

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Thursday night's meeting of the League of Oregon Cities here called out a good deal of comment from those attending, most of which seemed to be directed at the traffic enforcement problem.

When the smoke blew away it seemed that a majority of those present favored setting right maximums for those streets and highways within the city limits.

A lot of people are under the impression that when a sign says 25 miles per hour it means just that. But it doesn't. Under existing state laws that is merely a suggestion. The basic rule still applies. Exceeding this suggested maximum is only prima facie evidence of violation. And can lead to a lot of argument when the case comes before a police judge. Much of the time a man who wants to make the fight and can afford to hire a competent attorney can kill the charge against him.

So, that's the reason they want to set a rigid and enforceable maximum speed.

We're opposed to it!

For several reasons. Speeders are speeders and no amount of sign posting will slow them down. We like the basic rule on the highways and it stands to reason that if we reach an amendment to this law which applies to cities then in time the same amendment will be extended to cover the highways. And that would be fatal for the eastern half of the state.

Sure, a maximum speed law, even if the state dropped it to 45 miles per hour, would be fine over in the valley. You can't drive any faster than that anyway what with fighting traffic, log trucks, house trailers and running into a two bit town every five miles.

But over here in the land of the wide open spaces it would be awful. Can you imagine trying to stay within the law and drive from here to Bend? Or to Burns? Or holding a 200 horsepower car down to 55 miles per hour on that stretch of road from Valley Falls to Wagonville?

We are of the cynical opinion that as long as car manufacturers continue to boost the horsepower and speed of the modern automobile people are going to drive faster. Even now you are considered a whistletop jerk if your auto packs less than 190 horses under

They'll Do It Every Time



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

Yesterday we were with John Muir, the date November 12, 1874; location, Van Bremer's cabin about five miles from the south shore of Lower Klamath Lake, the occasion, to hunt mountain sheep on Van Bremer Mountain and in the Modoc Lava Beds; the time, morning.

John Muir writes: "The morning was delightfully crisp and exhilarating; frost crystals covered the sagebrush, and the snows of Shasta glowed rosily in the sunrise. The hunters strode up the bulging slopes of Mount Bremer, full of eager hope."

"I spent the day examining a blurb of fossiliferous sandstone on the shore of Klamath Lake. On returning to camp at sundown, I found Brown and Heppburn sheepless and weary, declaring that for roughness and inaccessibility these habitations of the Modoc sheep surpassed all the highland crags that they ever beheld. Brown, who had hunted elephants in tropical jungles, and who had descended Bloody Canyon, declared this was infinitely rougher."

"However, I was glad to hear the sheep had so good a home. It seems that some sixty or eighty head in different flocks were seen during the day, and a few bullets from three-hundred-dollar rifles were scattered among them without effect."

"Jerome came in a few minutes later, and reported he had killed a magnificent specimen of the mule deer. This was packed into camp the next day by Bob, a limp old hunt horse. It weighed two hundred and twenty-five pounds with out the viscera. The mule deer is quite abundant here, and is much larger and rougher and stronger than the black-tailed species. . . . Heppburn declared our specimen was about as grand and shaggy and noble as the red deer of Scotland."

"Next day all the wild mountain and many sheep were seen, but only one was killed, and that by Jerome. It was a bonnie yearling lamb whose horns were only small spines. It was a shame to kill it. After being wounded, it still ran nimbly through brush and over lava blocks, followed by our dog, Guy, who according to Jerome, fired it on a rock, where it was killed by a second shot. Brown and Heppburn were more than ever impressed with the excellence of Mount Bremer as a sheep castle, and with the nobleness of the sheep, several of which they saw leaping over jagged lava blocks, with horns thrown back."

"So much hard hunting for so little mutton was rather trying, and when it came to facing the mountain a third time, both Brown and

GOP Harmed By McCarthy Says Hall

OMAHA (AP)—Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall bluntly stated here yesterday that U. S. Sen. Joseph McCarthy's "effectiveness in the Senate has diminished in the last few weeks" as a result of his battle with the Army.

Sen. McCarthy "has done more harm than good" in the tussle, Hall added. "The dispute has hurt. Any dispute hurts," the GOP leader declared in an interview.

Shortly afterward he went before the Midwest and Rocky Mountain Republican State Chairmen's Assn. and told them "There is one person who always speaks for our party and that is Dwight D. Eisenhower."

