

Herald and News

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CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

A LOT WAS SAID here yesterday about the 18th annual Junior Livestock Show. We wanted to tell you about it because it's a wonderful event—the biggest thing in the lives of most farm youngsters right now—and because not many of you can or will see it. You will be lonesome to drop out to the fairgrounds any time from Saturday afternoon through Tuesday to look over the beautiful displays of flowers, vegetables and home canned foods, and to wander through the barn and see many prizes animals than you could anywhere else at any time. The big dramatic events, though—barbecue and auction—are necessarily limited. They're limited to ticket holders and that includes club members and their parents, club leaders and officials, livestock buyers and Rotarians. It has to be limited because when that crowd of hungry youngsters and the families and buyers and all get done eating there won't be many scraps left from two and a half barbecued hogs. It has to be limited and this is where the bite comes—because the seating, and standing, capacity of the sales pavilion is limited. Every 4-H and FFA member and family should have a chance to see the show. More important, there has to be room for the buyers or there wouldn't be any auction.

It might be well to digress here to explain that the Junior Livestock Show is put on through the cooperation of the club leaders and the Klamath Falls Rotary Club. The club leaders do the work all year with the youngsters; the Rotarians visit the youngsters a couple of times during the summer and then sponsor the annual show. The barbecue, which is the big end of the sponsorship, is strictly an amateur production. Bob Ellingson, the Rotary club president, has a good crew at work. That crew includes every one of the hundred odd members of the club. The production is amateur, but the organization is practically professional. Under Ellingson is Loren Palmerton, as director in charge. He's the man who Bob kicks when something needs done. Don Kenyon, the show's "Bull of the Woods," and the working head—and the man they both kick—Under Kenyon is Earl Kent, "Big Push," then Walt McIntyre, "Little Push," next Frank Fleet, "Littlest Push," and so on.

There's only one barbecue master of course, and that's Bob Fleet, of course, and that's Gib Fleet, care, four or five halves of prime beef are barbecued in the Joe Shirk tradition and come out tasting like well, words can't describe it. Gib's tools are trench hoes, bulldozers, trucks and cranes. His ingredients are thousands of pounds of planking for the fire, and of course the mysteries of seasoning that Gib alone knows.

Lloyd Prock is the sales chairman, and right now he's fit to be tied. . . you know, the livestock market is off and all. For gosh sake tell them (Lloyd said) that we need lots of new buyers this year. (Last year the sale brought over \$38 thousand but the beef market was nearly 10 cents higher.)

Tell them that we need lots of new buyers to give the kids a premium. Be sure to tell them that they can buy any animal they set it to one of the packing houses at market price, with the difference a donation to the youngsters. Remind them that meat is the best buy these days and they'll never have a chance to buy better meat, lamb or hogs for their lockers. Tell them that the packers will kill and dress the animals for the hides and offal—no extra charge.

Tell them that we have plenty of tickets for buyers (no limit here) and we want every buyer to be a guest at the barbecue. If they can't find me (and we'll bet they can't) see Ricky at Rickys or Bill Huggins at the U. S. Bank. They'll take care of 'em. Be sure to tell them that this is the biggest thing in the world for the kids and that every buyer is invited to be our guest. Tell them that it's a great show to see and that we need their support to make it a success.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — Perhaps President Eisenhower — how that the Russians have had two rides with one ticket on the hydrogen bomb — will make a public statement about this country's progress with the same weapon. Malenkov told the Supreme Soviet Aug. 8 the United States no longer had a monopoly on production of the bomb. Today the Communist newspaper Pravda said Russia had actually tested an H-bomb.

This country never has officially claimed to have produced this bomb although the carefully worded statements given out after tests at Eniwetok indicated the United States had the H-bomb.

But when Malenkov made his claim two members of the House of Representatives—both on the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee—said this country has the H-bomb.

And after Pravda's announcement, Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, in a still carefully worded statement said that on Aug. 12 Russia had produced atomic explosions similar to the reaction this country got at Eniwetok.

For weeks there have been Washington rumors that Eisenhower was considering making a talk to the nation, and the world, about this country's achievements with the H-bomb and its awful destructiveness. One report floating around the capital was:

That there were two schools of thought among Eisenhower's advisers, one urging him to disclose at least some of America's development with the bomb and its awful nature, and the other urging him to say nothing.

C. D. Jackson, Eisenhower's adviser on psychological warfare and certainly one of those to be consulted in any decision about a public statement of this kind, was asked within the past few days:

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Northwest History Highlights

By DAN E. CLARK
Professor Emeritus of History
University of Oregon

No. 42
Today's question: What was the purpose of Marcus Whitman's famous ride east in 1842?

