Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Come next November fourth we'll all go to the polls and vote for what we think is right. Or best for us, there are many issues, some described as "big" ones and others of lesser import. No matter which category a bill falls into the only really important thing is that the votes cast for it are cast in an honest manner.

I don't mean honest in the term that we don't stuff ballot boxes or that no strong-arm, goon squad tactics are brought into play. I'm talking about the honesty that goes back of the vote. The honesty that means the individual voter is doing what he thinks is right. What he is convinced is best for the public at large and for himself as an individual.

If these votes are to be honest there can be no such thing as influencing a voter. The best anyone can do along that line is to point out certain advantages to be found in certain bills.

And right here I've a few I'd like to point about concerning measures 328 and 329 on the Oregon ballot. The measure (328 Yes) is entitled "Constitutional Amendment Authorizing Alcoholic Liquor by Individual Glass." It is sponsored by the "buy less than a bottle" group and is on the ballot for the umpteenth time.

Let's say right off the bat that when you come face to face with this issue you'll vote as your conscience tells you, pretty largely. There are some who have an ingrained antipathy to liquor in any form. These will vote against it. There are certain groups, among them the lodges of the state, who are opposed to the measure for the opposite reason: They fear that any infringment on present rights will lead the state's voters to speak against liquor as a whole and tend to bring on local option prohibition. (Some of them, doubtless, also feel that widespread use of the liquor by the drink system might cut into their revenues over their present method of operation.)

Be it one way or another, the measure is there to be voted on. I'd like to point out just one thing about this bill that some may have overlooked. Liquor by the drink under the present bill would not in any way rob the Knox law of present powers. The state would still supervise the sale of liquor. And would act as wholesaler to the individual outlet. Unless there is a decline in the drinking habits of the population the state does not stand to lose revenue. And don't ever forget that the state of Oregon relies in a great measure on the income from liquor in defraying our expenses. The measure would provide for individual glass sale by private clubs, fraternal organizations, railroads operating interstate trains and commercial establishments where food is served. That doesn't mean every tavern in the state. It allows for a large measure of control.

But here is the important thing. There will never be a major hotel, a major resort or a recreational development requiring lodges, guest cabins and out-of-state trade built in Oregon as long as we stick to the present buy-a-bottle-every-time-you-want-a-drink system.

Whether we like it or not the tourists and the class of people who would come up here for a long vacation just won't go along with the bottle system. They'll bypass Oregon on their way between Washington (same law as this proposal would effect) and California where the liquor proposition is relatively wide open.

We have here, in Klamath county, one of the greatest potential recreation areas on the Pacific Coast. In the entire Northwest. But it will never be fully developed until we can get facilities. Until we have dude ranches and out-of-doors recreation spots built up by commercial interests we will do little with the area. And these places won't come in until such time as they can expect a reasonable return on their investment.

There is a crying need for hotels in our state. None have been built, on a major scale, for a good many years. With a growing population and with an ever-increasing travel problem the hotel situation is one to be looked at. There will be no new building, and there will be little large scale remodeling done on present hostels until we can offer the traveler more than we can now.

This diatribe is certainly no brief for the liquor interests. It is merely a straightforward statement of what I like to think of as fact. You have to have a peg to hang every action on. The Knox law, as we know it now, was designed with the (stated) idea in mind of promoting temperance in the use of alcoholic beverages. I cannot see that liquor by the drink would tend to increase drinking. I consider the bottle in the room a much greater menace than the drink over the public bar. After all, in a room your inhibitions are controlled only by a handful of friends and four walls. In a public lounge, bar or whatever you wish to call it, you are held in by all the social mores connected with group living.

But the big point is still the commercial development of our state. And I believe that this law will be, if passed, a move in the right direction. After all, we, as a state, lose no control. The Knox law is still in there, and you can add plenty of teeth if you want to.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—What's coming out of the Russian Communist Party Congress in Moscow is bad news for the Russian people themselves. They are being told by their Communist masters they'll have to work harder.

In the keynote speech Georgi M. Malenkov, a Stalin favorite, told the party's six million members who run the country's 210 million people they must bear responsibility for correcting defects in the economy.

He complained that the factories aren't turning out enough work. He wants it stepped up. Which is another way of saying more work from the workers. The speed-up.