"Don't let anybody tell you that because of quarrels in Washington that there is no unity and no leadership," Hall commented in a banquet address that was received with enthusiasm. Party leaders and guests numbering about 265 heard him.

At that address, Hall said the economic situation would be a major issue in the 1954 campaign. He added, however, "when President Eisenhower's program is enacted we will have a sound economy—more jobs in industry and a stable agriculture."

The national chairman said President Eisenhower has presented "a sound program—one that we can afford. It goes far beyond election day. It goes further than to our children, it goes on to our children's children."

Turning to communism, Hall said President Eisenhower has "recognized communism for what it is—a world menace. Today President Eisenhower is the real leader of the free people of the whole world."

On the cost of government the national chairman declared: "We are getting more efficiency in government and more security for less money. President Truman sent a budget to Congress and said it couldn't be cut a thin dime."

Hall said all Republicans have to do to win in 1954 is "to what we did in 1952—get out the vote. If we do we will increase our membership in the Senate and House. We need them. Without stronger forces we can't carry out the President's program."

"In 1952 there were 13 million people came out to vote. Some five million didn't vote for the Republican senatorial and congressional candidates."

"The thing we must do as workers is to convince those five million people to uphold President Eisenhower by voting for Republicans for the Senate and Congress. It can be done."

"Let me tell you this, President Eisenhower has rekindled the spiritual flame in mankind when the light of freedom was going out throughout the world."

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M. D.

Many people have written about a most annoying complaint, of which today's first letter is an example.

Q—What can cause a constant feeling of burning in the mouth? This bothers me most of the time and nothing I do seems to help.

J. L. A.—There are, of course, possible local factors such as smoking or taking into the mouth irritating foods, drinks, mouth washes or the like. Often, however, people who have this distressing sensation cannot identify any local cause. It may be related to general diseases such as diabetes, pernicious anemia, or vitamin A deficiencies, or to lessening of the secretion of saliva.

In elderly people, the latter, which results in a dry mouth, is perhaps the most common. Sometimes the tongue or lining of the mouth will show visible changes of irritation, but sometimes these mucous membranes will look perfectly normal. This complaint offers a difficult problem to the physician who can only try to seek the cause and correct it, if he can find it, or treat it symptomatically.

Unfortunately, it quite frequently resists all attempts at relief, and under such circumstances has to be looked upon as an ailment which the patient has to "grin and bear."

Q—I am taking ergotamine for my migraine headaches. This seems to be a powerful drug. Can it do any damage to my health? Mrs. J. A.—Ergotamine is a powerful

drug and if taken in too large doses or too frequently can cause undesirable reactions. For this reason its dosage and frequency should be determined by the physician who can keep it down to safe limits.

Q—Is there any truth in the belief that tomatoes and strawberries are bad for people who have flatulism? A—No.

Q—Is there any medical value of tea made with alfalfa seed of value for arthritis, stiff muscles from old age, or other conditions? Mrs. J. A.—I do not know of any.

Q—My 65-year-old father is receiving testosterone injections for general build-up. Are these liable to help or harm him? A.—There is some medical preference of opinion about the use of testosterone. It is an impression that in general the more conservative members of the profession are not inclined to give this hormone preparation for general "build-up" purposes, but only when there are certain definite indications for using it.

Q—What is the meaning of Menel's diverticulum, and what should be taken to effect a cure? A.—This is a sac-like structure near the appendix which is ordinarily eliminated before birth, but occasionally persists into life after birth. Its treatment is surgical.

Vet's Mailbag

One out of every six post-Korean veterans has trained at some time or other under the 18-month-old Korean GI Bill, a Veterans Administration survey shows.

The 377,000 Korea GI Bill trainees enrolled for courses ranging from accelerated grade school work to post-graduate college study.

More than half of the trainees, or nearly 192,000, attended colleges and universities.

Another 20 per cent, or about 117,000 enrolled in schools below the college level. Trade and vocational courses were the most popular types of below-college schooling, accounting for nearly 69,000 veterans. More than 23,000 enrolled in grade schools and high schools; 19,000 selected business schools, and 5,700 took their training in correspondence schools.

Veterans who trained on-the-job under the Korea GI Bill numbered nearly 56,000. Nearly two-thirds of these were in apprenticeship programs. The rest were taking other forms of job training.

