Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

This is the kind of weather that leaves us in the same situation as the man who watched his mother-in-law drive over a cliff in his new Cadillac — with mixed emotions.

With fall our most beautiful season, colorwise, it seems a shame to see the yellow and brown and red leaves whisked from the trees and spread in a dull carpet over the grass, but there is a quickening of the blood when we think that it will also be whisking the geese and ducks down within reasonable gun range.

I guess we might a well be philosophical about it all and do as much looking and hunting as possible.

Another month is with us, National Donut Month. And we herewith give you a letter from Bert Nevins, who is vice-president of the National Dunking Association. We leave you to your own conclusions.

Dear Bill Jenkins:

Each year around this time on the occasion of National Donut Month (October) we usually write to you about the art of dunking. This year in which the 25th Donut Month is being observed is no exception.

As you know, the National Dunking Association, which is a non-profit, non-political organization was formed back in 1938 to "spread good cheer and good fellowship through dunking". Last year, you may recall, various junior chapters were organized throughout the country with many thousands of school children enrolling, the main idea being to keep youngsters off the streets and out of trouble by having them participate in dunking contests and dunking games in club houses and at home.

These kids took to dunking like the proverbial duck to water but soon complaints and requests started flooding NDA's national headquarters here in New York City. It seems, believe it or not, many of the junior members of the dunking society were tiny tots whose hands were to small to dunk regular sized donuts. They were always dropping them in their glasses of milk or otherwise performing bad dunking technique—and one of the main rules of the NDA has been to urge the proper art of dunking for better enjoyment.

Small wonder, then, that the small fry were up in arms . . . and something had to be done. Well something was done with the introduction of a junior donut—the size of a silver dollar. Compared to the regular sized donut (¾ of an inch in hole diameter) the new midget cipher measures 2-8 of an inch in hole diameter and is just perfect for little fingers.

The junior donut certainly was a gem of an idea and will soon be available all over the country. And in the various cities where the new small sized round cake with the hole was first introduced, as a test, something amazing happened.

While the new donuts were brought out especially for the kids—at the request of juvenile dunkers—reports revealed that many adults were going for the little round cakes in a big way. And we all wondered why.

A survey in a group of cities revealed that despite the 15 years of campaigining to encourage dunking and despite the fact that the great authority on etiquette Emily Post okayed the art some years ago—there still prevails a certain number of people who are bashful about dunking. These folks are grabbing the new junior miniature donuts because they are small enough to be palmed in one's hand. Yes, these timid souls are hiding their dunks under their palm — afraid to come out in the open.

Needless to add, while the National Dunking Association has no objection to grown-ups eating and, of course dunking, the junior donuts, we are disturbed with the sneaky underhand—or rather under palm manner in which they are being dunked. And so, on the occasion of the 25th National Donut Month, we wish to announce a concerted campaign to rid the county of bashful dunkers. Let's all dunk—but let's do it openly and unafraid.

Sincerely,
Bert Nevins
Vice-President

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

There is nothing particularly new to be said about shingles, or herpes zoster as it is also known, but Mrs. E. and others have asked for another discussion of its cause and treatment.

Herpes is a painful, acute inflammation accompanied by characteristic blisters on the skin, and involves only that part of the skin which is reached by certain nerves.

It occurs on one side of the body only and is particularly common around the chest, just over the parallel to the ribs, and on the forehead, face, and lower back and abdomen.

The blisters, which appear several days after the pain starts, begin to open and dry up in a few days and finally disappear altogether. In young and middle-aged people this usually ends the matter, but in older people severe neuralgic pains often last for months.

For some elderly people, shingles is a severe, long-lasting affair, causing a great deal of suffering, taxing the patience, and presenting a real problem of medical care. This, unfortunately is not uncommon.

Herpes often develops with or immediately after acute infections like pneumonia or meningitis. It can come in epidemics or without any cause which can be identified. It is caused by a virus.

