

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

BY BILL JENKINS
Yesterday we were speaking of the old Sam Coon sign on the car. But we have found another to add to the list. Down in Merrill, if you check the old store building, you'll find lettered in red paint the slogan "Christmas trees for sale. Help the cub scouts." Of course it might be last year's sign, and again it might be an early advance on this year. Anyway, there it is.

The other outstanding thing we noticed about Merrill these days is Darryl King, the Spud Cellar chap, with a brand new set of whiskers. At least he had 'em last time we saw him. He really grows 'em lush and verdant.

Catching up on old times we stopped in at shuffleboard haven, the Suburban, the other night and learned, three months after it took place, that Al Franceschini and his wife have bought out Al Blind and are all on their own now. Nothing like being that late about the news. But, anyway, we hope you luck. Both of you.

Walking down the street the other day we arrived at the Main and 11th intersection just as the light went red. Right through the middle of it darted a small boy on a bicycle, eyeing the light warily and shouting as he beat it out. "I'm magic!" I might also add, youngster, that you'll very soon be dead at that rate. A little caution applied at the right moment is never very harmful.

A new twist to an old saying. Ran into Jack Benner early the other morning standing on a corner with a sackful of donuts in his hand. "Waiting for a cup of coffee," was the answer. And just as likely as a streetcar.

Dropped in on Kyle Morgan at

his piano house on Main and wound up playing what was vaguely identifiable as "Home on the Range" on his new electric organ. One of the fancy kind all rigged up with a colored keyboard guide and automatic chords. There isn't anything that machine won't do. But to me, who can't even tune a radio, to sit down and actually have music come out of a thing is wonderful. He made a customer out of me. Might be a little while yet, but still a good sound potential. Wonderful what modern science can do, ain't it?

Kyle, when asked how business was, assumed a sour look and assured us it was "too good." That's the kind of talk that makes us think America has much to live for. But that organ really got us. My old piano teacher would never recognize the gleam in my eye.

In case any of you out on Lake-shore drive, or anywhere else for that matter, are wondering what Jimmy Barnes was doing potting along in a massive digger rig the other day he was coming out to move a little dirt for us. If you need the boy now is the time to call him. Ordinarily he leaves the rigging at Merrill. Where we have gone to find him on several occasions only to miss by the proverbial mile. But we sure nailed him this time. But he still won't let me run the thing. Probably just as well. We like the house the way it is. And our aim was never too good.

Mervyn Wilde from Malin and Paul Robinson, Alturas, Macdoel and various ranches around, in town Monday. Paul was telling us about the big ride in Alturas. Huge success. About fifty along for the four day event. Sent greetings to our old friend Gop Sloss in Alturas with a pledge that next year we'll make it.

TOWER TALK



with the
Ground Observer Corps

By ELSIE BARKER
The attitude of the public generally seems to be well described in the title of the article submitted to me by one of our GOC members. "They'll Never Bomb Us Here," from "Pathfinder" magazine.

Most people in countryside towns can say that—but they may someday have to take care of other people who have been bombed out. Would you know what to do?

If an air raid warning were sounded would you know what to do? The teachers take care of your children while at school, know how to take them out of the schoolroom in orderly fashion, to places of better protection, know how to calm them, but you as a parent, would you know, have you ever given it any thought?

You live a hundred miles or more from any city that might be atom bombed? You feel fairly safe? "They'll never hit us here," you say. Well, they might, if an enemy ever started through here to reach some other target and saw they were going to be intercepted, they'd drop what they had, to be sure! This is only logic, not intended to frighten you.

Well, probably you're right, it may never happen and we pray it never will, but it could. Anything that is a possibility even though not a probability should be planned for.

Have you ever stopped to think what you'd do if some other town was hit and you woke up some morning and found the roads into your town clogged with refugees—people to be fed, sheltered, comforted and doctored. What if most of your doctors and nurses were rushed to bombed cities, what if you were called on for blood, for rescue teams, for firemen? Would you know where to get them instantly? Would you know how to help?

