

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

The Lucky people, who put out the beer so widely advertised as a Western product, have come out with a 20th anniversary stunt in the form of a newspaper highlights feature covering the past 20 years. And looking back over it brings back a lot of memories. Lots of 'em bad.

Page one of the San Francisco Chronicle was selected to open the series, the edition of July 23rd, 1934. The big news on that day was the slaying of John Dillinger, public enemy number one. He was shot down as he left a theater in downtown Chicago. Almost all the other news on the page was bad. A boy was killed in a fall from Land's End on the Bay. Fourteen persons died in a flaming bus in New York and an elephant went berserk in Dallas, Texas, and crippled his keeper. And 278 persons had already died from the heat wave on the East Coast.

The next year the August 17th edition of the Los Angeles Times featured an eight column spread on the death of Will Rogers and Wiley Post in the barren arctic. Other items included the fact that Mexican warships had seized the California tuna fleet and that Mussolini had blocked all peace moves in the impending war with Ethiopia.

The news was still bad in 1936 when the Long Beach Press Telegram (where former Herald and News managing editor Mac Epley is now a big wheel) bannered the fact that 37,000 ship workers were out in the current West Coast shipping strike. Other items included the news that at least 18 children had been killed in insurgent daylight raids on Madrid, where a Madrid force had just driven back a fascist attack. Captain James Mollison set a new Atlantic plane crossing record by averaging the amazing time of 160 miles per hour in the hop from Newfoundland to Crocyden airfield.

Planes were still in the news in 1937 when page one of the Sacramento Democrat told its readers that faint radio signals were being picked up in Honolulu were believed to come from Amelia Earhart's missing Lockheed. An ominous note was sounded in the dispatch from Moscow stating that soldiers on both sides had been killed in a clash on the frontier of Manchuria as Soviet troops slashed down out of Siberia.

Again we were in an airman's world in 1938 when the Los Angeles Evening News boomed out most of page one on the amazing flight of Wrong Way Corrigan who had landed in the Lincoln instead of Los Angeles, where he was headed. We also learned that over in Nanchang in China a fleet of Japanese airplanes had landed at the Chinese port, where the pilots climbed out of their planes and set fire to a number of Chinese war planes with matches. They then made their escape in their own planes. Up in Northern California 326 forest fires were racing as 1500 CCC workers and forest rangers strove to quench the flames.

The news was even worse in 1939 when the Seattle P-I broke out their 180 point type to tell of the torpedoing of the British liner Athenia by the Nazis. France and England declared war on Germany. Hitler took off on an inspection tour of the Eastern front, Polish troops drove into East Prussia and the paper came out with a page one editorial to the effect that the US could stay out of war if we wanted to. Meantime FDR was pledging himself to work for peace in a tear-filled message from Washington.

By 1940 the world was pretty well plunged into war, the Oregon Statesman in Salem telling readers of great naval battles raging from Norway to the Channel. Trenchin was under heavy bombardment. Oslo had fallen. National headlines informed us that, as of April 10, Dewey and FDR were leading their respective parties, and the annual meeting of mayors had taken a close look at the relief problem.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

A warning to parents and teenage youngsters is contained in a letter recently received from Mrs. S. She asks whether anything can be done for her 13-year-old daughter who has dark-bluish coloration of the skin on her face.

The parents thought it was her hair but have been told by her doctor that it has come from using nose drops containing silver nitrate.

Deposits of silver stains in the skin do arise from using silver preparations over too long a period. The long-term use of such preparations is therefore to be avoided.

When the skin is troubled with such metallic deposits of silver it clears up slowly, at best. Occasionally, it appears to do so without treatment, but the only method of which I am aware was described in the Jan. 5 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association in 1929. Evidently good methods of treatment are hard to come by.

Two mothers are faced with similar problems. One writes that her 15-year-old daughter pulls out her eyelashes and eyebrows with her fingernails. The other asks what

1941, of course, saw a reproduction of the front page of the Honolulu Star Bulletin to the effect that Japan planes had plastered Oahu and the war was on.

War news filled the pages of the press for the next four years, and it was not until 1946 that we got back to domestic affairs on the front pages of the West's newspapers. Then the Eugene paper came out with the story, on July 1, that there was a fight raging in the Senate over extension of OPA controls. The Bikini atom test surveys had just begun, living costs were starting an upswing and commodities were rocketing upwards.

In 1947 the San Francisco News was so hard up for news that they bannered the fact that Molotov was boasting that the atomic bomb was no longer secret and that Russia had it too. Roblee Hall, freshman girls' dorm at Stanford University was invaded by a howling mob of pajama clad frothing men. Three men were treated at a Palo Alto hospital. No injuries to the pretty coeds. The Soviets were stalling Big Four talks and the US was handing out more money to France and Italy.

