

Herald and News

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HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK — President Truman has given new life to the famous legend of how the White House got its first bathtub. The president's first, given American Hospital Association was as follows:

"There's a story around the White House that Mrs. Millard Fillmore brought the first bathtub into the White House. There is also a story in connection with it, that the local medical association in Cincinnati, Ohio, passed a resolution calling Mrs. Fillmore an indecent person because she had put a bathtub in the White House.

"This medical association in Cincinnati said that it was unsanitary, that it was unhealthy, that no persons should take all his clothes off at one time. The only thing wrong with the story is that it is no more true than the rumor that the moon is made of green cheese.

And the authority for its falseness is no other than the man who originally made it up — H. L. Mencken, the puckish sage of Baltimore.

Mencken published his fable about the introduction of the bathtub to America in the New York Evening Mail, Dec. 28, 1917. He later was astonished that his jest had become gravely accepted as historical fact by medical men and standard reference books.

"It had, of course, no truth in it whatsoever," Mencken wrote a few years ago.

"This tongue-in-cheek essay now threatens to outlast every serious thing Mencken has written.

He wrote that Adam Thompson, a Cincinnati Cotton dealer, saw a bathtub on a visit to England, where "its use was yet confined

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON — The presidential campaign is beginning to look like a variety store.

You can get an assortment of "main" issues problems and topics.

If you don't like Gen. Eisenhower's "main" display, just step over to Gov. Stevenson's counter.

There may be a little delay in this department since the general and the governor seem to shift their stock around a bit.

If you're still choosy, try President Truman. If the shades don't suit you as being quite right, visit Sen. Taft. He's in business, too.

You'll notice that the general appears to be a little freer in picking "main" issues than the governor, while at the same time the governor who is credited with being extremely lucid isn't always lucid.

Eisenhower—

June 6. He said the great issue of the campaign is peace and security.

Aug. 20. He said durable world peace was the over-riding issue.

Sept. 2. A slight change seemed to be setting in, for he announced corruption in government was the "over-riding moral issue in the campaign."

Sept. 3. Returning to the peace theme, he said the one great underlying issue in the whole campaign is success or failure in developing a peace program.

Sept. 4. He settled on corruption, saying: "I have said it will say again and again that there is only one issue in this campaign. That issue... is the mess in Washington."

Stevenson—

Aug. 28. He said the "transcendent problem" before us will be the great unfinished business of our generation is peace in the world."

Sept. 6. He said "the main issue in the campaign is whether the nation is going ahead with the policies to solve the great political complexities that confront our country."

(It's possible a shopper might hesitate to buy "great political

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By DR. E. P. JORDON

Anyone who has had whooping cough knows that it is no joke. The disease is unpleasant—to say the least—for weeks or months at a time, and carries some danger to life, particularly for small infants and the aged.

Even those who recover may have hemorrhages and bleeding from the lungs or the breathing passages; complications such as permanent bronchitis are by no means unusual.

When the schools open in the fall the danger from whooping cough rapidly increases. A single child coming into school with whooping cough can spread it to others, thus perhaps beginning a cycle which may develop into a real epidemic.

Most doctors believe that the vaccine against whooping cough will give good protection to children. It is usually best to begin these injections when the child is about six months old.

Infants or small children who have not been given the injections to immunize them, but who have been seriously exposed, are sometimes given a special serum which seems to help in making the disease more mild.

Treatment includes rest in bed, good nursing care, and special attention to nutrition, especially if there is vomiting.

Whooping cough is carried directly from person to person. Children from one to 10 years old are most likely to be attacked, but older children, adults and infants under six weeks old can catch it.

When tiny infants are attacked it is most serious. Vomiting often accompanies whooping cough, and when small children get the disease they may become starved and emaciated simply because

Local Ike Rally Grows

The potluck picnic and rally, sponsored by Oregon for Eisenhower Committee, Klamath Falls branch, scheduled to take place on the lawn of Frank Hurd's residence in Wocus, Sunday, 1 p.m., is reportedly gaining momentum, as Democrats, Republicans and independent voters plan to join forces in their support for "Ike" for president.

All candidates for county offices are invited.