These are urgent questions and if we don't know the answers we had better find out. "No one knows," says Federal Civil Defense Administrator, Val Peterson, "when you might need them." (Organized Civil Defense can pay off in any kind of a disaster.)

What are the responsibilities of "Countrywide America in Civil Defense?" (Number one on the list is to volunteer to help where you can, not just sit and talk about it and do nothing.) Let's look first at the probable pattern of attack. The experts believe that if Russia strikes, she will strike without warning, and will try to deliver a blow so overwhelming as to bring us to our knees at once. They believe, too, that despite radar screens, anti aircraft batteries and interceptor jets, 70 out of 100 long range bombers of a determined enemy could get through.

The Ground Observer Corps can help to reduce this number if we could ever get enough people to believe in it, but you have to have enough help to man the posts in proper manner. The Air Force has requested we have two people to stand watch alone because of the

lack of interested people—thus reducing the efficiency of this particular post—to say nothing of the added responsibility on that one person's shoulders. Many observers double back and take extra shifts to keep this post on a 24 hour basis. This is something they shouldn't have to do, there are other towns who have enough volunteers that they only have to stand watch once a month, but not Klamath Falls. Some people call in and say they want to volunteer and say "I'll call you back when I can start standing watch," but rarely call back when they find they can't go up there to read and sew to pass the time. We don't "sky watch" that way.

We members of the GOC, are serious about this and we believe in it and we don't do it for amusement to help pass away time. None of us have any extra time, probably not nearly as much as some of you who have not yet volunteered. At least 50 per cent are full time employed, others part time, some running farms, a mother with 6 children, doesn't have time to fool away, yet she puts in two hours a week while her husband takes care of the children; that's teamwork. Yet we have had several ladies volunteer to help who don't have children, but when their husbands find out about it, they won't let them do it. I wonder why? Don't they think this old red, white and blue of ours is worth keeping? Might be a good idea if they'd join with their wives to make a team, but they say they can't because they work. Knowing the people in the GOC as well as I do, every time I hear some make that excuse it tickles my funny bone, because I know the obstacles some of our members meet every week to be there.

I suppose it works the other way around also, but as yet we haven't happened to encounter any wives not letting husbands go. To sum it all up though, the Ground Observer Corps needs both of you and it's your duty to your fellow man and country to get in there and pitch with the rest of us.

If you are interested in Civil Defense, interested in knowing how to protect yourself and family, you might attend the next monthly meeting of the GOC, September 8, 8:00 p.m. at the City Library. Mr. Joe LaClair, Civil Defense Director, of Klamath County will give a talk on the subject.

We will continue our article on Civil Defense next week. Call 5240 if you can spare a few hours a month.

DELAYED WOUND

TOKYO (AP) — The left arm of Yasutaro Hayakawa began bothering him several weeks ago. He had no idea why.

He got worse. He went to a hospital. Probing surgeons found a Russian bullet. It had been sent from Hill 203 in the siege of Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese war. That was in 1904.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — Before the Russians announced their hydrogen explosion, President Eisenhower had money troubles enough. The explosion complicated them.

He was searching for new places to cut government spending. Defense and foreign aid spending looked like good targets. But the fact the Russians are working on the hydrogen bomb may make Congress cautious about cuts in those two places.

Work on the national budget—the estimate of what it will cost to run the government for the fiscal year starting the following July 1—starts every year around this time.

It takes from August to January, when Congress opens again, for the departments to put their estimates together, for the Budget Bureau to review them and try to reduce them, and for the final figures to get printed.

Just about this time last year the Truman administration began work on the budget for the fiscal year which started July 1. No matter how the election turned out, Truman was going to give his estimates to Congress, and he did.

But in doing so Truman was only fulfilling his own responsibility. Neither the Eisenhower administration nor the new Republican-controlled Congress accepted Truman's figures.

The Eisenhower administration found a way to chop about nine billion dollars off the total Truman asked Congress to approve. Then Congress chopped about another 3½ billions off what Eisenhower asked.

The net result: Congress voted \$61,211,000,000. At first glance, that might seem all the money that was to be spent in the fiscal year which began on July 1.

