

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

A change in the sports picture around here. Sam Neel's, the cheerful boss of the Oregon Woolen Store, has pulled out of the hard-top business. As of last week he's all through with the races.

Just thought you might like to know.

No, that's not an underground garage they're building out along Spring Street, despite the appearance. They are merely repairing the street and putting on a surface that will stand up under heavy truck service.

It takes quite a coating of this and that to withstand the shock of the big trucks when they roar along over the roadway.

Word comes in to us from Frank Braman, secretary of the racing pigeon club here, that all you people who would like to know more about the sport are very welcome to come out to any of the lots on Sundays and watch the homecoming birds. There will be a race from Lapine and if you want to watch the birds come in be at one of the lots between 8:30 and 9:30 in the morning. You'll find it well worth your while.

In any month where the first falls on Sunday you're bound to have a Friday the thirteenth. And this month is no exception. But there will only be a few who will be lucky enough to have their birthdays fall on this date. In fact, the only one we know of at the moment is Major Underwood. So far as August is concerned, at any rate, he'll be reaching the three quarter century mark with a dividend. 76 to be exact.

Who said tourists were all rubbernecks? A letter from the Oregon State Motor Association informs us that one of the stock questions asked by outsiders touring our state is "where do we go to get wild huckleberries?"

Practically everyone thinks of the Coast and the Western region for this type of fun, but don't forget that we have a good many addictions in this part of the country, too.

And our high country blueberries will stack up with any you find over on the coast. Not as many, perhaps, but just as tasty when you find 'em.

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

AFTER RISING from orphan child to become the most important executive in the world, after being hero and bum and then hero again, after reaching the ripe age of 80 and still being sound of mind if not of wind and limb — then a man should be entitled to speak out to his fellows and Herbert Hoover did just that on his birthday.

In case you were at the circus of the movies and missed his remarks, we'll reprint a few of the gems. If you didn't miss it, stay with us, because you know that the repeating is worth while.

On the 20-year period between his time and that of Mr. Eisenhower, he spoke of the encroachment of the White House on the other two branches of government and attacked executive agreements and commitments made to foreign nations "without the specific consent of the elected representatives of the people."

"There has been a grievous list of such commitments. They include such international agreements which shake our economy by limiting a free market."

"But more terrible were such executive agreements as our recognition of Soviet Russia which opened the headgates for a torrent of traitors. Our tacit alliance with Soviet Russia spread communism over the earth."

He said the agreements at Tehran and Yalta "extinguished the liberties of tens of millions of people." He called these actions "appeasement and surrender," and said another agreement started the communication of Mongolia, North Korea and China.

"These unrestrained presidential actions," Hoover said, "have resulted in a shrinking of human freedom over the whole world."

"From these actions came the jeopardies of the cold war. As a by-product, these actions have shrunk our freedoms by crushing taxes, huge defense costs and compulsory military service."

On these "unrestrained presidential actions" he said: "We must make such misuse of power forever impossible."

That's the word from the one man in the world best informed on the executive branch of the United States government.

POET'S CORNER

NAUGHTY WORDS POETRY
By Orpha Collins

He bumped his shin
Against the bed
And oh, the awful
Things he said
(They're censored)

WHICH FROM TOTHER POETRY
By Orpha Collins

He was a fairly wise old man
In flora or in fauna
So, it peevied him when the police force
Called his artichokes, marijuana.

APT SIMILE POETRY
By Orpha Collins

The stoniac submarine requires
No leak in pipe or throttle.
No drop — in some five hundred years —
Just like a ketchup bottle.

Electronics Used To Start Siren

LOS ANGELES (AP) — An electronic trigger to set off air raid sirens by radio was announced today by Howard Earl, civil defense director of Los Angeles County.

He said the system is the first of its kind in the nation. It incorporates an inaudible subsonic impulse that can be flashed over a standard radio broadcasting system.

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SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Food processors doubt today if the new farm bill with flexible price supports will have much, if any, effect on the price of groceries.

The farmer's income may be cut. The taxpayer's bill for supporting farm prices may be lower. But the consumer's chance to benefit seems slim, at least for the time being.

Weather, the processors say, will play a much more important role in setting the size of crops. And any change in prices at the farm is likely to be too small to make much of a dent in the high "fixed costs" along the way to the grocery.

Cotton traders believe the weather may ease the price of cotton—but the same "fixed costs" will play the major role in setting the price of clothing at the store.

Uncle Sam already has large surplus supplies of grain, cotton and dairy products in storage. These will continue, traders hold, to put an artificial curb on the play of supply and demand.

The government already has more wheat in storage, under past price propping, than this nation will use in an entire year. A sizable portion of this year's crop is expected to go under government loan, also.

The new farm bill would cut the price support for wheat by about 20 cents to around \$2 a bushel. The world wheat price is under \$1.75 a bushel. So wheat exports would still have to be subsidized, if Uncle Sam wants to cut the surplus in that way.

The cotton crop this year may be about one million bales less than the market will want, according to the Department of Agriculture. This would give the government a chance to move some of the cotton it holds under previous price support loans.

Cotton trading circles, moreover, believe the government's estimate of this year's cotton crop may prove to be too high. They think the drought damage may run higher than the Agriculture Department now foresees.

In that case, the price of this year's cotton could rise a little—

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HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Many stage-struck girls dream of becoming a fashion model—and going on from there to fame and fortune in Hollywood.

If you have that dream, girly, you might as well ditch it now, unless you like to play the long odds.

This is on the advice of Mona Freeman, the exception who proves the rule. She won attention as a child model, and her pretty face adorned many a magazine cover before she made the movies.