Approximately 13,000 veterans were enrolled in institutional on-farm training programs—a combination of classroom study with

Bank Deficit Meeting Held

CLIO, Ala. (AP)—A creditors' committee sought unanimous agreement to depositors' today to take a 10 to 15 per cent loss so a \$75,000 deficit in the Ohio Merchants Exchange can be liquidated without a court fight.

Eighty-six of an estimated 300 creditors of the unchartered, uninsured money exchange agreed on the settlement at a mass meeting last night, but another 40 or so took the prepared agreement contracts home.

The creditors' committee, headed by 28-year-old Mayor Dan Easterling, was empowered to act on behalf of the townspeople and the defunct exchange provided all depositors are willing.

One dissenting vote, however, would automatically void the proposed settlement because any disgruntled depositor could force the troubled affairs of the privately operated check-cashing agency into bankruptcy.

Absent from the meeting in the high school auditorium was Royall Reynolds, 40-year-old president of the exchange whose 12-day absence brought earlier this month brought on an investigation which showed the \$75,000 shortage in his accounts.

He was in jail in Clayton, Ala., the county seat, on embezzlement charges.

Red China Plans Atomic Program

TOKYO (AP)—Communist China has asked for Russian assistance in setting up an atomic energy program, Peiping Radio said today.

The broadcast gave no indication of the extent of any possible Chinese atomic developments.

However, the report claimed the China Academy of Science is maintaining 36 research institutes staffed by 1,525 scientists.

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

TOO-LITTLE-AND-TOO-LATE report.

It should have been reported on February 28th that Spring had come to the Klamath Country. On that date the Old Trapper sighted seven pelicans wheeling high in the sun above the Lower Klamath near Laird's Landing. (This is verified by Naturalist Harold Ashley.)

The swallows traditionally return to Capistrano on St. Joseph's Day, March 19. They additionally return to Link River on March 12. This year they were seen on March 4—at the W. D. Miller place on Link River.

We should have given the word to the national basketball rules committee before their annual meeting. Each year the coaches get together and propose various

and sundry ways of changing the game. These recommendations are passed on to the rules makers who may or may not follow them.

The temptation for changing the game is overpowering though, and they always switch something around. Last year they put a premium on incompetence by giving a second foul shot to the boys who missed. For the coming season it is right-about-face with a premium shot awarded to those who make the regular "charity toss."

It must be accepted that the temptation to change things is something too strong to buck the rules committee on, so we had a simple formula to give them, which if followed, would get the game back to basketball.

That formula is: Each year repeal the rules that were changed the preceding year—going progressively back year by year as the calendar goes progressively forward.

By 1979 then, we'd be back at the real game of basketball as it was played in 1929.

For your information, the excessive whistle-blowing will be with us until such time as the game is returned to the center jump after each field goal.

The reason is that it is physically impossible for any athlete to play a full game of basketball at top speed without the pauses that refresh. Those momentary pauses for the center jumps used to give it. Now a pause for a foul is the only way of providing those absolutely necessary breathers.

As many an old timer has remarked wouldn't it be great to see those beautifully executed plays from tip-off again?

MAXIMS FOR TODAY:

Belief is the only thing that gives any power to know-how.

In investing money the amount of interest you want depends on whether you want to eat well or to sleep well.

You always can trust a man who smokes a pipe.

You who know Athens as one of Gust Lampropoulos' five kids will be bragging in a few years as you read the reviews of the New York music critics.

Telling The Editor

THANKS

We wish to thank you very much for the trophies which you presented as traveling awards for the 1953 Football season and the 1954 Basketball season for the Klamath County schools.

The trophies are very beautiful, and we certainly appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

James B. Conroy
Secretary-Treasurer
Klamath County
Principals & Coaches Ass'n

THANKS

The Klamath Area Girl Scout Council wishes to thank all those fine people in the area who cooperated in willingly to make this year's annual cookie sale the huge success it was. Without this cooperation the project could not be carried on.

Proceeds from the sale go to the support of Camp Esther Applegate, to make possible "more camping for more girls." This support is not included in the United Fund budget. Camp Esther Applegate is shared with the Camp Fire Girls.

Mrs. Fred Karlson
Cookie sales chairman

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Are you a victim of how-to-do-it?

Most Americans today are. Few escape this time-wasting, mind-warping ailment of our times—the sad, neurotic desire to make yourself feel important by doing something that really doesn't get to be done.

