor disputes. That way, I believe, lies the eventual nationalization of industry and the murder of free enterprise."

He believes, he said, the government should set fair rules for collective bargaining but thereafter interfere as little as possible. The solution, he said, should be worked out by management and labor.

The country, he said, "expects both of us to live and let live, to recognize that our long-range interests are identical, not antagonistic, and that anything which injures one" will gravely hurt the other.

NERVOUS BOOKIE QUITS

NEW YORK (AP)—A former bookie testifying at a departmental trial of 34 suspended policemen, said it was time to quit gambling "when your nerves started to go on you and you got the shakes." The witness said two convictions made him nervous and led him to find a legitimate job.

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Hepcats today agree that Louis Armstrong has only one rival as a trumpet player—and he's out of this world.

He's an angel named Gabriel, and some Armstrong fans say:

"If Satchmo can take his horn with him when he goes, he'll blow some notes even old Gabe never heard."

At 52 "Satchmo"—a contraction of satchel mouth—shows no interest in making that long journey just to join Gabriel in a jam session. He is a living symbol of the whole jazz age, and he's still having the time of his life.

The bugle he started with long ago has turned into a golden horn—the 15 cent he got for his first night's playing has been followed by many a $15,000 week. And he enjoyed his old honky-tonk days as much as his later concerts in famous Carnegie Hall. Probably even more.

"I got peace of mind," he said. "I'm able to do my work, get my pay, and eat—and all I want to do is keep on going.

"I been blowing that horn 39 years and I never looked back once. You can live on this earth without pouting all the time.

"I bet I made more than a million dollars, but I don't know. I just blow that horn and let my manager count the money. When a man's in love, what else can he want?"

Louie, who is also called "Pops", is in love with what he is doing, and his remark about making a million dollars is the understatement of the year. Besides his band income, Armstrong figures he has made some 2,500 recordings—"more than any musician alive."

Wrapping a towel around his whale — rivaling abdomen — he weighs nearly one-eight of a ton now—he sat down in his theater dressing room and recalled how as a skinny boy of 13 he blew chow call on his bugle in a Negro waifs' home in New Orleans.

"Sometimes, just for fun, I'd 'and the kids'd holler, 'Come on, Satchel Mouth, blow that horn. We wants to scarff.' They meant they were hungrified."

At 15 he picked up a trumpet in a honkytonk band, and he never really has put it down. In those days when a jazz artist really got in the groove, he started "moppin' the brow," and the more handkerchiefs he had to mop the perspiration with the more prosperous he was.

Today Satchmo is the laundryman's best friend—he uses 60 to 70 handerkchiefs on a busy day, and he never has to mop his brow with the same one twice in a row. To him that is the great luxury of his success.

Satchmo said a band, like an army, travels on its stomach.

"Bad stomachs and not enough sleep have ruined more good bands than bad music," he said. His solicitude for his own vast stomach has a maternal quality, and he can fall asleep "even with the dentist drilling on my teeth."

Armstrong says there are only two things that make a fine musician—ability and living.

"We can all take the book and go 'do-re-mi'," he said, "but you got to find the other notes for yourself, and that takes time. You got to live. It takes years.

"The higher I go on that trumpet the lower I think, so's I won't split a high note. I look up with my eyes, but I think low."

Satchmo soon is leaving for his fifth tour of Europe, where, if anything, he is even more popular than in his homeland. On a previous visit to Rome Satchmo, who is a Baptist, had an audience with the Pope while wearing his favorite good luck charm around his neck—a gold six-pointed star, a Jewish emblem.

"What's wrong with that?" Satchmo demanded, when friends joked about it afterward. "The Pope didn't mind."

Satchmo is proud of his audience with the Pope, and of one other thing:

"I got credit on Broadway."

Dr. E. P. Jordan

Unpleasant sensations for which it may be difficult to find a cause or cure are among the most distressing things which can afflict mankind.

Q—For the past several months I have been suffering at intervals from burning tongue. I have been treated for anemia with no appreciable results. My general health otherwise is quit good. What do you advise?—H. S.

A—The cause of a sensation of burning of the tongue may be difficult to find. Irritation from rough or unclean teeth can be responsible. Electric currents from unlike fillings of the teeth may also cause this condition.

Slight infection which does not show much of anything on the tongue is another possibility. Smoking, or irritating foods, or drinks may also be considered. Vitamin deficiencies are sometimes responsible.

The tongue reflects the condition of the digestive tract to some degree, and so this is another possibility. In fact, there are several other possible causes and it may be necessary to try one kind of treatment after another before this unpleasant sensation can be banished.

Q—I should like to know if a low forehead indicates a low I.Q. It seems that in any description of a stupid character in literature there is mention of a low hairline. If there any basis for this?—D. K.

A—I do not know of any basis by which one can relate a low hairline with low intelligence. Of course, it is true that if the skull does not contain room enough for the brain, the intelligence would be limited. Any connection, however, would usually be considered literary rather than scientific.

Q—I would like to know if hair with electricity in it grows faster than hair without.—R. A. L.

A—No.