But it isn't. In previous years Congress had appropriated many billions which wouldn't be spent until the present fiscal year. Mainly to pay for war supplies ordered last year or the year before but to be delivered this year.

As a result of this backlog of spending coming due, plus the new spending approved by Congress in 1953, the Eisenhower administration began to get gloomy about the national debt.

That debt is the amount of money borrowed by the government to pay its expenses when those expenses exceed the revenue taken in by the government in taxes. By far the major part of the debt was due to spending on World War II.

Congress has set a limit by law of \$75 billion dollars on the national debt, which is another way of saying no administration can do any borrowing that will push the national debt above \$75 billion.

Just before Congress finished its 1953 business, the national debt stood at \$72½ billion. The Eisenhower administration looked at that figure—just 2½ billion below the debt limit—and wondered:

Would it have enough money on hand to meet its expenses—including the bills it had to pay for goods ordered in previous years—between the time Congress quit this month and the time it returned next January?

If not, the government would have to borrow more money. But it couldn't borrow more than 2½ billion dollars or it would go over the legal limit. To play it safe, the administration asked Congress to raise the limit to 280 billion.

Congress refused. The Eisenhower administration told its departments and bureau heads to do some more cutting this fall before the cuts they had planned on last spring.

But — In 1954 the government would lose about eight billions in revenue if Congress let certain taxes end or be reduced. The excess profits tax on corporations is due to end Dec. 31. At the same time individual income taxes are to drop about 10 per cent. And in April more losses are due in excise and regular corporation taxes.

With all this starting Eisenhower in the face, the Russians triggered hydrogen.

HAL BOYLE

By RELMAN MORIN
(For Hal Boyle)

NEW YORK (AP) — Capt. Ben Price, of the U. S. Marines, walked into the office the other day, fresh from Korea.

Naturally, I asked, "What do you guys think of the armistice?"

"Not much," said Ben. "They're not satisfied to have it end this way."

He went on to say that the war could have been carried to a complete military decision—in our favor.

Coming from a Marine, of course any other report would have been a surprise. But there is more to it than the insignia on his cap. Price had the unusual experience of serving in Korea twice, in two totally different roles.

On his first hitch, he was a correspondent. He came over early in that hot summer of 1950, covered the retreat and then the siege on the line laid down by Gen. Walker. After the North Koreans collapsed, and the war disintegrated into a pursuit and mop-up, Ben came home.

He had been in the Marines in the Second World War, however. So, a year or so ago, Uncle Sam called him and presently he was on his way back out to the old stamping ground, this time in uniform.

In short, he has seen the war from more different angles than most of us ever could.

"What we should have done," he went on, "is smash up to the Chinese defenses, and then destroy their armies in Korea."

The Chinese have boasted of their depth-defenses, presumably a system of bunkers, trenches and emplacements going back four or five miles, solidly.

"We didn't think much of the depth defenses," he said. "Every time we punched through the outer crust, they would react quickly and pretty well. But it didn't look

to us as though they had the means of moving troops and material around quickly enough to seal off a real breakthrough."

This coincides pretty well with the opinion of Gen. James A. Van Fleet. When he came back, some months ago, he told this reporter, "The Chinese are nothing once you get 'em moving backward."

"Then why didn't we open a real offensive?" I asked Ben.

"I don't know," he said. "Nobody could make sense out of it. We would take one of their positions, and then pull back—on order."

He said the Marine officers reasoned that they were losing more men in the stationary war that finally developed than would have been lost in an all-out push.

"Which officers," I asked. "The big brass?"

"All of them," he said. "Any second lieutenant would tell you we should have been pushing instead of sitting there."

So if you drive up to the Yalu River again, then what? It would still be necessary to keep the whole Army more or less intact, guarding the long border, even though the fighting had stopped.

Ben conceded that. But he said, "You're going to have to keep most of the Army ready anyway. And if we're going to stop, the river is the spot, not down where we are."

"In the first place, the problem of unifying Korea would be solved automatically. In the second, it would be a lot better to bargain with the Chinese on their own border than down at the 38th parallel."

These ideas are not confined to the Marine Corps. A good many regular Army officers feel the same way.