About the middle of September, 1842, Dr. Eliza White arrived at the Whitman mission at Walla Walla with a letter from missionary board in Boston, which caused consternation among the missionaries. This letter contained an order that the mission stations at Walla Walla and Lapwai were to be closed. That H. H. Spaulding was to be dismissed and that he and his wife were to come home, presumably overland. Only the station at Tshimakain north of the Spokane River was to be retained; and there Whitman and the other remaining missionaries were to be located. There it was to have been two reasons for this order. One was the fact that news of dissensions among the missionaries had reached the board, and the other was the severe financial condition of the board at that time.

A meeting of the various missionaries was held at Walla Walla soon after the receipt of this order. It was felt that the board did not understand the situation. Tshimakain was the least desirable of the three stations. Walla Walla was located on the route followed by settlers moving to Oregon, and was surrounded by productive farms. Besides, the differences between the missionaries had been reconciled by this time. After some discussion it was agreed that Marcus Whitman should make a trip to Boston and make an effort to induce the missionary board to rescind its order.

Whitman left Walla Walla on October 3, accompanied by Asa L. Lovejoy, who had just arrived from the east with the immigrant party of 1842. They reached Port Hall

in about two weeks and then decided to turn south, rather than risk the dangers of passing through hostile Indian tribes by going directly eastward over the more familiar trail. There was heavy snow, and it was bitterly cold. At one point their Indian guide lost his way and they had to turn back and secure another guide. About the middle of December they reached Taos in New Mexico, where they rested several days, and then pushed on to Bent's Fort on the Arkansas River in modern Colorado. Lovejoy remained here and Whitman went on about fourteen hundred miles until he reached Westport on the Missouri River on February 15, 1843, and St. Louis three weeks later.

Late in March Whitman was in Washington, D. C. where he saw James M. Porter, Secretary of War, and apparently talked with President Tyler. In New York a few days later he talked with Horace Greeley. Everywhere he made a profound impression in his rough and travel-worn clothing. Finally, after reaching Boston and presenting his case before the missionary board, he had the satisfaction of having the order closing the missions and dismissing Spaulding rescinded. This seems to have been the main purpose of his long winter trip. He was also eager to help bring American settlers to the Oregon Country, and this desire he was able to achieve, as will be seen in a later article. The claim sometimes made that Whitman saved Oregon for the United States cannot be supported, and belauds his real title to fame.

Next question: When did the first organized parties of settlers come to the Oregon Country? Clip and paste in your history scrapbook. (If you have a question you would like answered on Oregon or Northwest history, mail it to Dan E. Clark, care of this newspaper.)

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

"Does excessive grief, worry, anger or remorse have any direct effect on the heart?" asks Mrs. M. C. "If not, what causes the pain which seems to originate in the heart, extend to the shoulders, and then on down the upper left arm? Relief comes only after complete peace of mind has been restored."

"Is there really such a thing as a broken heart? We often read of old people dying of broken hearts after their life-long mates have departed."

The several questions contained in this letter are indeed interesting. First, it should be said that a "broken heart" in the sense in which the word is used by Mrs. C. is not recognized as a definite disease by physicians. When someone is said to have died of a broken heart following the loss of a life-long mate, some physical cause must be held responsible.

However, it is coming to be held more and more by medical men that worry, excessive grief, or other emotional upsets, have a direct effect on numerous bodily functions. Consequently, if the heart, the nervous system or the digestive tract are already disturbed by disease or injury, they may be harmfully affected by grief, anger or worry, possibly even to the stage of bringing death earlier than it would otherwise have occurred.

The first part of Mrs. C's letter describes symptoms which are typical of those of angina pectoris, and for purposes of this discussion it may be assumed that it is angina

which is occurring. It has long been recognized that in angina the emotions play a tremendous part in the appearance of symptoms.

Many years ago one famous physician who himself had angina remarked that his life was in the hands of any fool who chose to annoy him. In this way, therefore, excessive grief, worry, anger or remorse might have a direct effect on the heart by worsening the results of an angina pectoris already present.

Finally, I should like to say a word about the favorable outlook for many angina patients. If the attacks come only occasionally and are not too severe, and the patient is reasonably careful, the outlook is by no means so dark as was formerly believed. Indeed, medical annals contain the records of people who have had angina pectoris for more than 25 years.

BOATS RETURNED

BONN, Germany (AP) — The United States Thursday gave back 382 small German commercial vessels seized after World War II. The Germans have been operating them all along but have been paying the Americans charter fees.

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Bruce Bissat

One of the oddities of America's relations with the outside world is that we seem to know and talk a lot more about our distant friends than we do our close neighbors like Canada.

The Canadian election is an example. Compare the attention we gave that with the interest stirred by the June Italian election and the September voting in West Germany. Of course, both the latter countries are on the firing line in the Cold War, but that's hardly the whole answer. We tend to take Canada for granted.