Several speakers have been invited, including Johnson, committeeman and George Proctor, report prizes will be awarded.

Persons attending are to take their own table service.

They'll Do It Every Time

AT DAWN, MAMA AND MADRILENE GOT POP OUT OF THE HAY TO SEE MOTHER NATURE DO HER STUFF



By Jimmy Hatlo

So WOT GIVES? So POP GIVES UP HIS SLEEP—BUT MOM AND MADRILENE SIESTA ON WHEELS



Ohio's Taft Opens Drive For Eisenhower Election

SPRINGFIELD, O. — Sen. Robert A. Taft said last night that only the election of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as president can change the philosophy of government spending and power.

"Gen. Eisenhower has stated without qualification his belief in the philosophy of liberty," Taft told a Republican rally opening his 19-state tour in behalf of the man who beat him for the presidential nomination.

"He stated it long before I met him last week," Taft said, "and only reaffirmed at that time what he has frequently said in the past."

Referring to Eisenhower's Democratic opponent, Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, Taft said: "I can tell you that if he is elected on the Democratic ticket with the support of the same people who supported President Truman he is going to be engaged in the same totalitarian philosophy that dominates four-fifths of those who are influential in the present administration."

"He cannot clean up the mess of corruption. He is a captive candidate. He would be a captive president."

The senator recalled his statement after last week's visit with Eisenhower that their differences were more a matter of degree than principle.

"Gov. Stevenson," he said, "apparently is disappointed to find that Gen. Eisenhower and I agree on an all-out attempt to reduce government expenditures to their bare necessities. He is disappointed to find that I believe in the Republican party on that belief, and that government spending and power must be reduced."

"The Republican party is a party of progress. It rejects the whole idea of socialism and big government, of reaction and destruction of human liberty."

"It proposes to resume progress, stimulated and assisted by government, without governmental control and regulation. It promises to reduce expenses and cut taxes."

Taft cited Eisenhower's goal of cutting government expenditures to \$70 billion next year and to \$60 billion in fiscal 1955, compared with \$85 billion proposed by President Truman for this fiscal year and the same next year. Taft estimated Eisenhower's program would mean a tax reduction of 13 per cent in 1954.

"The hope for increased production rests on the removal of government controls from farmers and from industry," Taft asserted, "and the stimulation of greater production by lower taxes and a dollar that retains its full value."

Lewis May Offer Some Exemptions

WASHINGTON — John L. Lewis is tugged a hard coal royalty boost into his trophy belt today and began trying to win over soft coal owners one by one to his contract terms.

Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, was reported dangling an exemption from next Monday's expected Northern soft coal strike in front of some big Illinois operators.

Most of the soft coal industry, however, seemed to be steadfastly set against bowing to the union chief's money demands.

Lewis has charged a selective strike, ordering his men to (1) quit mines belonging to the Bituminous Operators Association representing most Northern mines—next Monday, and (2) halt work in the Southern Coal Producers Association's mines on Oct. 1.

The diggings represented by the two associations produce about 70 per cent of the nation's soft coal. Most of the mines west of the Mississippi River are to keep working. And a number of important mines belonging to neither of the big employer associations, including the Big Ben Coal Co. of Illinois, are also strike-exempt.

Lewis says these exempted mines have agreed that, in return for being allowed to keep open while the bulk of the industry is shut down, they will accept whatever new soft coal contract terms are finally negotiated.

Agreement reached an interim agreement yesterday with the anthracite (hard coal) operators to boost that industry's welfare fund royalty—financing miners' pensions and other benefits—from 30 to 50 cents a ton.

This assures that the hard coal industry will keep on working without a strike but will be called upon to negotiate further contract terms, including new wage rates, probably patterned after what happens in soft coal.

Moody disclosed that he has proposed a number of counter suggestions to Lewis, including penalty payments in the event of wildcat, or unauthorized, strikes, and provision that employees share in pension costs now financed entirely by the mine owners.

BRUCE BLOSSAT

The recent strong showing of South Korean forces on the central front in Korea is heartening news. The troops involved were, of course, the crack Capitol Division, of whom much is expected. But the performance nevertheless was good for South Korean morale generally.