The reason: Russia's own defense program and its determination to pull more closely abreast of the West in industrial output. It's still away behind although making progress.

There is always hope in the non-Communist world that when Stalin dies his political heirs will wreck the party in their struggle for power and so eliminate Russia as a menace.

This can be only wishful thinking until it is known at last whether Stalin has handpicked a successor to take over after him without trouble. So speculating on a possible Stalin heir has become almost a Western hobby.

There was a lot of this speculation some weeks ago when it was learned Malenkov would deliver the keynote speech which Stalin had reserved for himself at previous congresses. Did this mean Malenkov was the crown prince?

Maybe. But Stalin certainly took the play away from him before Malenkov could open his mouth. Last Thursday, just before the Congress began, the monthly magazine Bolshevik appeared with one of Stalin's infrequent articles.

Stalin said there would have to be a "five-hour" day. This didn't conflict with Malenkov. Stalin was just making a pep talk about how things ought to be in the future in a socialist state. He didn't say when, though.

But that was only part of what he said in 50 pages covering Marxian economics and foreign affairs. The statement will be examined in the West for possible clues to Russian intentions.

Since Stalin has never been accused of being too obvious, the full significance of what he said may not be clear for years.

Nevertheless he insisted as always—in the familiar "Who, me" technique of the Communists—that Russia has only peaceful intentions. But he offered a prediction: countries would fight among themselves. He said the struggle among them in the future for markets was "inevitable." This was interpreted, along with some other things he said, as trying to drive a wedge between the Allies.

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Stevenson Says Ike Helps Russians By Calling U.S. Economy 'War-Born'

By JACK BELL

SAGINAW, Mich. (AP)—Gov. Alai E. Stevenson of Illinois today accused Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower of giving "comfort" to Soviet Russia by labeling American prosperity as war-born.

Stevenson, the Democratic presidential nominee, said in an address prepared for the opening of a five-day campaign tour in the midwest and south that there is no greater disservice the Republican candidate could do to America in its world role than to suggest that our economic strength at home is a war prosperity."

"When the general speaks of our prosperity as being war-born, who can gain comfort except the Soviets, who shout to the world that we have undertaken our defense program, not to insure peace, but to prevent a depression at home by waging war abroad?" the Illinois governor demanded. He added:

"We expect this kind of talk from irresponsibles and isolationists, but not from a man who was formerly looked upon as an understanding leader in world affairs."

Stevenson, scheduled to arrive here by air about noon from Springfield, Ill., thus prepared to take the offensive against his opponent, busily campaigning in the Pacific Northwest.

Eisenhower's statement on which Stevenson teed off was made in several speeches. At Philadelphia on Sept. 4, the general declared that "today our initiative, imagination and productive system are once more tied and shackled to war and the prospect of war," adding:

"Our economy is a war economy. Our prosperity is a war prosperity."

Not so, said Stevenson. Instead, he contended that "our high standard of living has been maintained since the Korean outbreak, not because of the defense program but in spite of it."

"It has been maintained for the simple reason that our great productive power has increased total national output by more than the defense burden has increased," the Democratic nominee said.

Stevenson's prepared Saginaw speech was only a preliminary to a major address he has scheduled tonight in Detroit on all phases of the Communist threat—internal and external. The speech will be televised and radiocast (10:30 p.m., EST, CBS).

The Detroit speech was billed as the climax of an afternoon of motorcade campaigning through Ypsilanti, Wayne, Wyandotte, Ecorse and River Rouge in the highly industrialized area of Michigan.

In his Saginaw text, Stevenson said that "the idea that a huge military establishment is necessary for our prosperity is repugnant to every impulse I have."

He said the American economic future is bright, contending that annual outlays for farm and industrial equipment should rise 15 per cent, railroad equipment 30 per cent and truck manufacture 60 per cent.

"We shall need about 20 per cent more steel, 30 per cent more construction equipment and 30 per cent more metallic ores," he said. "Production of electric power and equipment should almost double."

The Illinois governor said the real problem of the country is "how can we produce enough to meet the demands of the second half of the 20th century?"

Stevenson tore into the Republicans for what he said was the GOP attempt to contend in election years "that they believe heart and soul in all of the things they tried to break." He said Republicans had voted against the interests of the farmers, laborers, businessmen, consumers, housewives, "our children, the old folks and our free friends abroad."