Q—Can shingles ever recur?—G. E. M.

A—So far as I know, herpes can recur, but does not very often.

Q—If a person plucks her eyebrows and eyelids as fast as they come in and pencils them, is it a nervous habit? Will it affect the eyesight?—Worried.

A—It is a nervous habit, but it will probably not affect the eyesight.

Q—If one breaks a rib or two, how long does it take for complete healing and how soon can one go about his business?—Mrs. D. K.

A—The answer depends on the nature of the break, the location, the age and physical condition of the patient, and other factors, but it will usually take from five to six weeks.

Bruce Biossat

When the non-scheduled airlines became embroiled in a series of accidents last winter, cries went up that they should be put out of business. The Civil Aeronautics Board wisely resisted this emotional clamor. Now, however, it is engaged in a sober review of non-sked operations to determine what place they should occupy in the airline picture.

The regular, or so-called certificated airlines, make many arguments against the non-scheduled companies. They say competition from them is unfair, since they do not have to stand the expense of serving intermediate points but just tap the lucrative traffic between big cities.

And they add that, though these lines are not supposed to offer regularly scheduled service, in combination with each other they virtually do offer such service. On top of this, their investment in equipment and facilities is small. The non-skeds do not own big fleets of aircraft. For the most part they lease planes from the U. S. Air Force.

The arguments for the non-skeds are that they act as a competitive spur to the regulars and provide a means for bringing new blood into civil air commerce. The lines are seen as comparable to small business in some other field.

There seems little doubt the non-skeds were a large factor in pushing the regulars into the now expanding air coach service, and they may have had something to do with the growth of air freight operations among the certificated airlines.

It has always been contended, too, that the overwhelming bulk of the non-skeds were small, veteran-operated outfits. The government, it was said, had a duty to encourage outlets for the talents of thousands of wartime pilots and navigators. But evidence indicates this is less true today. Many non-skeds are fairly big companies which make substantial profits.

The CAB must now decide exactly what it does want to allow in this field. The law governing commercial air operations makes no provision for non-sked operations at all.

The CAB improvised in permitting them to function in the first place. If it now believes, after thorough study, that they have a proper place in the aviation scheme, that role should be carefully defined in recommendations and spelled out in amendments to existing law.

Such a course would bring the non-skeds within the purview of the law and thereby give them the same kind of responsiblity the regular airlines are expected to exhibit. With that advance, the nation could confidently look upon them as a normal part of commercial air traffic upon which it could depend for safe and efficient service.

POLICE SAVE PAIR

SYDNEY, Canada (AP) — Police had a "weird" night in rescuing a couple of worried men. First they scurried around to find and lock up a man who left word he was going to commit suicide. Then they rescued a man who had jumped from a wharf.

Senator Morse Refuses To Work For Eisenhower

WASHINGTON (AP) — Republican Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon, who announced some time ago he would campaign for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, indicated Saturday he has had a change of heart and no plans to sit this one out.

Morse, self-described liberal Republican, told reporters his present intention is to spend the time between now and election day listening to the radio, watching television and showing his cattle at county fairs.

The Oregon senator was one of Eisenhower's early backers for the presidential nomination.

Although avoiding direct statements on most questions, Morse made it clear his enthusiasm for Eisenhower has cooled—at least temporarily—because of these developments.

1. Eisenhower's conference Friday on political strategy with Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, with whom Morse has feuded in the Senate for years.

2. Eisenhower's public appearances in Indiana with Sen. William Jenner, who is seeking reelection, and Eisenhower's announcement that he will back all Republican candidates, including Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin.

3. Announcement by Steve Anderson, Oregon Young Republican leader and Morse supporter, that Anderson was resigning from the Eisenhower campaign staff and would switch to the Democratic candidate, Gov. Adlai Stevenson.

Less than a month ago, on Aug. 19, Morse made public a letter to Eisenhower which said in part:

"I shall throw myself into your campaign with all my vigor and do whatever I can to help you and Nixon."

Sen. Richard M. Nixon of California is the vice-presidential nominee.

Asked about this promise, he said Saturday:

"That's true, but without reference to this question and as a lawyer, an elementary principle of contract law is that the development of unforeseen circumstances sometimes makes it necessary to modify a contract."

As for the Eisenhower-Taft conference, which was followed by Taft's pledging unqualified support to the general, Morse said:

"I would add this non-partisan comment applicable to all politicians: Whenever one compromises with principle there is no principle left."

Morse also was asked about the bolt by Anderson, the Oregon Young Republican, who said Eisenhower's support of McCarthy and Jenner "is too much for an honest man to swallow."

Morse said he had telegraphed Anderson:

"It is still my hope that those of us who believe in a forward-looking Republican program based on specific constructive proposals for winning the peace and promising a sound domestic economy, will be vindicated by the Republican candidate."

Asked if he was considering a similar bolt from Eisenhower, Morse replied:

"As a matter of political ethics, no man holding office has a right to bolt his party. He does have the ethical right to remain silent."

Morse said he had been invited to visit the Eisenhower headquarters when they were at Denver but added:

"I did not have the carfare to visit Denver and I do not accept travel expenses."

