

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS
Came down to the office early this morning to get a little work done, but about all that's come out of it is the realization that after all I'm nothing but the peon type.

I guess what started the whole train of thought off was opening last night's mail. Quite a few personal letters from various offices around the country. And almost all of 'em written on either memo-type paper that said at the top "from the desk of Myron D. Twiddehorpe" or something like that, or on standard letterhead with the writer's name and title neatly lettered over on the left side.

Me, I'm still writing letters on just plain old company stationery, if I happen to have any around the desk. If I don't I use copy paper or the back of other people's letters. Whenever I manage to write one without typographical errors the first time I sneak down under the signature line and type "Bill," hoping that people will think I have a secretary. Actually the "g" stands for self, but then I might fool someone.

Anyway, that got me to thinking on my mode of life and thus brought about the peon feeling. I seem to miss gracious living and modern efficiency by a wide mile. My idea of a gracious living is to put on my shoes when company comes and serve the beer out of glasses instead of cans. And the friends have to be regular VIP's before I'll do that.

I can't even seem to run the house with any sort of order. The only thing I'm really doing is standing on the sun deck and thinking about all the work I'm going to do tomorrow. Or the next day.

I'm even so low down on the social scale that I still wash my own car and shine my own shoes. In fact, shining shoes is one of

the best things I do. The polish doesn't last long, but when you've got a problem to work out there isn't a better place to think than while working over a pair of shoes.

Around the place we also wash windows, mow lawns, spade the garden and occasionally, whenever lethargy lets up for a few fleeting moments, cut a little more brush off the hillside.

Nope, I guess I'm not the type of man you always see in Esquire, dressed to the nines and apparently with nothing in the world to do but sit around a swimming pool natty attired in after-swim garb and talk to willow and gorgeous blondes.

In the first place I don't have a swimming pool.

Happened down Dorris way the other day and find the work on the Dorris hill progressing slowly but surely. There's always something very baffling about highway work as far as the layman is concerned. You can't see where they are going to end up, what with seemingly miles of rough construction going off in every direction.

But anything that can be done to ease the nasty wintertime situation on that hill will be a relief. There have been times when we've seen a dozen trucks and 30 or 40 cars all piled up waiting for the chap ahead to get a little traction and make it on over the top.

The grasshoppers are fairly numerous around the Lower Klamath area but not anywhere near as thick as they have been in years past. Good crop of pheasants to judge from the number of birds darting across the road. And the number of dead ones you see along the roadway. Not a single quail seen all day, although I saw quite a lot of game, including a bobcat and a coyote.

And lots of dust.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

In our agricultural industry the birth of "technology" long preceded the application of the word which we can fairly well put our finger upon the date — 1831. For the year 1831 was a revolutionary turning point in the history of American agriculture and came about with the invention of the Reaper by G. H. McCormick. It was a small beginning and while its growth was slow it was the key that opened the door to a new life for the American farmer.

Early American agriculture as well as manufacture depended upon hand methods of production for many generations of farm workers, the plough had been the only mechanical invention to lighten the burden of labor of a life in which long hours were spent in what we would call today, "drudgery." Living standards, as measured by the comforts of the present generation, were low as well as the output per worker. We were an agrarian nation for agriculture was the dominant factor in economy and engaged 80 per cent of the efforts of the population even as late as 1850 in the dawn of the new revolution. How complete that revolution has been accomplished is well illustrated by the census of 1950 when it was disclosed that the forces of mechanization of agriculture had reduced the farm labor force to about 15 per cent of the total population.

The changing status of the farmer in our national economy has been so gradual that few people realize the significant factors involved and especially is this true upon the political scene. Anyone can readily see that 15 per cent of the population, (even this figure is shrinking), cannot continue for many years to dominate the field of politics even though government is slow to change and always lives in the past.

For generations we have faced a conflict between the rural and the urban mind but now we are entering a period that bids fair to wipe out the rural mind completely. The time is fast developing, when, if we are to preserve any remnant of this life of our fathers we will have to seek the aid of our historical museums to do so.