Jan Masaryk's leap to death from a Russian office in 1948 hit the headlines, along with the story of a Portland soldier being shot in the arm by the Reds in Vienna. We also learned that a Mrs. David May was allowed a divorce in Los Angeles after telling the judge that her husband was in the habit of throwing the breakfast eggs at her head if they were the least bit too well done. "I forget to mention, judge, that them eggs were wrapped in a plate when he threw 'em." Dewey had won in New Hampshire and the all-California council had agreed that life wasn't worth living unless daylight saving time were introduced.

There still wasn't much good news by 1949 when the Ogden Standard Examiner told us about six forces planes "bombing" cattle with hay to save them, below zero temperatures all over the West and 600 persons being evicted in Tulsa, Oklahoma, when the landlords shut down their apartments in a protest over rent controls.

By 1950, comparatively modern news even for us youngsters, war was back in the news with the return of the first American soldiers stepping into battle in Korea. An airman fell out the door of a transport plane a mile and a half up in the air and died, naturally, over Accomac, Virginia, and four were missing in the crash of a private plane in Florida.

Douglas MacArthur was the big splash in 1951 when he was fired by Truman. Bones Remmer gave up on a tax charge in California and movie star Sterling Hayden had just admitted joining the Communist party. Politically the only chestnut was a bitter battle being waged by Britain to get the United States to give Pormosa to the Chinese Reds.

"Eisenhower Piles Up Greatest US Popular Vote in Election History" was the banner given by the Yakima Daily Republic to its November 5th edition, and that was news enough for 1952.

Good news got a little break in 1953 when the Oakland Tribune gave over page one to the end of the war in Korea.

And so far this year the biggest news has been the H-Bomb, or at least that was the opinion of the San Francisco News. They gave over page one to nothing but pictures of the blast, stories about it and a two column play on the Bay Meadows, resident Philbin came in by a nose in the first to pay \$9.60, jockey Longdon up. Biggest winner of the day was June Bloom who romped in to pay off \$22.70 with Harmatz up.

So I guess on taking a look back over the past 20 years we haven't got much to cry about now. At least we're temporarily at peace, everybody seems to be eating and has a roof over his head. On the whole I think I'd rather read tomorrow's paper than go back over the past issues. There's too much heartbreak in the years gone by.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

can be used to stop her 13-year-old boy from sucking his thumb when he falls asleep at night.

Both of these complaints fall in the class of nervous habits. There is a good chance that both of these teen-aged youngsters are somewhat unhappy and suffering from some feeling of insecurity.

Understanding and affection on the part of the parents, an attempt to surround the youngster with calmness and the avoidance of too much attention to the nervous habits should eventually lead both youngsters to stop their undesirable habits.

A reader who signs herself E. H. O. asks the writer's opinion about having an Angora cat sleep in the room with her children. My opinion is that this is not desirable, and the children and their pets should be separated at night.

Mrs. G. says that her 5-month-old grandson has broken out with a rash which some say is a teething rash and some say is eczema. Most physicians do not accept teething as a cause for breaking out of the skin, and it would seem more likely that eczema or some other condition is at fault. One cannot help but wonder why the grandmother is trying to solve this problem.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

In the field of agriculture, the major dependence of the future will rest upon an ever-improving technology to meet the food demands of a growing population. We have noted the statements of the experts regarding the fact that the field of agriculture will be a small place to absorb the increasing population, in fact, there is some degree of anticipation that even the present agriculture population may show some degree of decline.

The use of machinery, of course, will be extended to replace hand labor to a very large extent and crops which some people a few years ago were loudly proclaiming could never be harvested or handled by mechanical equipment have already fallen under control of the machine. Such difficult tasks as picking cotton and the harvesting of sugar beets are typical examples of the application of the ingenuity of man in the handling of difficult mechanical assignments. Such mechanical advances will be extended and expanded as time goes on and other difficult farm tasks will come under the control of mechanical monsters.

The technological processes aimed at the control of weeds, the spacing of seed in planting and the thinning of fruit—all problems that require a tremendous amount of hand labor—are beginning to be developed and undoubtedly in the future will be taken in such fields in the not too distant future. Already mechanical applications have appeared in these fields to some limited degree and the success of such measures will become a spur for further advances.

The early efforts of farmers in the field of mechanization in California, at least, were first directed toward the solution of the problem of water supply, vast numbers of the early "gas" engines supplanted crude steam equipment used to drive crude centrifugal pumps that the farmer might become, in some measure, less dependent upon the variegaries of Nature. Close with this development were the efforts to develop mechanical genius of the agricultural engineer is directed into the field of arduous hand and stoop labor. At the present time the total farm employment picture is the prospective reduction in the demand for laborers in this so-called field of "unskilled labor" is

going to be a problem of consequence in looking to the future overall employment picture.