He said the heart of the Republican party is aimed at "abundance for the few with indifference for the mass of people."

"In foreign affairs it leads to indecision and obstruction, with the risk of its grim sequel, war," Stevenson declared. "In domestic affairs, it is always too little and too late, obstruction and mistrust of everything that has been won for the mass of people.

"Now I do not accuse the general (Eisenhower) of deliberately wanting these things," he continued. "If the truth must out, I haven't the foggiest notion what he as an individual stands for. His view seems to change, as on tidelands oil, social security, farm price supports, foreign assistance, defense, as he learns more about life in America from his advisers."

Stevenson ridiculed Eisenhower's pledge to restore the "integrity of the dollar."

He was all for that, too, the Democratic nominee said. But he added he wants to make sure Americans have enough dollars to buy the goods and services they need.

"I remember the dollar was very sound in the depression," he said. "of course, there were not many of them around. But at least the dollar was very sound.

"And every time it got sounder prices fell lower, more men were thrown out of work, more holdings were liquidated, more businessmn went bankrupt, more farms and so were foreclosed. In fact, the dollar got so sound in 1933 that it close every bank in this country."

He said the Republicans had accused the Democrats of "interferring with liberty" in their ceasures to meet the depression.

"On behalf of my party, I am proud to plead guilty to that charge," he said. "Certainly we interfered with liberty. We interfered with the liberty to starve."

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Few things play a more important part in the health of growing children that what they eat. They must have enough calcium for their bones and teeth, enough iron for their blood, enough calories so that they will have some left over for growth after vigorous exercise, and enough vitamins.

It is at school age that youngsters first begin to get away from the dietary control of their homes, and yet as much attention should be given to food at this time as at any other.

Breakfast and supper are usually still taken at home, but luncheon is often another matter, and yet this is just as important as the other meals.

Many schools have cafeterias where the youngsters choose their own food. Some children do poorly at this, and should be carefully instructed by the mother as to what they should have each day, and how much to pay for it. A bottle of pop and a piece of pie a la mode is hardly a balanced meal.

Of course, the lunch should be considered in relation to what food is given at other meals. If, for example, milk is not taken at noon. In addition to milk, lunch should certainly be obtained at breakfast and supper, then it should include some protein food such as meat, eggs, cheese or fish, some bread and butter or potato, and some green vegetable or fruit.

Often parents prefer to give the youngster his own lunch to take from home. If milk can be obtained at school in addition, well and good. If not, a thermos bottle of milk can be included.

The same principles apply to the home-prepared lunch is to those just mentioned. Sandwiches, buttered and filled with meat, eggs, tomato, lettuce and the like, changed from day to day, are usually satisfactory and attractive to most youngsters.

An apple, orange, peach or some similar fruit will supply another important need. If the child has a sweet tooth, a piece of chocolate can be included for dessert.

The youngster should actually eat the lunch which is supplied. Some children, unless watched, will trade off their fruit for a piece of pie and pop, and thus not get the balanced meal which they are supposed to eat. A little tactful questioning and checking-up every few days is in order.

The importance of a good diet for growing children cannot be stressed too much. But at the same time parents should not hound their children about food every day.

If the diet week by week is satisfactory, and if the child is growing normally and getting neither are that he (or she) is eating all too fat nor too thin, the chances right.

Red Barrels Said Leaky

WASHINGTON (AP)—The bottom appears to have fallen out of a Communist manager's claim that his Russian barrel shop overfulfilled its production quota.

The publication Soviet Moldavio, a copy of which has reached the State Department, recalled that the manager of the consumers goods shop of the Brichansk Timber Enterprise recently claimed all its quotas were filled up to 150 per cent.

Now, said Soviet Moldavia, members of the collective farm Novaya Zhizn—New Life—report this "unpardonable mistake":

"Last fall we bought five sleighs which were made by that shop. Every one of them was no good. Then our Kolkhoz bought eight oak barrels. On the way to the Kolkhoz, the bottoms fell out of three barrels. The other barrels are leaking."

Eisenhower Attacks Harry Truman Over Power Development In Pacific Northwest

By DON WHITEHEAD

ABOARD EISENHOWER SPECIAL (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was virtually ignoring Adlai Stevenson today to feud with President Truman over which party would do the most for the Pacific Northwest in water power development.