I have always been struck by a motto that was placed upon Hildgard Hall, one of the agricultural buildings on the Berkeley campus of the University of California. "To Rescue for Human Society the Native Values of Rural Life." Many a person has read this motto in the thirty or so years that the building has been upon the campus and I am willing to bet that professor and student alike all have said to themselves, "What a queer thing to place upon a building." As one visitor remarked to me one day: "What is that rescue home up there on the campus?" I was left speechless.

When the motto was written, the author, Dr. Thomas Forsyth Hunt, then dean of the college of agriculture, was probably the only man who could appreciate the prophetic statement. No doubt, there was many a laugh about that line and

many a wise quip passed in the faculty club over it. But there it was emblazoned facing the city of Berkeley for everyone to read. Dr. Hunt once told me that he would have liked to have had the motto read "To Rescue for Human Society the Moral Values of Human Life." But the word "moral" might be misconstrued and for that reason the word "native" was substituted.

We have come a long way and fast in the development of our technological civilization, so fast that few of us realize the changes that have taken place to life and to our outlook upon life. Perhaps it is time for us to take Dr. Hunt's advice and rescue some of those native values of rural life that are so fast vanishing before eyes, so blind that we cannot see. But just think back a hundred years, an infinitesimal bit of time in the measurement of life of the human race, and we find farmers working with the same crude tools that were developed by their ancestors hundreds of years before (the scythe and the sickle), well known to Pliny.

Then came the revolution and the development of a new era in agriculture and in rapid succession with the reaper came the steel plow, binder, harrow, threshing machine, tractor and all the other mechanical marvels of today. The tremendous saving in labor is well exemplified in the handling of grain. Reaping by hand, 100 years ago, six men would cut the grain with the hand hook or sickle and lay it on the bands in sheaf-lots; one man came behind and tied the sheaves and set them up in shocks. Thus a gang of seven worked together and harvested about two acres a day. This was then followed by arduous hours with a flail. What a contrast this actually becomes when we see one man riding a rubber-tired mechanical monster doing all this work as he drives at a fast clip across the fields of yellow grain.

Sewing Machine Stolen For Drink

BALTIMORE (AP) — Robert J. Smith, 22, admitted to a police magistrate yesterday he stole and pawned his mother's sewing machine.

When asked why, he answered: "I guess I stole it to buy a drink."

"Pretty low," said Chief Magistrate William F. Laukaitis. He sentenced Smith to six months in jail.

SENTENCE

BANGOR, Burma (AP) — U Kyaw Myint, dismissed 11 months ago as Burma's commerce minister, was sentenced Saturday to serve a year in prison after being convicted of giving a Chinese millionaire an unauthorized license to prospect in Burma's rich coastal mining region. The trial lasted seven months.

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower's proposed \$50-billion highway program for the next 10 years, huge as it seems, would be only part of the money spent on roads in that time. The total would be over \$7 billion.

The \$50 billion wouldn't all come out of the U.S. Treasury. Only about half of it would. The states would have to put up the rest. But the proposal is only a gleam in Eisenhower's eye.

It was a suggestion he tossed to the governors at their recent annual meeting in New York State to get thinking started on this country's road needs. He was guessing at what such a program would cost.

Sometime next year he may be able to offer Congress a specific program after the government's Bureau of Public Roads finishes an estimate, perhaps by February, on what it would cost to build needed new roads and improve existing ones.

The government helps states now under what is called a federal aid system, begun in 1916. The money given by the government must be matched by the states, generally on a 50-50 basis.

Any money used under this aid system, federal and state, must go only into construction of new roads and improvement of old ones. Then the states must maintain them. The federal government has to give its approval when any of its money is used.

Any additional road building or repairing — that is, on roads outside the aid system — must come out of the pockets of the states, counties, cities and towns.

This year the government is giving the states 575 million dollars. For each of the next two years it will give 875 millions.

The Bureau of Public Roads estimates the federal government, the states, the counties and local

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP) — American consumers have these stakes in President Eisenhower's decision in the bitterly fought case of the tariff on Swiss watches:

1. Its effect on raising the tab on watches in the middle price range.
2. The need to preserve the highly skilled watchmaking profession in this country so that technicians would be on hand to make precision instruments needed in wartime.
3. The effect of this "key decision on the United States" efforts since World War II to tear down restrictions on world trade and thus build up American exports, among other things.

Some argued that this country's entire postwar world trade policy was involved in the decision on this ticklish question.

