

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL By KEN MCLEOD

The other day a reader of this column asked a question about the Phantom Ship, one of Crater Lake's most famous landmarks.

His wonder was about the name, especially the "Phantom" part. In a way, Phantom Ship's name does bear a trace of the fantasy matching that of Wizard Island, both rest under the ever watchful eye of Lazo Rock, the abode of that Indian deity who is the especial guardian of the lake. Frankly, I had never given the name a bit of thought I had to admit, because, Phantom Ship — as a name, fits perfectly into its story book setting. To all appearances, this pinnacle resembles a fantastic sail boat with shagreened sails upon the calm, ultramarine blue, waters of the lake.

But, "How did the Phantom Ship get its name?" was a good question that sent a study of the available record and in the end I find the "Phantom" part of the name is well justified. Take for instance, the Hillman party of 1853 failed to notice this outstanding feature of the lake even though it was visible from the section of the rim of the crater that they explored. There is little doubt that the Hillman group was visibly impressed with their discovery. "The bluest Lake I ever saw," was the party leader's description. Gorman reports that one of the party suggested making the descent to the water, but this was frowned down by his companions who in their half famished condition were more intent upon securing game with which to satisfy the cravings of hunger than in exploring beautiful scenery. Nevertheless they continued along the rim for some hours and looked in vain for an outlet, and finding none, made their discovery all the more wonderful. On their return to Jacksonville they gave a fairly accurate description of Wizard Island but failed to notice the Phantom Ship.

The Sessions-Nye party who made the second discovery in 1862 also failed to notice the Phantom Ship. The story has been told here how this party of miners, returning to Jacksonville from the Grant Creek mines on the North Fork of the John Day River, trying a short cut from the Upper Klamath Marsh to the Rogue River country suddenly came upon the lake on Oct. 21. The party looked for

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — In view of what has already been said, it will be quite an achievement if the Eisenhower administration and the Bricker amendment supporting the Bricker amendment work out an effective and satisfactory compromise.

Even if they do, it is doubtful that the proposed amendment to the Constitution can be passed by both Houses of Congress this year. It may come up in the Senate. But if approved there, it has no assurance of House passage.

This amendment, named after Sen. John Bricker, Ohio Republican, would, in brief, restrict the treaty-making power of the government. Under the Constitution now the president can make treaties provided two-thirds of the Senate approves.

There is a great difference of opinion among constitutional lawyers as to whether such an amendment is needed. Sixty-three senators, Democrats and Republicans, cosponsored the idea with Bricker. Yet the Eisenhower administration — particularly through Secretary of State Dulles and Atty. Gen. Brownell — has opposed it.

The House of Delegates of the American Bar Association approved a proposed amendment similar to Bricker's. But many members of the Bar Association were in disagreement. Just what would the suggested amendment do? In some cases, it would require both Houses of Congress, not just two-thirds of the Senate, to approve a treaty.

And even when the president tried to make an executive agreement — such as at Yalta — congressional approval might be necessary.

No one at this time can flatly say how far-reaching such an amendment would be, since a number of cases eventually would land in the lap of the Supreme Court for interpretation. Thus, the full meaning and extent of the amendment might not be known for years.

Why such an amendment at '49 Bricker says he has no fears that Eisenhower or the present Republican-controlled Congress would approve a treaty damaging to this country's traditions or institutions, such as free speech. But he adds: "No one can be sure that future presidents or future senators will not deliberately, or unwittingly, make a dangerous treaty."

For example? Some agreement with the United Nations or some other international body giving it jurisdiction over the rights of American citizens at home — say an agreement to set up compulsory medical care.

Although Dulles and Brownell, stood firm against the proposal, the President at his news conference last Wednesday said he would support a constitutional amendment, if it would quiet fears in this country, to make it clear that no treaty, circumstance or supersedes the Constitution.

But Eisenhower then said he would never agree to anything that interfered with the constitutional and traditional separation of powers between departments of government.

Since Dulles and Brownell already have said the Bricker amendment would hamper the President, Eisenhower's most recent statement on the subject could be interpreted as meaning he would not object to a constitutional amendment on treaty-making so long as it did not interfere with treaty-making.

Brownell has been in consultation with his fellow-Republicans in the Senate, trying to find a compromise solution. But he and Dulles previously seemed to have made it plain they couldn't see how a compromise could be worked out.

In his testimony this year before the Senate Judiciary Committee Brownell said: "No one has yet succeeded in devising language to amend the Constitution to guard against such a hypothetical treaty provision (one that might intrude on American domestic affairs) which does not also jeopardize the federal government's necessary and proper treaty-making power."