"But modeling isn't generally a big stepping stone to a film career," she remarked, "although many people seem to think it is. Offhand, the only former models I can recall who went into the films are Lauren Bacall, Gene Tierney, Jinx Falkenberg, Phyllis Kirk and...uh...Marilyn Monroe. There are probably a number of others but, comparatively speaking, they are few."

Mona, who at 28 still looks like a blonde college freshman, quit modeling at 17 to try her luck in the movies. She has made between 25 and 30 films, the latest being "Battle Cry," based on a best-selling novel about the Marines by Leon Uris.

After working her way into that \$1,500-a-week-and-up bracket, Mona is in a good position to compare her careers as model and actress.

"Modeling is an art, but it is comparatively simple to learn," she said. "A girl who can learn to model at all can do so in a year. And if she hits the top, she can make \$600 a week or more. A girl doing that well at modeling quite often doesn't see why she should throw away that kind of money to take a chance on flopping in Hollywood."

"It is a big chance to take, too. A model merely has to photograph well. All she needs is looks and poise. But an actress has to develop a personality that appeals to the public."

Mona also believes her old modeling friends may stick out their claws at this that an actress has to do something every moment at her work that few models are required to do. She has to t-h-i-n-k!

"Acting is a job, a really tough job. But I like it. It is never a grind—never a dull existence. But even after you learn your craft and practice it well, that doesn't mean success necessarily. You still have to put yourself over with the public."

The public is a strange and capricious God to all entertainers. A model, still as stage-struck as the day she played Little Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" during her high school days, retains a wondering awe over the mysterious factors that influence the public.

"The thing that gains you the most attention may be something that as an actress you regard as the least of your efforts," she said. "For example, when they were filming, 'Dear Ruth,' I was told to make a noise to annoy my father. He had grounded me and was trying to read the paper. 'Without even thinking, I let out something between a long sigh and a groan of exasperation. It wasn't even rehearsed. But that ridiculous sound caught on. Teen-age kids all over the country picked it up and made it popular."

"Isn't it funny? You can work over a scene for weeks, and nobody pays any attention to it. Then one day's work, something you thought nothing of at the time, may put you over in a big way. 'You never know in this business what will be the thing that attracts attention, I suppose it is this doubt and gamble that makes acting interesting.'"

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate is heading into another fight on a bill to loosen up the law on atomic energy and its uses. The Senate recently finished a two weeks' battle on the subject.

Democrats who made the first fight are lining up for the new one. Several points in the bill irritate them. One of them covers patents. This is an ABC on the patent dispute.

Briefly, the patent law says: An inventor — an individual or a firm — can get a patent on an invention for 17 years. During that time the inventor alone has the exclusive right to use that invention for his own profit. He can, if he wishes, sell it or let someone else use it also, either free or for a fee. At the end of 17 years the patent expires and the invention becomes public property and anyone can use it.

At this moment no private firm has atomic patents. Because of the secrecy involved and the terms of the 1946 atomic energy law, the government has had complete ownership of all atomic developments. It holds over 700 patents.

The government's AEC—Atomic Energy Commission—not only did its own atomic developing in government-owned plants but had the help of some big corporations working under contract.

Because they were working for AEC, those firms could not under the 1946 law get any patents on discoveries they made. But at least they got knowledge on atomic development, with the government paying the cost.

The bill the Senate is about to consider would allow private business to develop atomic energy not only for the good of the country but for private profit. President Eisenhower doesn't want a few firms, which had AEC contracts, to get a monopoly through knowledge gained while the government paid them.

So a bill, which the House passed July 29 to let private industry develop peaceful atomic power for private profit, said among other things: The AEC would carefully examine any application for an atomic patent. If the AEC was convinced the discovery resulted from work done for the government, no patent would be granted, and the discovery would become public property.

Some Senate Democrats argued this wasn't tight enough protection against eventual monopoly by a few big firms. After much debate, the Senate voted this provision: Any firm granted an atomic patent, for the first 10 years after obtaining it, would have to grant a license for its use by anyone who wanted it. For a fee, of course. A firm which got the license would have to pay for the full life of the patent. This was called "compulsory licensing."

Some Republicans argue this violates the constitutional provision which says a patent holder shall have exclusive rights to his discovery.

Since the House and Senate bills differed on this and other points, a committee from both houses was set up to work out a compromise. They came up with a bill which did this on patents:

It knocked out the Senate's "compulsory licensing" provision and kept the House provision: that the AEC could reject any patent on an invention resulting from work for the government.

Then the compromise bill added this: Since any firm holding an atomic patent and wanting to build a power plant would have to get AEC permission, AEC should give preference to a patent owner who agreed to let other firms use it.

Senate Democrats say compulsory licensing is the best protection against monopoly and want that to become part of the new law. The House passed the compromise bill with hardly a murmur Monday. The Senate may tackle the compromise tomorrow or Friday.

Old Indictment To Be Dismissed

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The government has asked that an indictment against William M. Shuford, accused of embezzling \$3,434 in postal funds, be dismissed.

Shuford was postmaster at French Gulch when he disappeared.

The government must finally have figured they couldn't find him. They've been looking for 31 years.

BURGLAR ALARM

CHICAGO (AP)—Milton Wishnick, 41, discontinued a burglar alarm service for his North Side drug store on July 1, because, he said, it was "too expensive and unsatisfactory." Burglars yesterday broke into the drug store, which also is a postal substation, and stole \$1,020 in cash, \$1,000 in stamps, 500 money order blanks, a quantity of saving stamps, a portable radio safe and \$500 worth of cigarettes.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds

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