Because the hard-fought battle over raising watch tariffs was regarded as "crucial," the entire importing and exporting fraternity keenly awaited the President's decision.

Holding that the postwar rise in imports of Swiss watches and watch movements into this country was injuring the American watch companies and threatening to cut down the number of skilled technicians deemed necessary for national defense, the U.S. Tariff Commission recommended that President Eisenhower raise the tariff on imported watches by about 50 per cent.

The Reciprocal Trade Act gave the President 60 days — or until July 27 — to accept or reject the suggestion.

The position of the American watchmakers was two-pronged:

1. Swiss watch industry labor rates were enough lower than American wages to permit the Swiss to increase their exports to this country five-fold since the mid-1930s.
2. It takes years to train watchmakers, and unless the American industry is protected, this country will lose these skills and be in a sad plight come another war with its demand for the precision instruments they would know how to make.

The importers of Swiss watches and of watch movements to be encased here had two replies:

1. A 50 per cent rise in tariffs would likely lead to a \$3.50 to \$5 like in the cost of watches in this country. This doubtless would mean a drop in the total sold to Americans, to everyone's disadvantage.
2. Since a \$27.50 watch has been paying a \$10 duty, the Swiss said that a 50 per cent increase would push the price of the watch up \$5.

The Swiss argued that watches and watch movements are their chief export items to this country, with money from them the country pays for the farm products and the manufactured goods that it buys here. If it sells us less watches, Switzerland argues, it must buy less grain, textiles, cars, tractors, metals and machinery from the United States.

The deadline on the President's decision comes at a time when world trade conditions have improved to the point that hopes for easing of trade restrictions are being stressed. That makes the case a symbol for the whole protection-free trade battle.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Denise Darcel, who once sold camembert on the streets of Paris, is now weary of American cheesecake.

Not cheesecake, the food—but cheesecake, the art form. She says she positively no longer will pose in the gheisty postures that first won her attention when she arrived here in 1946, billed as "the most beautiful girl in France."

Denise thinks that kind of publicity almost busted up her career. She feels there are at least 1,000 girls in America who could match her in the cheesecake realm merely by drawing a deep breath.

"At first I do this because they told me to, and I doan know better," she said. "Now I know better."

"I have something else. I have talent. I want to perfection my career. I like to be the dramatic actress and to do the comedy. When you can make the people to laugh, you can also make them to cry."

Denise has proved her point. After flopping in Hollywood initially, she got a job behind a sales counter in Beverly Hills and started working her way up in show business all over again.

Today she gets up to \$5,000 a week in night clubs, co-starred recently in the film, "Vera Cruz," and now has a top spot in the Friday night DuMont TV network who, "Gamble on Love."

But if you want to be her bosom buddy, don't praise her figure—even though she has trimmed off 25 pounds. Praise her historical knowledge. She had to quit school and go to work at 12. Now she is brushing up on her education—and her English—by taking morning classes at Hunter College in European and American history.

"I want to be a bright woman," she told me earnestly over a corned beef and cabbage luncheon at the Plaza. "And I just love history. Do you think sometime they will teach me about a gyp?"

"A gyp? What gyp?"

"No, no, no. Not a gyp. Gee-gyp—where they have the pyramids and the dead mummies."

Just to see if she really were studying her history book, I asked her what had happened in the year 1066.

"The battle of 'Astings'—Weelyam the Conqueror, he wheep England," she said triumphantly. "Now you tell me—wot happen in

Police Raid Christians

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — Police laid siege today to Cairo headquarters of Egypt's Coptic Christians, invaded by an extremist gang which kidnaped aged Patriarch Amba Yousab in an attempt to force him to resign.

The Interior Ministry said the abduction was staged by members of the "Copt Umma" organization, which wants the 76-year-old patriarch replaced by a younger man.

The ministry said the dissidents broke into the patriarchate yesterday, disarmed police guarding Yousab and forced the old man at gunpoint to sign a resignation.

Then, while part of the group staged a sitdown strike in the building, others spirited the patriarch to St. George Convent in Giza, 20 miles south of Cairo, where they left him.

Famous Cherokee Indian Dies

CHEROKEE, N.C. (AP) — Carl Standingdeer, once called "America's Most Photographed Indian," was buried near here yesterday. A cluster of photographers which made Standingdeer famous draped the coffin.