It was good for more than that. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, commander of the American Eighth Army in Korea, has been engaged for months in an intensive program to train and re-equip the entire South Korean army so it may one day stand on its own feet in the defense of its soil. The South Koreans need to see evidence that they can do this, even on a limited sector of the front.

After more than a year of fruitless peace negotiations at Kaesong and Panmunjon, none of the Western nations looks with optimism upon the Korean situation. Washington neither to lead the war nor to pull out our leaders have allowed themselves to become embroiled in apparently endless and pointless proceedings at the council table.

About the most positive thing that has developed in recent months is our repeated insistence upon truce talk recesses so long as it is evident the Reds do not intend to discuss terms seriously. This keeps alive the machinery for negotiation without reducing our truce team to a mere captive audience for Red propaganda.

Since these talks have proved so thoroughly unproductive, their most important effect has been to dampen military activities and create a stabilized, if not a stalemated, front. Perhaps that is the way the Communists want it—a stabilized front that does not drain Chinese and North Korean and Russian substance heavily but yet keeps occupied, denying us the opportunity to ease off in manpower and material.

If that is the Red aim, there is no way we can extricate ourselves from the dilemma it poses except to find adequate substitute for the American and other Allied forces now holding the line. That's where Van Fleet and his South Korean training program comes in.

The one big hope for us at the moment in an otherwise dismal situation is that the South Korean army may become a truly formidable force. If it does, then the South Koreans may be safely entrusted with the future defense of their own country, and our land, air and sea divisions may be largely

WOMAN PICKPOCKET CAUGHT

ROME — An Italian woman told police she picked the pockets of 35 religious pilgrims in one morning. She is now serving a jail term. She was arrested in Northern Italy when a policeman saw her put in her provision bag a wallet she had stolen in a sanctuary. They searched her bag and found another 35 wallets. She confessed she had picked them up during the morning religious ceremonies.

Couple Face Embezzlement

Two persons named in a warrant charging larceny by embezzlement surrendered to Sheriff Red Britton yesterday, and immediately asked preliminary hearings on the charge.

They are John Gamble, 40, and Blanche Lake, also known as Blanche Gamble.

The two are accused of taking some \$350 from the till at the Bly Hotel and bar June 29. They were employed by owner Clifford Thrasher as operators of the establishment.

Gamble was booked at the County Jail and yesterday afternoon \$2,500 bail was posted for him. Mrs. Lake was released without bail to her brother, Homer Knight, 3103 Cannon.

They are due for preliminary hearing in District Court at 10 a.m. Sept. 23.

In surrendering to the sheriff, the man and woman were accompanied by attorney E. E. (Pete) Driscoll.

Britton said he had received a warrant for Gamble and Mrs. Lake June 30 and that they were accused of cleaning out the cash register at the Bly establishment and leaving. He said he didn't know where they had been since they left Bly.

Five Aussies Die In Fire

SYDNEY, Australia — A family of five was burned to death in their small timbered home early today at Cavendish, 200 miles east of Melbourne. Smoke and flames beat back 10 men who tried to save the home.

The dead were Max Sloan, 40; his wife Iris, their daughter Janet 12, and two sons, Patrick, 5, and Daniel, 15 months.



PRODUCTIVE FARMS OF MACDOEL grew specimens of farm produce for the community exhibit entered in the recent Tulelake-Butte Valley Fair at Tulelake, entered by the Butte Valley Farm Center. Arranging the exhibit is Mrs. Don Dysert, Tulelake.

Diplomats Agree U.S. May Get Bases But Not At Price Asked By Franco

WASHINGTON — Diplomatic officials said today they are reasonably confident that the United States eventually will get air and naval bases rights in Spain but not at the price asked by Generalissimo Franco.

The Spanish problem came into the news yesterday when Sen. Long (D-La.) said the United States should come to an agreement on the base problem and told reporters he did not think the Spanish were asking too high a price. He did not say what price the chief was asking.

Diplomatic officials indicated that at the moment they are not clear themselves on this point because negotiations are actively under way.

Secretary of State Acheson told a news conference yesterday that he would not discuss the Spanish talks at this time.