Shingles has a curious relationship with chickenpox, which is also caused by a virus. Small epidemics of herpes have developed at the same time as epidemics of chickenpox, and there seems good reason to believe that a person can develop chickenpox from contact with shingles and the other way around.

Many kinds of treatment have been used for shingles with greater or lesser degrees of success. Among the more recent methods is the use of X-rays.

When herpes appears on the forehead, it can move down into the eye and this can be a most serious and painful condition. Some antibiotics may turn out to be a most serious and painful condition. Some antibiotics may turn out to be a real value in treatment, especially if given early in the course of the disease.

In long-lasting nerve pain following shingles, nerve surgery may offer the only means of bringing relief. Those who have neuralgia after an acute attack are in a bad way.

Telling The Editor

CLARIFICIATION

KLAMATH FALLS — In your article concerning the Naval Housing Project appearing in the Tuesday, November 3rd, issue of your newspaper, I was quoted as saying at the meeting of the City Council that the units would probably be sold to out-of-towners who would not have the interest of Klamath Falls at heart and would make tenancy available to anyone regardless of race, creed, or color.

This statement was made as a statement of fact, and was not intended as my personal feeling regarding race, creed, or color, as the article would indicate. I have no prejudices regarding race, creed, or color, but unfortunately some people do. I did not so state or intend that the quoted statement represented my personal feeling regarding race, creed, or color.

The newspaper article referred to above did not include any of my statements regarding what effect the continuance of this project might have on other property in the city, and particularly that property adjoining the Naval Housing Project. It is quite conceivable that this project can degenerate into a slum housing area, thereby affecting values of property in this city and particularly in the adjoining area. These property owners, many of whom are veterans, are entitled to serious consideration.

R. B. Chilcote
111 N. 9th Street

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL
By KEN McLEOD

The conservation movement in America has been steadily gaining ground ever since its conception and though it had its birth under th leadership of presidents from the Republican party, fortunately its growth was such that every one recognized it was not a partisan issue. A great many groups of Americans are just beginning to find their place in this common movement even though their occupation may be several times removed from the wildwood.

One of the significant recent developments is that organized labor has begun to recognize it has some moral obligation toward looking to the future and so we find the voice conservationists on many a public controversy concerning conservation. It may be true that labor's motives are not always up on the idealized plane of the conservationist and at time labor can be charged with "grinding its axe," nevertheless labor is beginning to learn some fundamental truths in its association with conservation ideals.

Each year, the department of natural resources of Oregon State College holds an institute upon Northwest resources. This year, George Brown, secretary-treasurer of the Oregon State Industrial Union Council, CIO, of Portland spoke on labor's views in regards "The Role of Education in Resources Development and Conservation." And while Mr. Brown did not appear to be too well at ease in appearing before the distinguished multi-lettered educators he presented a paper that was a credit to his organization.

Mr. Brown stated: "The CIO is greatly interested in developing and conserving the natural resources of the country, and using these resources for the benefit of all the people. With the great increase in the population of the United States, we can no longer treat our natural resources as though they were inexhaustible, nor can we exploit these resources entirely in the name of private enterprise.

"It has been nearly nine years since the National CIO officially established a regional development and conservation committee designed to assist in the constructive development and efficient use of natural resources of which America is blessed. It is our opinion this task is largely the responsibility of the federal government, for we do not believe state government or private business is big enough for the job at hand. We think private business can assist and the states can assist, but primarily this responsibility rests with Congress.

"It is the responsibility of the National CIO regional development and conservation committee working through international unions in their respective fields to educate the membership in the matter of our resources. This committee, under the leadership of Anthhony Smith, continually publishes pamphlets, booklets and material which is then distributed through international and local unions to our entire membership. When issues are pending vitally concerning our natural resources, our membership is then an informed membership and can advise the various committees and congressional delegates concerning their support or non-support of a particular program. These matters are coordinated within the state through the office of the State Industrial Council."