The GOP candidate drew a bead on Truman as his prime target of ridicule and scorn while pushing through Washington into Oregon on his 26-state transcontinental drive.

His schedule during the day called for him to make talks at seven cities and towns in Washington and Oregon—with the major speech at Portland, Ore., at 1:45 p. m. (PST). The talks were scheduled for Tacoma, Centralia and Vancouver, Wash., and Portland, Salem, Albany and Eugene, Ore.

Last night in Seattle, Eisenhower referred to Truman as "an expert in political demagoguery" giving the people "a course in nonsense fiction." An he called the Truman regime a "whole-hog" government operating on the theory that "the federal government must do everything for us and to us."

The crowd of some 5,000 that jammed the Civic Ice Arena cheered lustily. Eisenhower beamed. An additional 5,000 persons were seated in a high school football stadium nearby, listening to the speech through loud speakers.

The crowd cheered again when Eisenhower said of Truman's attacks against him an the Republicans:

"You have been conducted through an underworld of imaginary devils."

He went on to outline his own ideas about the development of Western resources which he said would mean "the full use of private resources plus a local-state-federal partnership" in reclamation programs.

He turned thumbs down on a federally controlled Columbia Valley authority which would be similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"The present administration's answer to further resource development," he said, "is the Valley authority, a kind of super-government blue-printed in Washington, D. C., and manned from there. You don't need more super government."

And then he referred to the "whole-hoggers who want a Columbia Valley authority, a Brannan Plan, and socialized medicine."

Rather than a federal Columbia Valley authority, Eisenhower argued, there should be a "new interstate body" in which state members would have equal authority with federal members in working out navigation and flood control programs.

Eisenhower jabbed at those he called "the sly apostles of Fair Dealism." And he studded his speech with references to "whole-hog" government.

"By deliberate design," he said, "(federal government) seeks to freeze out the initiative and energies of local, state and private agencies, whenever it thinks that they are doing anything that infringes upon the swelling federal empire. Thus, the whole-hog mentality proceeds toward the creation of a more extensive and stifling monopoly than our country has ever seen."

President Truman has called Eisenhower the "front man" for special interest lobbyists. In reply to this, Eisenhower said:

"But you folks know that the greatest special privilege, the greatest lobby, the greatest concentration of power ever known is now operating, full speed ahead, right down on the Potomac to perpetuate itself in power."

Eisenhower said the Republicans originated the reclamation program 50 years ago to speed the development of the West. But he said the Department of Interior now is "seeking a monopoly over hydro-power production and distribution."

"Here we have the real whole hog," he commented.

He said the Northwest must have all the power it needs to develop dams to impound flood waters and to increase power production of existing dams. He said the region's power development "must and will go forward."

But he added: "The way to do it is by sharing of effort, rather than by its concentration. . . . We need to get away from the idea that we can do only what the federal government will do."

Eisenhower asserted that once federal projects are paying for themselves, then local and state government should "take over the financing, take over the projects for their own people, and get their region out of hock to the federal government . . . To do this we need an administration which believes in keeping government close to the people."

FRANK TRIPP

There's no known reason for the fly. Though slightly frosted by now in the upcountry, and holing in wherever it is that flies go in the Winter, the sages who take note of nature's vagaries agree that this last Summer broke all records in the fly department.

Of all the vast insect realm, the fly knows his place least of any. He moves right into cottage and castle to spread disease and discomfort. As far back as records delve man has been fighting flies.

Slaves waved palms over Cleopatra and the Caesars. Pharaoh's fair daughter fought flies through the bullrushes, bringing Moses out. They stowed aboard the ark in the lion's mane, maybe right in Noah's beard—hence, the fly.

The contemptible mites have thwarted science. No sooner a poison to exterminate them than they develop immunity and eat it as a food. About the only enemy that they haven't taken over as a utility is the reliable old fly swatter, whose ancestor is as old as the fly.

Does your childhood recollection of flies go back to a country kitchen? My pastoral picture hangs in memory something like this:

It is a sweltering day, late August. Aunt Sarah lifts a big kettle of canning tomatoes off the fire long enough to toss in another stick of hickory from the knotty pine wood box. She opens the oven for a look at two green apple pies, mops her brow with the corner of her gingham apron, and rushes to close the screen door.