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Adlai Hits Republican Indo Policy

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) — Adlai Stevenson, breaking a five-day silence on the Indo-China peace settlement signed in Geneva last week, yesterday charged that right-wing Republicans have "successfully identified negotiation with appeasement."

In his first and only major speech on an Alaska vacation, the unsuccessful Democratic standard bearer in the 1952 presidential campaign said of the Indo-China settlement:

"This is the sorry sequel of all the foolish, boastful Republican talk about liberation of the enslaved nations, about unleashing Chiang-Kai-shek, seizing the initiative, a new look on foreign policy, no more little wars as in Korea, and, finally, that threatening talk by the secretary of state and the vice president about massive atomic retaliation which scared our Allies half to death, if not our enemies."

"All these bold words and ringing slogans of the past two years sound a little hollow now. The 'new look' collapsed at the first test. The administration was not prepared to fight, nor could it negotiate, because the right-wing Republicans have successfully identified negotiation with appeasement."

"Unable to fight, unable to negotiate, unable even to speak with a coherent tongue, U.S. foreign policy defaulted and France salvaged what she could out of the endless, weary war in Indo-China."

Not only did the Communists add valuable and strategic area to their domain, Stevenson said, but they threw the Western Allies "into confusion and disension, Russia's greatest goal and dearest dream."

The former governor of Illinois said the Indo-China settlement, which calls for the partition of Viet Nam into Communist and pro-Western halves, ended the shooting but Communist China "has staked out another menacing salient into free Asia and enveloped 13 million people."

"In Indo-China," Stevenson said, "the West suffered its worst disaster since the loss of China."

The blame, "the original sin," for the "misfortune" in Indo-China rests with France, Stevenson said.

Noting that England and Holland, at the conclusion of World War II, granted independence to many of their Asian possessions and by so doing prevented Nationalist uprising which the Communists would exploit, Stevenson said:

"Had France done likewise and granted genuine independence in order, sincere stages to Viet Nam there very likely would have been no war in Indo-China."

But he said the "blame for the collapse of our policy in Asia remains our responsibility."

"And, he warned, 'we shall fail again and again unless we profit from this experience.'"



CATS AND DOZERS were rushed to the scene of the fire near Chiloquin Thursday night and in short time had a trail around the blaze. Indian Service officials estimated 80 acres were burned over.

Mexican Peso Price Rises

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Better get your Mexican vacation in soon. Prices are catching up with the new exchange rate.

The peso cost of a trip is higher than it was last year. But it costs the visitor from the United States less.

The reason is the devaluation of the peso three months ago. From a value of 11.5 cents United States, it dropped to 8 cents. This means the tourist gets 12 1/2 pesos for his dollar now, compared to the 8.5 he got last year.

This change of 44.5 per cent is not all clear gain to the tourist, though. Prices have gone up, probably about 30 per cent. This leaves costs in dollars still 15 per cent less than a year ago.

The price increase has been not only along the tourist circuit, it is also affecting the average working Mexican. As a result, a round of wage increases of about 25 per cent has been given or is sought.

By the time these higher wages affect the general price level, the rates will go up again. After that happens, the tourist won't find his dollar buying any more than it did last year.

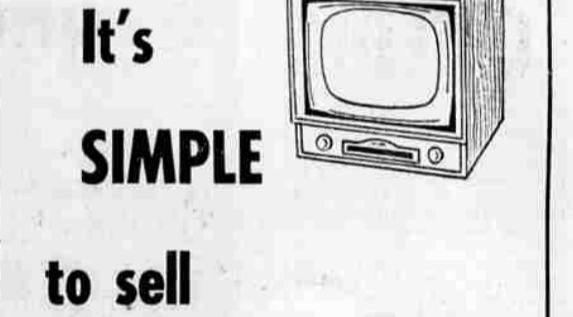
Producer, Film Actress Marry

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Film producer Stanley Rubin and actress Katharine Hughes were married last night at the home of the bride's uncle, F. Hugh Herbert.

The ceremony was performed by Superior Court Judge Stanley Mosk. Rubin, 36, and Miss Hughes, 25, postponed their honeymoon until Rubin recovers from an ear infection.

QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds



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