It is easy to tell a man stricken with how-to-do-it fever.

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SAM DAWSON

BOSTON (AP)—An atomic power plant is planned for Pittsburgh, New England wants one too.

It intends to get one. But it wants its money's worth.

New England could use the expensive new gadget sooner than some other areas, because power costs here are higher than the national average.

But many a hardheaded Yankee says he's willing for Pittsburgh to have the first one, as announced last week. He wants someone else to work the bugs out of it, learn how to make it produce economically—and pay the bills.

That may take years.

In Cambridge, some industrial scientists have different ideas. They have worked closely with the government on the A-bomb, have helped harness atomic energy and by-products to industrial use.

They claim that they could raise the money in New England (where Yankees already have seen the atom spawn peacetime industrial progeny) to build an experimental atomic energy plant.

It might not be the type they believe the Atomic Energy Commission has in mind in negotiations revealed last week with the Duquesne Light Co. for the construction and operation of the nation's first full-scale central station nuclear power plant at Pittsburgh.

Because of security bans, the Cambridge industrial scientists can't discuss the type they think they could make work more economically.

The six New England governors, meanwhile, are jointly naming a 10-man committee this week to study the problems of bringing a

nuclear plant here, in time.

The AEC says it plans to set up four other experimental plants. These early ones, almost everywhere, seem to agree, may be too costly to be sold to stockholders of private companies. They may have to be paid for by taxpayers through government spending, in some time.

William Webster, executive vice president of the New England Electric System, is chairman of the New England Council's atomic energy committee. The council is out to get an atomic power plant and anything else it thinks will help build New England's industrial future.

Webster says that atomic electric power plants are coming here. But he sees as far off the day when they'll be cheap enough to compete with plants powered by fuels presently in use. He says: "The first ones will 'break' better and cheaper ones. Only when they do will we be really excited about it."

Webster says the region's plans for further industrial expansion will call for more sources of energy. And its high power cost—largely because coal and other fuels to heat steam boilers must be transported from outside—will make atomic power competitive here before it would be in some other areas.

Other sections may give New England a run for its money. In some remote areas power costs are still higher, and some of them want power. The increasing need for energy is a national—not a strictly regional long-term factor, the Cambridge scientists point out.

The military mind also is intrigued. The armed forces are talking of building atomic power plants at distant posts—such as Greenland or the Sahara. Power is costly there. And coal or oil for fuel could be cut off if it had to be transported in submarine-infested waters.

Stubborn Drivers Block Traffic

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Talk about immovable objects!

Two stubborn drivers played a waiting game at a busy intersection during the height of the morning rush hour, screaming at each other to yield the right of way.

Neither yielded.

Cars were backed up for blocks while the drivers, one male and one female, fought the eternal battle of the sexes.

Both lost.

Officers, reconstructing the case, put it this way:

Miss Stella Faye Lowe, 23, attempted to make a left turn. Charles Arthur Looy was determined to get through the intersection before she made the turn. They met in the center of the intersection, front bumper pressed against front bumper.

"We settled the argument," an officer said. "We booked both on charges of obstructing traffic."

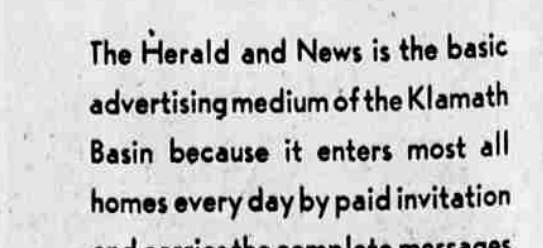
Large Shade and Fruit Trees

American Elm, 16 to 20 ft. Weeping and European Birch, 12 to 14 ft. Apple, five varieties, 8 to 10 ft. Redstart, Pissardi and Thunder Cloud Plums, 10 to 12 ft. Hawthorn and Chinese Elm, 12 to 15 ft. Mountain Ash, 8 to 10 ft. All large callipers. Large Evergreens and Fir-spruces, 6 ft. Ask about F.R.A. Planting.

Homedale and Marian Phone 5502

MALIN NURSERY

QUICKIES



"I was watching my boy use the punching bag I got in the Herald & News Want Ads - he missed!"

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The Herald and News is the basic advertising medium of the Klamath Basin because it enters most all homes every day by paid invitation and carries the complete messages of commercial concerns, politely yet forcefully, to all members of the family at the times they wish to receive them.