Tige just nosed in and left it ajar. Doesn't matter much 'cause it's warped open two inches at the bottom anyway; and the big hole scratched out by the cats hasn't been patched yet. It's just cloth mosquito bar, tacked on new each year — and over every window.

Aunt Sarah's next chore is to clear out the flies. When their buzz drowns the cackle of the hens, that's the time. From the ceiling hangs a bunch of sweet clover, where flies are supposed to gather. They do, but there isn't room for all and they swarm through the hot, pleasant - odored kitchen like bees.

Aunt Sarah grasps her weapons, one in each hand. They are getting battered, she thinks; she must make some new ones; will after the next baking. The Pillsbury sack will be empty by then. Not hard to make; just a flour sack cut into long one-inch strips from the open end and fastened to a sawed-off broom handle; an indispensable persuader to shoo flies outdoors.

First Aunt Sarah lashes about the parlor; careful to miss the whatnot and Uncle Jimmy's pieture on the melodion. The flies are soon assembled in the kitchen. She closes the parlor and pantry doors, props open the porch door and goes to battle in earnest. The swarms fight back but at length they retreat, to return in half an hour and bring their friends with them.

The pies come out of the oven, and here's where Aunt Sarah gets the best of the flies. Over each pie she places a queer gadget, such as likely you've never seen. It is a wire screen hemisphere with a handle on top. She has different sizes, big ones for platters, smaller for plates, taller ones for bowls. They baffle the flies.

At meatime they move to the table with the food, lifted only to make a serving. From then on the responsibility is the diners. He eats with one hand, fights flies with the other.

Flypaper, yes it catches a few, but isn't favored. Tige once lashed his tail into a sheet and plastered it around the leg of Uncle Jimmy's new pants; besides it really hurt Aunt Sarah to harm even a fly.

Down at Donovan's saloon they had a different system. After closing, Squawker Dunn earned the right to sleep there by cleaning the cuspidors, sweeping out the beer-soured sawdust and spreading new.

Hot Summertime he pioneered as the first fly exterminator—and was well equipped aromatically for his task. At the price of a beer for each appearance he would stand at the bar while all the flies settled on him.

When his tattered clothing was well obscured he would move like a rundown robot toward the door. There was a knack about this that approached a science. With movement scarcely perceptible, lest he lose a fly, he edged outside.

Once out, a couple of rugged shakes and the air was filled with bar flies—on their way back in with the first entering customer.

Squawker knew better than to shake to far from the door. It was bad for his profession.

Man Fined For Trespassing

Robert William Haines, 24, of 2118 Wantland, was fined $25 in District Court yesterday for hunting deer on posted land.

He pleaded guilty to a charge of trespassing, filed by Harold Denlinger, owner of the land.

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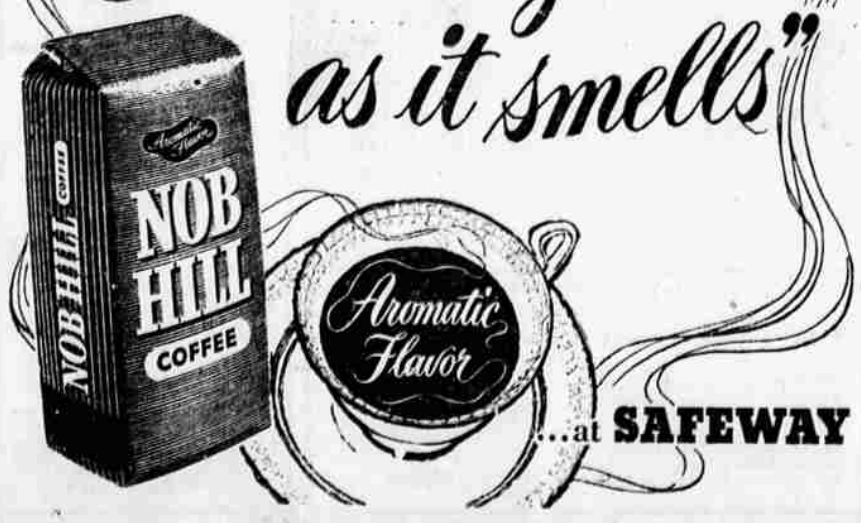

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