And Dulles, talking to the same committee about the Bricker and Bar Association's versions of an amendment, said: "The two different proposals before you, and independent drafting efforts of my own, convince me that it is difficult, if not impossible, to amend the Constitution so as to exclude possible abuses, without incurring risks that are far greater than the risk that the present powers will be abused."

Dulles and Brownell said the treaty-making power, as now covered in the Constitution, never has been abused.

The amendment now before Congress, as approved by the judiciary committee, is closer to the one offered by the Bar Association than to Bricker's. The difference between them was mostly only a difference in language.

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THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

Judging by the number of inquiries received by this column, women seem to worry nearly as much about excessive hairiness as they go about more serious things.

The first thing to point out is that excessive hairiness is hardly ever the result of disease, and why some of the ladies have more trouble in this direction than others is hard to say, though it often seems to be partly inherited, or at least a family trait.

What are the alternatives for a woman who has so much hair that it interferes with her peace of mind? She can, of course, make the best of it, do nothing and try to forget it. This may be best if the hairiness is not too conspicuous.

Then there are the temporary things such as shaving—but this tends to thicken the hair in time—bleaching or dyeing the hair to make it less conspicuous, removing it with a wax or some other substance which pulls it out by the roots, or rubbing the hairs off. One manufacturer of a well-known device for rubbing the hairs off wrote me in distress when I did not indicate approval of this method on a previous occasion. It is not permanent, but I understand many women have found it helpful.

Then there are permanent methods of hair removal. Skin specialists and official medical organizations have issued warnings against the use of X-ray because of the dangers involved. A few skin specialists say it can be used successfully if properly employed. But electrolysis, when properly performed, is a safe and permanent method of removing excessive hair.

Mrs. B. asks several questions: "What title does one have who removes superfluous hair? Is it a painful operation, and are there removed hair by hair? What would the approximate cost be to remove hair from the upper lip?"

In reply to the first of these questions, the person who uses an electric needle to remove superfluous hair is called an electrologist. I have been told, though I have not tried it, that while the procedure used to be rather painful, the new methods now employed for destroying the bed of the hair make the process much easier than in the past and also practically painless.

As far as cost is concerned, I cannot give the answer, but this should be obtained from a competent electrologist, and will probably vary, depending on how much hair there is to be removed.

In all probability, excessive hairiness is more of a cosmetic problem than a medical one. However, it often seems to affect seriously the mental attitude of those women who have too much hair in conspicuous places, and therefore the remedy verges on medical treatment.

HUGH PRUETT

Astronomer, Extension Division Oregon High Education System

The discussion of several recent questions from readers of this column may be of interest to others.

1. "Where can I get complete data on the so-called flying saucers?" L. C. H., San Francisco.

I have heard of several societies that collect such data. One of these, the Civilian Saucer Investigation, started a magazine last September. The address is Box 1971, Main Post Office, Los Angeles 53. Quite recently a 319-page book was published by Dr. Donald H. Menzel, astronomer of Harvard University, entitled Flying Saucers. A self addressed postcard for reply sent to me at Eugene, Oregon, will give anyone interested the name and address of the publishing company and the price of the book.

2. "How many known moons are there in the solar system? Is it true that there are nine sub-satellites revolving around our own moon?" J. B., Addy, Wash.

Within the past few years another moon each has been discovered for Jupiter, Uranus, and Neptune. This brings the known number for all the planets to the following: Mercury, 0; Venus, 0; Earth, 1; Mars, 2; Jupiter, 12 (well supplied); Saturn, 9; Uranus, 5; Neptune, 2; and Pluto, 0. I know nothing of smaller "moons" revolving around our Luna.

3. "We read that the sun is a star and the stars rise four minutes earlier each succeeding day. But the sun does not rise four minutes earlier each day. Please explain." Mrs. L. G. M., Vancouver, B. C.

We are relatively very near the sun. Our motion around it makes it seem to move eastward among the so-called fixed stars. At the present time of year the sun is rising at practically the same time for several successive days. But our clocks are set for mean solar time. If they were set for a good astronomical magazine, then old Sol would rise about four minutes later each succeeding day.

4. "Do you send out any pamphlets or booklets on astronomical topics?" Mrs. H. S., Canton, S.D.

Not ordinarily, but if you will send me a self addressed postcard, I'll give you information on a good astronomical magazine.

5. In effect I have received several letters from anxious readers about as follows: "In your article of May 10 you seem to state that you are a sun worshiper. The Scriptures clearly condemn such a religion."

Bruce Biossat

Aneurin Bevan's left-wing laborites in England have been urging Prime Minister Churchill to meet with Premier Malenkov of the Soviet Union whether the United States agrees or not.

But now Mr. Churchill has been ordered by his doctors to take a complete rest and he won't be engaging in any international conferences for a while — either in Moscow or Bermuda.