Union County Rancher Grassman Of The Year

PORTLAND (AP) — W. H. Woodruff, Union County wheat and livestock rancher, Saturday was named Oregon's 1952 "grassman of the year."

Winner of a contest sponsored by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, he will receive a $500 award Monday from President E. C. Sammons of the United States National Bank. He will compete at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition with Idaho and Washington winners.

Woodruff, chosen by farm experts from Oregon State College, the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, operates a 10,400 acre ranch in the Grande Ronde Valley. He raises beef and dairy cattle and hogs.

Some 3,400 acres are cuultivated with 7,000 acres in range land. He raises his own feed for 200 dairy cows, 200 to 300 Hereford cows and 200 hogs. Besides, he sells about 30,000 bushels of wheat each year.

The winner, who started out as a hired hand, credits drainage and soil conservation methods with increasing production.

By a series of dikes and pumps, he makes use of flood waters from a creek which flows through his ranch and has boosted the yield on the section of land through crop rotation from 12 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre.

David W. Warnock of Lostine and Wallowa County and Frank Jud of Mohler, Tillamook County, received honorable mention in the contest.

CHURCH LAW STUDY PLANNED

TOKYO (AP)—A Japanese authority on the history of Western law left for Rome recently to make a two-year study of ecclesiastical law at the invitation of the Italian government and the Vatican. Masahata Kube, a professor at Tokyo University and an Imperial Award winner in 1950, will study at St. Gregorian University in Vatican city.

Ocean Volcano Said Declining

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP) Scientists back from their first aerial view of the world's newest volcano said today the belching mountain on an island off Mexico's West Coast already is on the decline.

Dr. Robert S. Dietz of the Naval Electronics Lab here said the volcano on uninhabited Benedicto Island in Mexico's Revillagigedo Group probably had its big blow-off when it started erupting six weeks ago.

While the Volcano still belches clouds of smoke and yellow ash every 20 minutes, Dietz said gas odors from the 1,050-foot ash cone indicate the volcano is declining.

Maggie Sees Demo Victory

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (AP) — Margaret Truman, here for a guest appearance on Jimmy Durante's television show next Saturday, went night-clubbing Sunday night with producer Henry Wilson.

Long-time friends, they appeared at Ciro's.

The president's daughter arrived Saturday from New York. She appeared confident of the outcome of the presidential election. "The Democrats will win, of course," she smiled at reporters.

Telling the Editor

To the editor:

It seems to us, no matter if you like Ike or Stevenson, there is something lacking in either of them for president of the United States.

They both have commitments to parties and those who are helping to elect them. Wouldn't it be nice to vote for someone who was free?

In ancient times God prospered leaders and nations who looked to Him for guidance. Stuart Hamblen is such a man, running on the prohibition ticket for president of the United States.

I haven't even received a card saying "vote for Hamblen" and probably you haven't either. But you will be able to vote for him on election day. Will you?

Clara Henninger, Pres., WCTU
Mary E. Howe
Ellin Rogers
Bessie Mendel
Rosie Saunders

Dear Sir:

The WCTU voted to protest the printing of such a menu as that of Sept. 4 in your paper with the suggestion that it be served after the football game.

Why do you join the liquor crowd in glamorizing alcoholic beverages? You may have to print advertising to make a dollar but there is no excuse for this.

Clara Henninger
(At request of WCTU)

PIONEER DIES

LETHBRIDGE, Canada (AP)—The first white girl born here after the town was named Lethbridge died recently in Vancouver. She was Mrs. Frank Wallace, born June 3, 1886.

You'll thank me for directing you to a complete insurance service.

Jerry Thomas
INSURANCE
6th & Main Phone 6465

KLAMATH FALLS MAN JOINS TAXPAYERS' GROUP URGING "NO" VOTE ON RACING BILL

ELMER BALSIGER

SAYS:

"Vote No on the Racing Bill"

"Here's why we can't afford to lose pari-mutuel revenues:

"(1) **Taxes would go up.** Next year the State Treasury would lose roughly $1,000,000 in pari-mutuel revenue. We taxpayers would have to make up the loss.

"(2) **The fairs will suffer and may die.** Our 36 county fairs depend to a large extent on pari-mutuel funds for existence. They'll each lose an estimated $12,500 annually if racing is abolished.

"(3) **Oregon and its 36 counties receive more than eight (8) times as much as the track stockholders are paid in dividends.** That's not unreasonable. In addition, official records and audits show that over 98% of every wagered dollar that produces this revenue, remains here in Oregon.

"Joining me in this opposition are 37 responsible men representing every county in Oregon. Our Taxpayers' Committee to Retain Pari-Mutuel Revenues is composed of ranchers, businessmen, farmers and civic leaders who realize pari-mutuel funds make a yearly contribution to the tax and economic structure of our state."

VOTE NO on the RACING BILL

327 X NO

Taxpayers' Committee To Retain Pari-Mutuel Revenues
G. L. HESS, Executive Secretary
P.O. Box 1731, Portland, Oregon

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- Install piston pins
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