However, indications are that Franco wants the United States to undertake a larger aid program than the Truman administration has been willing to promise, plus a virtual alliance between Madrid and Washington. Officials here appear flatly opposed to the alliance idea.

The situation is complicated by the fact that Spain is not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty system. Its government is strongly resented in powerful political circles in France and Britain and other Allied countries. Hence the United States is going it alone.

The United States proposed initially that it should be granted the right to develop and use naval and air bases, in return for which it offered a 125-million-dollar program. The offer stipulated that the money should be devoted to building up railroad, highway and other facilities supporting the bases.

In his July note to the U. S. negotiating mission, headed by Ambassador Lincoln MacVeigh, Franco asked for the 125 million to spend as his government wished, plus what officials here called very large military aid to modernize his Army, and for U. S. security guarantees constituting a virtual alliance.

Air Force Research Group To Winter Near North Pole

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — A bleak and lonely island of ice, floating near the North Pole, is to be the winter-long home of an Air Force research party.

The desolate six by nine-mile chunk of ice has been occupied as a weather station since last March, although the arctic have been floated.

The floaters' straggle life at the top of the world has become so work-a-day that the Air Force now refers to the operation as "purely routine." Weather reports are received every six hours from the party on "Fletcher's Island" in a region where science thinks many of the northern hemisphere's storms may be brewed.

The armen who are there now are, ironically, almost all southerners. But there's never a complaint of a chillblain.

They are due to return to Alaska for reassignment late this month or early in October after riding the ice cake since early July.

One note of Arctic luxury was provided the present party. They have a camp cook. He was added after members of the original expedition, in best army tradition, griped at K. P. duty.

A lone scientist has been on the T-3 island project since April 1. He is Dr. Albert P. Cray of West Newton, Mass. He, too, is due to return to his home laboratory. Another scientist will replace him.

Just when the new group of Air Force volunteers will go to the island for their 90-day winter tour of duty will depend on weather conditions. The men who are there also must set a runway in shape for a landing of a C-47 on the ice.

Air force officers say one factor that led to a decision for an all-weather station is the better condition of the ice in winter time. The landings on the ice difficult is eliminated in the below zero cold of winter darkness.

Research on the island since Lt. Col. Joseph O. Fletcher of Shawnee, Okla., the original group of Arctic pioneers to T-3 has led to the general belief that the 200-foot thick ice originated on land.

Tests have shown that samples of dirt and ice are closely alike to those found on Ellesmere Island, west of Greenland. It has led to the conclusion that the ice is of glacial origin composition. It contains little, if any, sand and has a bluish glacial tint.

The island now is about 100 miles from the north pole. It moves more than a mile a day, on average.

Gold Treasure Hoard Probed

LOS ANGELES — The government dug deeper today into the tale of 20 million dollars in buried gold.

At least four more Southern California men have been subpoenaed for a federal grand jury investigation of the fascinating case. Prosecutors declined to disclose their identity.

But Ray Kinnison, assistant U. S. attorney, said one of them is supposed to have seen the gold and to hold a power of attorney in connection with the owner's efforts to dispose of the cache.

The story under investigation is that years ago a Mexican national brought the gold across the border during unrest in his own country and buried it somewhere in the Southwest. It would have been legal then. But since 1933 gold hoarding has been prohibited in the United States.

The authorities have heard reports that someone now is trying to sell the gold to the U. S. Mint and at the same time avoid hoarding penalties.

Third Fishing Derby Set

The third annual fishing derby for youngsters under license age 14 or under is scheduled for this Saturday at 10 a.m. at the Moore Park Lagoon, with two grand prizes to be awarded.

The boy and girl who catch the largest fish will be presented complete fishing outfit.

The derby is to run for one hour after registration, which is set for 10 a.m. The largest fish caught during that period is the winner in each class.

Last year about 125 Klamath youngsters participated in the derby, and Rodney Smith was the winner after hooking a 13-pound catfish.

The derby this year is being sponsored by the Klamath-Moore Chapter of the Izank-Walton League, Better Fishing, Inc., and the City Recreation Dept. It is being held here at the same time similar events are being carried on elsewhere in Oregon and the nation.

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