We don't wish anyone poor health. Least of all the redoubtable and beloved old statesman of Britain. But we can't help observing that his illness couldn't be timed better.

At Bermuda he would surely have put the pressure on President Eisenhower to okay a four-power meeting with Russia. The French would have backed this play.

And if Eisenhower had gently but firmly pointed out that we had nothing to lose in any such conference with the Russians except our shirts, the temptation for Churchill to "go it alone" in one last effort to get peace in his time would have been almost overwhelming.

Bevan's arguments might not persuade the aged prime minister, but the vision of a place in history as the world leader in peace, as he was in war, might be the will o' the wisp to lure Churchill into negotiations with the Kremlin.

ON LIST

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jack Gordon White, Southeastern states bad man, Monday was added to the FBI's list of "10 most wanted fugitives."

White went on the list as a replacement for Donald Charles Fifer, accused murderer who was picked up at San Francisco June 21.

GOP Set To Keep Farm Props Going

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Aiken (R-Vt.) predicted today the Republicans will face the voters next year with a farm price support program about like that now on the statute books.

The present price support law expires next year. Aiken, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, said.

"I don't think there will be too much change in existing legislation. There probably will be an effort to place permanent price supports on the books, but I think Congress will want to keep its finger on that situation."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson has said the present price support system is inadequate and that a better one must be found, but he has not yet made specific recommendations.

This is just one of the major issues which Congress will be called upon to wrestle with next year in a session which Senate GOP Leader Taft of Ohio said in a week-end interview "promises to be very busy."

The drive for adjustment by the end of this month may leave undone a number of things which President Eisenhower asked for in his message to Congress last week. Among them are state-ment of the tax laws and possibly of the Reciprocal Trade Act.

There may be some controversy too, over foreign aid. Taft said over the week-end he has told Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen to prepare a blueprint to wind up the program.

"Unless there is a big change in the world, this Congress is through with foreign aid," Taft said.

have advised Mr. Aiken that he would do well to bring preparation of a liquidation program, based on the belief that the only cause for which the next session will be willing to grant even a sharply reduced fund.

Aiken said he hopes some compromise can be worked out at the present session to give Eisenhower limited authority to dispose of crop surpluses for famine relief.

"I can see where, if the President had this authority, he might be able to change the course of history," Aiken said. "Fifty million bushels of wheat, put in the right place at the right time, might turn a country from communism to our side."

Aiken agreed with Taft that some extensive changes will have to be made in what some critics described as a request for "blank check" authority to dispose of surpluses abroad.

The Vermont senator said he thinks limitations on the amount of surpluses involved and a time limit on the authority might satisfy most of the critics.

Taft said the government now has about three billion dollars worth of crop surpluses but he doesn't believe Congress will agree to let the President give any of them away except under strict limitations.

In his message, Eisenhower asked authority to fix gift or sale terms for the use of surpluses to meet famine conditions, with Treasury paying the costs, including those of delivery.

Sen. Anderson (D-Mn.), a former secretary of agriculture, said he thought "somebody gave the President a bad piece of legislation to send to Congress."

He said if it is enacted at all, the President ought to be required to get congressional approval for each deal, with some leeway given him to complete transactions when Congress is not in session.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Are you suffering from "holiday fatigue?"

The price of Independence Day on Blue Monday is a dependent feeling—a desire to forget yesterday and lean upon the promise of tomorrow.

Perhaps a third of the American people today are suffering from a brief, recurrent ailment more prevalent than the common cold, this epidemic known as "holiday fatigue."

Millions of households have sick-bed casualties. Most offices and factories are really hospital wards for the glaze-eyed disabled.

Here is the picture of a typical home:

Father creeps off to work a physical wreck. Mother is exhausted, too. Junior is moaning from sunburn. Sister is in bed with an upset stomach caused by the onions in the picnic potato salad. The baby is crying from mosquito bites that make it look as if it had the chicken pox.

The family car has a dented fender. The family piggy bank is empty. The family aspirin bottle is empty.

The human spirit is hors de combat. The holiday survivors yearn only for the comfort of nightfall and bed. The weekend freedom from the daily task is a hollow memory, and all desire again the security of the commonplace.

The rut of ordinary life we rallied against last week is what we most want to get back to now. We'd even like a roof over our heads to make it seem more sheltered.

It is, perhaps, a day when nobody anywhere in the United States will dare ask his boss for a raise. It is a day when most people are grateful to have a job to go to, something to return to. And many would appreciate it if the boss stayed home. So he wouldn't count the number of trips they make to the office water cooler, murmuring each time, "never again."

What hope can be given to victims of "holiday fatigue?" The only sure treatment is rest, but until rest is possible it sometimes helps to keep the mind fixed on three thoughts:

1. "This too will pass."
2. "Forget it."
3. "Tomorrow is another day."