Mr. Brown went on to sketch the CIO program in the field of conservation, and while this program has been slanted toward the federal government's assumption of a greater role in resource management, nevertheless, it is a program which the organization is perfectly willing to lay upon the table for every one to see. It was refreshing—to this writer at least—to listen to a man frankly discuss the position his organization took in regards to resource development. Far too frequently, other organizations are inclined to wander off into generalities so that in the end you wonder where they do stand, or whether they have a program.

The fact that organized labor is starting to think along resource lines—even though at the present time this thinking may be colored by certain ideological views—is indeed an encouraging sign to conservationists who have been carrying the burden of the battle to obtain public recognition for the conservation movement. It is an indication that the conservation story is beginning to get down to the "man on the street" and out of the cloister of the "ivory tower."

The greatest concern of many eastern conservationists has been how are they to get their story to the people in the great cities—people who are now several times removed from the soil and who are entirely surrounded by a mechanized, push-button civilization. How is the conservationist going to get the people of this artificial environment to feel their responsibility and their dependence upon the natural resources of the nation and that they have a concern in its future?

Marie Dionne Turns Back On World

QUEBEC (AP) — Marie Dionne Wednesday spent her first day in silent work and prayer behind the cloistered walls of a Roman Catholic religious order.

Marie, who with her four sisters has been in the public eye ever since their quintuplet birth 19 years ago, turned her back on the world Tuesday to enter the Order of les Servantes du Tres Saint-Sacrement (Servants of the Blessed Sacrament) at its convent here.

Emilie, Annette and Cecile are studying household science at a convent in Nicolet near Trois-Rivieres, Que. Yvonne is a fine arts pupil at Montreal.

Marie will be a postulant for six months. Then for two years she will be in the novitiate stage, after which she will have for three years an annual profession of vows—poverty, chastity and obedience. She may then take perpetual vows to devote the rest of her life to the order.

There were tearful goodbyes from Mrs. Dionne and Marie's sisters as they watched her in the severe garb of the postulant step behind a grill to go to chapel for benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and the start of her new life.

Bruce Biossat

Retail meat prices are high. But the figure the farmer can command for his cattle has been un usually low. Whenever a great discrepancy like this is discovered, there's always a rush to blame hat mysterious fellow, the "middleman." It's just possible, in many cases, that he takes a beating he doesn't deserve.

In the case of meat, who is the middleman? Of course, there isn't one, but several. They perform a number of different jobs, and it would be rather hard to show that any of these tasks is much less important than growing the meat on the hoof in the first place.

To begin with, grass-fed cattle are not fit for slaughter and have to be fattened up. Cattle feeders take care of this necessary step. Then come the meat packers, who kill the cattle and dress the meat for shipment to retail markets. Unless people are going to set up their own stockyards, the packers look pretty essential.

In a recent issue, Time magazine explored this problem. It found that feeders are lucky to make a 10 per cent profit and that packers are getting a margin of six-tenths of a cent on every dollar of sales. As for the retailer, his average "markup" of 16 per cent is often eaten away almost wholly by overload expenses.

Time concluded that the heavy cost of bringing meat to market was the big factor in the final price. Freight costs are up 75 per cent since the war and labor charges have virtually doubled. These costs do not change, so a drop in cattle prices has little effect at the butcher's.

To suggest that any of these various operators is a "wasteful middleman" is absurd, naturally. The man in New York who wants to buy a steak can't be satisfied by being told that there's a nice steer roaming the plains of old Wyoming.

That doesn't mean there is no room for improvement. It's possible present methods of fattening cattle with costly corn are uneconomic. The farmers themselves might assist, in cooperation with research agencies, by changing cattle breeds to get animals with more usable meat and less waste. Out of a beef carcass weighing about 550 pounds, the butcher can slice only 260 pounds of roasts and steaks. Hamburger and other low-priced meats take two thirds, and bone and fat nearly a fourth.

This particular problem is aggravated by the consumers' insistence on top meat cuts instead of the more ordinary types. The result: prices for these grades are bid up beyond their actual worth.