The experts contend, however, that while the number of commercial farmers is not likely to increase and the employment of "unskilled labor" will decrease the employment picture might not appear too dark since there will be increasing opportunities for specialists and skilled technicians as increased emphasis on technology strives to obtain increasing output from a comparatively fixed land resource base.

Varden Fuller of the University of California writing in the "California Monthly" gives this analysis of agriculture's trend: "California's recent trends in farm population and agricultural employment have been somewhat different than national trends. Nationally, farm population (all the people living on farms regardless of occupation) and agricultural employment (farmers, family workers, and hired laborers whether living on or off farms) have tended to decline since 1920. In contrast, California farm population continued to increase from 1920 until 1940 and has remained stable ever since then. National farm employment has decreased sharply since 1935, whereas in California it has continued to increase slightly in the same period. The California employment picture is explained mainly by increased demand arising out of greater intensity of cultivation—more than offsetting the decrease in labor requirements in certain crops by

the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

One significant trend that is taking place in the farm picture according to Fuller is the fact that "a substantial proportion of the people living on farms and gainfully employed is not engaged in agricultural pursuits; conversely, many farmers and the majority of farm laborers do not live on farms. The number of farmers and farm laborers who do not live on farms more than doubled in the decade 1940-1950; this would have resulted in a decline in the total farm population of California had it not been offset by a tendency for farm residents to be increasingly occupied in non-agricultural pursuits. Whereas in 1940 one-fourth of the gainfully occupied farm residents were engaged in nonagricultural pursuits, by 1950 the nonagricultural proportion had increased to one-third. Thus, the identity between farm residence and agricultural occupations is diminishing."

Lutheran Church Picnic Planned

Klamath Lutheran Church will hold a congregational picnic at Moore Park Sunday, July 25.

Morning services will be held at the park at 11 a.m. followed by the picnic, under the sponsorship of the church Brotherhood group.

Church members are asked to bring their own table service and picnic lunch; the Brotherhood will furnish coffee, punch and ice cream.

Regular 8 a.m. church services Sunday will be held at the church and will be a Holy Communion service.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



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JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — Now that the Geneva conference has given the Communists half of Viet Nam, the puzzling question remains: Why were the Communists willing to make the agreement and end the war?

They had the French on the run in Indochina when the Geneva conference began last April and were continuing to push them up to the time the armistice was signed.

They may feel confident they can win control of all Viet Nam in elections to be held in 1956. That would be the first time the Communists had won new territory through free elections.

This armistice would seem to signal a shift in Communist tactics, at least temporarily. Their twin goals will remain the same: To subvert where they can and to weaken Western resistance by splitting the Allies.

Instead of trying to subvert and at the same time split the Allies by shooting, as in Korea and Indochina, they may feel they can accomplish both ends better in a period of peace, or at least give it a try.

So long as shooting continued they were in danger. If, instead of settling for half of Viet Nam, they had tried to take it all from the French by force, the United States and Britain eventually might have intervened. The result might have been world war.

Just forcing the French to give them half of Viet Nam was a Communist victory over the West, which had been too divided to agree on a plan for stopping them militarily.

This was twice within a year that communism had pushed the West into a position where it was glad to settle for an armistice instead of fighting on to a victory, in Korea in 1953 and now in Indochina.

It was a lesson which could hardly be lost on the millions of Asians, who for centuries had been forced to regard the West as invincible when dealing with Asiatics.

This realization and the memory of what happened in Korea and Indochina may have a weakening effect on Southeast Asians if they have to make a decision on allying themselves with the West against communism.

Since French Premier Mendès-France had promised to resign this week unless he obtained an Indochina armistice, it might seem that Russian Foreign Minister Molotov would have wanted to prevent an armistice.

For resignation by Mendès-France would have forced the French to choose a new government, perhaps weaker than the present one and more of a push-over for Communist pressure.

On the surface that might appear logical. But Molotov had to take something else into consideration: That Mendès-France's failure, and resultant French exasperation and frustration, might have produced a strong military leader

them in EDC, there will be a wedge between the three Allies. The Russians can be depended on to do all they can to drive wedges in here and elsewhere. For example, the United States is going to face the problem of trying to keep the Red Chinese out of the United Nations.

Then there is the problem of trading with the Red Chinese. The United States is against it. The British, for instance, consider this unrealistic.

Meanwhile, without starting war the Communists can work from within any country they pick as their next target.

And since the United States is probably ahead of them in armaments, they need a few years of peace to build up their arsenal against the moment they think ripe for a showdown.

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