Nothing shows the inherent ruggedness of the American people more than their suffering they gamely inflict upon themselves in the name of pleasure. What other tribe or race upon the earth is so grimly determined to have fun, even if it kills them?

The average American will do things for a good time what you couldn't get him to do for pay, such as loading the wife and kids in the family bus and driving 75 miles under a broiling sun on a packed highway to a crowded beach. He will undergo any punishment to enjoy himself.

He is a true son of joy on a holiday, a strait-laced, conscience-stricken Puritan the following day—and the day after that he is ready to hit the primrose trail again.

The worn-out motorist who grumbles this morning about the highway snarl he was caught in over the weekend, will be bragging tomorrow.

Square Dance Newsnotes

By CLAIRE ELLIS

Look at your honey bow and smile. Join your hands and circle a mile.

Now that we have buckaroos and fire crackers combed out of our hair we can get busy and settle down to a busy summer of square and folk dancing. The main event will be August first jamboree sponsored jointly by the 20-30 Club and the Do-si-do Club. The proceeds of this dance will be used for the youth activities of the 20-30 Club. This club is one of the outstanding clubs in Klamath County devoted to work with youth groups. This year's president is Wally Nordwall.

Next in line is a summer program of square dancing to be held in Kiwanis Park under the joint direction of the Klamath Falls Council and the City Recreation Department. Each dance will have a local caller in charge with other members of the council assisting. The first dance will be held Thursday evening July 16th with Otto Ellis as caller.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Glassow of Bend were week-end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Bradshaw of Malin. Ray is one of Central Oregon's outstanding callers and was guest caller at the Merrill Grange dance June 27th. The Merrill Grange are having another dance July 10th, Jim Bradshaw is caller and the public is invited.

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TED ANDERSON, son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Anderson, now of Ashland, former Klamath Falls resident, is home on leave after completing basic training at Parks Air Force Base, Calif. After leave he will proceed to USAF Preflight School at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas.

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP) — Oil companies are in a red hot race to develop new gasoline and lubricants that will meet the requirements of today's super-powered high compression automobile engines.

Several new products say one of the major problems of the modern auto engine—formation of carbon deposits in cylinder combustion chambers—is being attacked by the oil industry on three principal fronts.

Carbon formation is responsible for a wide variety of engine ills familiar to garage mechanics. Symptoms include ping-pong knocking, power loss and increased fuel consumption.

In their search for remedies oil industry scientists have borrowed heavily from the know-how they acquired in developing fuels and lubricants for wartime aircraft. Their studies led to the recent introduction, accompanied by national advertising campaigns, of three new types of filling station products:

1. New gasoline that are claimed to burn efficiently despite heavier-than-ordinary formations of carbon, gasoline with higher octane or "anti-knock" ratings, and gasoline that will resist the pre-ignition tendencies of glowing carbon particles.
2. Chemical additives which, when put into conventional gasoline, are said to prevent pre-ignition, sparkplug fouling and silted engine troubles.
3. New motor lubricants designed to prevent or substantially retard carbon formation, thus correcting the trouble at its source.

Be it limousine or jalopy, the oil industry has a tremendous stake in the performance of your car. Last year American motorists bought nearly 40 billions of gallons for which they paid about eight billion dollars plus taxes.

Owners of private passenger cars bought five and a half times as much gas as all other users—planes, yachts, busses, trucks, tractors, etc.—put together.

Oil companies make more money on automotive gasoline than on any other petroleum product. That explains the rush to first with a product that will work well in today's increasingly powerful and increasingly complex auto engines.

Butte Spurs Plan To Incorporate

MADDOEL — The Butte Valley Spurs at a special meeting Wednesday evening at the Macdoel hotel decided to take steps to incorporate the club.

Plans were made to attend the 4-H club community picnic July 12 at the Butte Creek campground. Those present were Maggie Criss, Margaret Newhouse, Eudora Criss, Lora Truax, Lula Holzhauser, Judy Fenwick, Marie Tharp, Frances Cross, Alta May Crawford, Harriet Newhouse, Helen Garey and Cheryl, Lorelei Kmatz, Rosemary Robinson, Wanda Dysert, Jean Hammond, Barbara Miller, Nancy Hamilton, Mary Porterfield, Darlene Vine, Margie Martha Pettigrew, Barbara Anderson, Doris Porterfield, Mary Myers, Rosie Sammis and Lavon Day.

ASK TODAY'S QUESTION?

if not... **JERRY THOMAS**

this question:
I'm a golf addict... and I've seen a lot of near accidents on the golf course. Would my personal Liability Insurance cover any damages or injury one of my "slices" might cause?

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