So, as with all too many problems, we find in the controversial matter of high meat prices no convenient scapegoats. What we need, evidently, is not to point the finger, but to scratch the head and give a little thought.

Grand Jury Sees 'Grievous Laxity'

NEWPORT (AP) — The Lincoln County grand jury, investigating gambling and vice, reported Tuesday that there had been "grievous laxity" among some law enforcement officers.

There were no recommendations made and Dist. Atty. William Hollen said "although the evidence is revealing, there is not sufficient evidence to indict anyone."

The grand jury's report criticized "apathy of the public" toward correctional measures.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — A curbstone Plato on politics and politicians:

Millions of American mothers secretly yearn to have a son grow up to be President, but what mother ever raised her boy to be a politician?

"Politics . . . are but the cigar-smoke of a man," wrote Henry David Thoreau, and Will Rogers put the same thought into the native tongue when he said, "I tell you, folks, all politics is apple sauce."

Actually, politics is the true American national pastime, yet in no other country, except perhaps France, is the politician more distrusted. Why? This land has created some of the greatest figures in the history of politics.

But if a man today wants to find out the real defects in his character, the quickest and easiest way is to run for public office. He'll learn more about what's wrong with him in a five-week campaign than a psychiatrist could discover in a year of carefully couched questions.

"Man is a political animal," said Aristotle. Any man who says "I'm not interested in politics" can be written off as a simpleton who isn't interested in living either. For all living is politics.

There is much politics in love, but the first lesson a politician learns is there is little love in politics.

A fellow who goes into politics because he feels it is his natural bent just hasn't discovered the difference between being bent and broke. Few lifelong politicians die rich. Even Thomas Jefferson, America's greatest political philosoper, lived his last few years largely on the cuff, supported by friends.

"Politics is perhaps the only profession for which no preparation is thought necessary," wrote Robert Louis Stevenson. But that was before candidates had to learn the art of television makeup.

One of the safest rules in politics is to get somebody else to blow your horn for you. Ever hear of a tuba player getting elected?

In mud-slinging campaigns politicians are often heard "pelting each other for the public good."

But the more towering the political figure the more towering are the lies and accusations hurled against him. They finally got under George Washington's skin, and it is doubtful whether even Abe Lincoln, for all his sense of humor, enjoyed being repeatedly cartooned as an ape.

A man's physiognomy as well as his public record are on trial when he seeks office. The most devastating quip on Calvin Coolidge was the line, "He looks as if he had been weaned on a pickle."

His past phrases are brought up to haunt the man in public life, such as Herbert Hoover's inaugural address:

"In no nation are the fruits of accomplishment more secure . . . I have no fears for the future of our country. It is bright with hope."

Later that year an event still known as "The Depression." In the years since then Hoover has probably wished many times that when he was sworn into office he merely had responded by saying, "Thanks."

A politician who runs for the White House and wins has one thing in common with a guy who runs for dog catcher and loses. They are equally lonely.

Since politics is so lonely, thankless and poorly paid a profession, why does anybody enter it?

Well, every politician hopes he can in time become a statesman.

A statesman is a politician so eminent that even his oldest friend would hesitate to ask his help in getting a traffic ticket fixed.

Quadruple Amputee Becomes Father

WASHINGTON (AP) — Bob Smith, 22-year-old quadruple amputee of the Korean War, is the father of a lusty, blue-eyed boy who weighed in at nearly 8½ pounds.

"Just what we wanted," beamed the former Middletown, Pa., veteran.

The baby, born at Washington Sanitarium Tuesday, will be named Don Eugene.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—When President Eisenhower endorsed all Republican candidates in Tuesday's elections, some political experts said the results would show how the voters feel about his administration.

The results, mostly victories for the Democrats, probably showed no such thing although Democrats crowed and some Republicans moaned. The real test for the administration will come in the 1954 elections for control of Congress.

To suggest Eisenhower was the issue in Tuesday's elections is to ignore three main points: the kind of endorsement he gave his party's candidates; voters' independent judgment, and local political issues, including scandals.