It might be better if we showed a more intimate concern for happenings north of the border. Canada is an acknowledged stronghold of democracy, and its political soundness and economic well-being are matters of importance to us. In this regard, the Aug. 10 election can be viewed as pleasing to America, while at the same time it raised a storm signal or two.

It was pleasing because it returned to power by a resounding margin the liberal party which has governed the country with unimpaired success for 18 years. The Liberals presided over Canada's fortunes in World War II, and they have been stewards during their country's spectacular economic rise in the postwar era.

Furthermore, Liberal Party leaders have labored conscientiously to foster close trade and defense ties with the United States. Wartime cooperation between the two nations was a model of effectiveness. Today the protective links are stronger than ever.

The worrisome aspect of the victory is this: It was the Liberals' fifth in a row and represented the first time any Canadian political party had triumphed more than four straight times. In its wake the Liberal Party leaves a badly torn, victory starved Progressive Conservative Party which seems a long way from commanding any substantial popular backing.

The Progressive Conservatives will have 50 seats in the Canadian House, against 171 for the Liberals. Actually this puts the two a bit closer than before the election, but the change is too small to indicate immediate hope for the chief minority party.

The heart of democracy is the privilege of choosing between two or more instruments of government. When the scene is dominated by one party for a long time and the alternatives are not seriously considered, the privilege appears in danger of becoming an empty one. In other words, for all practical purposes a single-party system is in effect.

Canadian government under the

HAL BOYLE

By BELMAN MORIN

(For HAL BOYLE)

NEW YORK (AP) — Well, folks, today's the day. This is Aug. 20, 1953, a date marked for destiny, according to people who believe in the "prophecy in stone." They expect an event of vast importance to take place somewhere in the world today. Exactly what, deponent saith not. But we shall see what we shall see, to coin an old phrase.

Briefly, and leaving aside the heavy mathematics, the situation is this: Some 5,000 years ago, more or less, the grand pyramid was built in Egypt, within sight of the slow-flowing Nile. It became the tomb of a King, Cheops, and his queen. It was a mighty mausoleum, a monument to a man's ego, a miraculous feat of engineering — and presumably nothing more.

But was it? For about a century now, scientists have been prowling around the pyramid, inside and out, taking measurements. They noted that the four sides of the base correspond to the cardinal points of the compass. And they found the aperture focussed on the North Star.

Other facts emerged, things that seemed to indicate the pyramid was something more than just a pile of massive stone, honey-combed with passageways and the crypts of the king and queen.

In 1884, Charles Flann Smith, Royal astronomer of Scotland, brought out a book called "Our Inheritance in the Grand Pyramid." The Abbot Moreux of France followed with additional calculations, based on his measurements.

They theorized that the pyramid had been built in conformity with some orthodox astronomical principles — principles well known in modern science, but presumably far beyond the knowledge of the ancient Egyptians.

From this came a still more sensational theory, namely, that the pyramid foretells the whole future of this world, the fate of nations, the wars, armageddon, and so on to the end.

Hence, "the prophecy in stone."

Liberals has been good. But, human beings were at the helm in all that span, and surely they could not have been perfect. Some day Canadians may decide their mistakes outweigh their good points. We should share their concern that a proper alternative governing instrument be at hand at that moment.

I do not recommend Brother Smith's book as light summer reading out in the hammock. It is rough going.

But as I gather, the distances of the corridors, the angles of the passageways, and in fact the relationship between each of the various parts of the pyramid — all these things symbolize some significant event on earth, past and future.

The Crucifixion, the flight of the Israelites from Egypt, and so on, presumably are marked. No, in this theory, are coming events.

However, the batting average for the "prophecy in stone" has not been very high, so far. Some predictions never came off at all. The calculators fixed a number of dates which already have passed without any notable happenings. And they seem to have missed, entirely, that fateful day, Sept. 2, 1938, when the second World War started.

This, of course, was a considerable oversight, to say the least. So new measurements were made, and new calculations drawn on a different basis. That produced all the decisive points of World War II — but the re-figureing was done after these events took place.

In any case, long years ago, the men who try to read the "prophecy in stone" set down today, Aug. 20, 1953, as a day of destiny.

It would be nice to know what the pyramid has in store for us. Maybe somebody will announce the invention of 4-D. Maybe Malenkov will disband the Red army. Maybe Christian Dior will come out for no skirts at all.

Well, by midnight tonight we ought to know. Watch the papers and stick close to your radio.

Telling The Editor

PRES-TO-LOGS

KLAMATH FALLS — "Always there has to be something new." True, Bill, but in most instances it is simply a variation of the old. I sold chemically-treated Presto-logs in this city as far back as 1936. Not only were they rain-bow-hued, as you put it, but also came packaged in beautiful, glossy holly paper to coincide with the Christmas season.

Verification of the above information can be had, I'm sure, by calling either Andy Collier or George Meyers at the Klamath Ice and Storage Co.

Sincerely yours,
Ivar J. Hult

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