History, alone, will show whether signing the armistice at this time was the right course to take.

CAMERA CHATTER

"Taking Color Pictures Out-Of Doors"

By DAL SWOGER

Here's a question that you have asked! — and remember your friend who asked YOU "How do you set the lens of a camera for outdoor color photos?" Let us then discuss setting YOUR camera for color slides.

Since most color pictures are taken with the popular 35 mm cameras such as Argus, Baldwinette, Kodak, Exa, Bolsey, Regula and such makes, we will discuss the lens settings of these 35 mm cameras.

Cameras such as these have only two simple sets:

1. The shutter speed; which controls the length of time that light will be admitted to the film and;

2. The f. stop, which controls the size of the opening which admits light to the film. Operating a camera shutter to expose the film in the camera with light may be compared to manipulating a faucet to fill a bucket with water. The wider the tap is opened, the less time is required to fill the bucket. So it is in taking a picture. The wider the f. stop or diaphragm is turned open, the less shutter speed time is needed to expose the film correctly.

Then too, as our bucket ALWAYS holds 1 gallon of water, the same amount, whether the tap is turned on hard for one minute or easy for 3 minutes. So it is in taking the picture.



Our film always needs the same amount of light ON THE FILM to have a nicely exposed color slide.

On color film, taken out-of-doors in bright sunlight, you will need an average exposure of 1-50th second at F8. If the sun is a bit duller, you'll need a wider opening, probably F5.6 at 1-50th second. For hazy days, F4 or F3.5 at 1-50th second.

The reason for keeping the speed constant at 1-50th second in this guide is that it's a safe speed for a hand-held camera. You can hold the camera steady for that long. Only if you're using a tripod, can you take pictures at 1-25th or 1-10th second without fear of moving the camera and blurring the picture.

For YOUR individual photo problem, come in and see Dal — Standard Optical Co., 715 Main, Klamath Falls. Remember, photography is fun and it is easy. When we understand our camera it is NO problem to take good pictures. So let me help you! See you next column — Bye for now.

STANDARD OPTICAL

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Northwest History Highlights

By DAN E. CLARK
Professor Emeritus of History
University of Oregon
No. 47.

Today's question: What were the reasons or motives for the early migrations to Oregon?

Why did American settlers undertake the long and difficult journey to the Oregon country, by which they then meant the Willamette Valley, during the early eighteenth century? There are several answers to this question. In the first place, the hard times following the Panic of 1837 still prevailed in the middle west. Corn and oats brought only ten cents a bushel, wheat not much more, and prices paid for livestock were correspondingly low.

Some of those who migrated in 1843 stated that they believed they would receive better prices in Oregon with less labor. There was also a belief that before long Congress would make Oregon a Territory and that then actual settlers would be given generous free grants of land. This hope was later realized, but not as soon as the earliest settlers expected.

Others seem to have been motivated by a desire to find a more healthful climate and escape the malaria, ague and other ailments that were prevalent in the middle west during the forties. Reports about the Willamette Valley stressed the absence of these diseases. A writer of an article in a

St. Louis newspaper in 1843 stated that the "soil of this valley is rich beyond comparison. Rain rarely falls, even in the winter season, the dews are sufficiently heavy to compensate for its absence". It is doubtful whether many of the settlers were aware of the absence of rain in the winter after their arrival in the Willamette Valley.

Finally, there was what was called the "Oregon fever", which meant a contagious enthusiasm about moving to Oregon. There were bills and debates in Congress in regard to the Oregon question. Newspapers carried articles about the Oregon country and letters from persons who had already made the journey. Families learning that their friends were planning to migrate to Oregon were infected by a similar desire. Thus it was a sort of spontaneous movement. Appeals were made to patriotism, by reminding prospective emigrants that by settling in the Oregon country, they would be helping to establish the claim of the United States to this region. How many were inspired by this motive is difficult to determine, but it was evidently a source of satisfaction to some of them while undergoing the fatigues of the long overland journey, that they were helping to create an American settlement in the Pacific Northwest.

Next question: What were the experiences of emigrants on the Oregon Trail?

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.)

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