Eisenhower backed his party's candidates only in general. He did not directly endorse, by name or record, a single Republican candidate.

A voter could not be expected to close his eyes to the issues and the character and promises of the candidates and vote Republican simply because Eisenhower said he wanted Republicans elected. There were plenty of local issues.

The election results, which certainly jolted the Republicans, may benefit the country as a whole.

Fear of the same treatment in next year's congressional elections may spur the Republicans into more activity in Congress and more leadership in the administration.

Eisenhower, at his news conference yesterday, made it clear he expects his administration to be judged more by what it does year than by what it produces year. He repeated what he has before:

He hopes that the record of accomplishments by his administration in 1954 will bring the Republicans victory at the polls November and continue them in trol of Congress.

The Democratic victory in ginia's race for governor was whs expected—it would have a sensation if the result had otherwise. The Democratic ization in Virginia, headed Harry F. Byrd, is probably best entrenched in the nation.

Democrat Robert F. Wagner won the New York City job in a landslide after a campaign jammed with conflicts, promises.

New York City traditionally been Democratic. Besides the son of a famous father late senator for whom he is —young Wagner had for backing: Tammany Hall, York Democrats like Sen. Lehman, Averell Harriman, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt and national-scene Democrats former President Truman, lai Stevenson, the party's presidential nominee.

In addition, Wagner was by a scandal in the state Republican administration over corruption racketeer Joey Fay.

Fay also figured in the New sey gubernatorial election which Democrat Robert B. ner beat Republican Paul Troast. This race, dull at the picked up steam when it learned Troast had asked York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey clemency for Fay. But the Republicans retained control of the Jersey Legislature.

The real shock for the Republicans came in New Jersey's congressional district race, where Democrat Harrison A. Williams Jr. He won by 2,000 votes in a trict which went Republican 54,000 votes in 1952. The Democrats themselves thought so of Williams' chances that the House Campaign Committee send in any money to help him.

Only a month ago the Republicans suffered a similar shock Wisconsin's 9th congressional trict, which had never gone Republican before. The Democrat won made promises while the publican candidate generally on Eisenhower's record.

In that farm belt district hower may have been an truly, for the election gave him a chance to show any disapproval with Eisenhower's policy.

Queen Wants Duke Regent

LONDON (AP) — Queen Elizabeth II Wednesday asked Parliament designate her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, as a possible regent in place of her sister, Princess Margaret.

The sovereign made her wishes known in a special message to the House of Commons and House of Lords. The necessary legislation is expected to be rushed through Parliament before the Queen and the Duke leave on Nov. 23 for their tour of Australia and New Zealand.

The message brought echoes of Princess Margaret's friendship with handsome Royal Group Capt. Peter Townsend. When the subject first was mentioned in the House of Commons on July 22 it was understood a change in the regency act would make it easier for Margaret to marry Townsend if she so desired.

Subsequently persons close to the royal family said they believed the romance was off. The Church of England opposes the remarriage of divorced persons. Townsend has been divorced.

Freight Cars Crush House

ASHLAND (AP) — An empty two-story house was crushed by freight cars Tuesday evening when six empty freight cars jumped the track while being switched in the Southern Pacific yards.

Wreckage on the mainline caused a delayed departure of the Portland-bound train, the Rogue River, for more than three hours.

No one was injured.

Dance
SATURDAY NIGHT
NOV. 7th
MALIN
Music By Tommy And His Western Rhythm Masters
★ DANCING 10 UNTIL 2
Admission: $1.00 Per Person

"They laughed—when I was set down on the piano. Oh, I was tall and had nice ice—but I lacked character somehow. Soda . . . ginger ale . . . or just plain water only mixed me up. Then I switched to Calvert Reserve. I suddenly became smoother, mellower and had more friends than you can shake a swizzle stick at. Make your next whiskey drink with Calvert. You'll really taste the difference!"

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