

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Viewing with alarm is an editorial practice, the precedents for which are deep rooted in history. But the latest release from the National Association of Manufacturers is not only causing us to view with alarm, it is creating a chaotic condition of consternation. They say (shudder), and I quote,

James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP)—The best single weapon the government has at this time for jailing Communists for their conspiracies against the United States is the Smith Act, passed in 1940.

Under this law 81 Communist leaders have been convicted and jailed for conspiring to teach forceful overthrow of the government. More than 100 have been indicted. And the Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the act.

The Communist party is nowhere mentioned by name in the Smith Act. The convicted Communists were found guilty of violating the law as conspirators, not as Communist party members.

If the Communist party had been specifically named in the Smith Act the Supreme Court might have held the law unconstitutional. For example, the party, although government agencies have found it to be a Moscow tool, calls itself a political party.

The court might have decided that a law which was aimed at the party by name might therefore have infringed on the constitution's guarantee of free speech. The government has spent a long time, still without final positive results, trying to move against the Communists under still another law, the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950.

Under that law — the Communist party isn't mentioned by name there either — Communist party leaders and members must register with the government if their organization:

1. Is found, by the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) to be the agent of a foreign government, in this case Soviet Russia. The board so found it after giving the Communist party a hearing which lasted a year.
2. If the Supreme Court upholds the board's findings. When the board ruled against them, the Communists appealed to the courts. The Supreme Court is expected to give a final decision by mid-1955.

If the Supreme Court finds the McCarran Act is unconstitutional or that the board was wrong in saying Communists must register, the government will have spent five years for nothing.

If, on the other hand, the court upholds the board, what happens? Communist party leaders, although appealing to the courts, have indicated they would not register if the final decision is against them.

Suppose on the day the court ruled they must register, the Communists dissolved their party under its present name and organized another party which had the same purpose.

Would the government then have to go through the whole process all over again. Some government lawyers think that would be necessary. Others argue the FBI could go out and arrest the Communists who didn't register.

There are still penalties for not registering, once it becomes necessary, but since there are an estimated 25,000 Communists in the country the government would have its hands full jailing all of them.

Now Congress seems in a mood — the Senate voted for it but the House hasn't acted yet — to outlaw the Communist party, fully and by name. Atty. Gen. Brownell previously expressed a concern about such a move. He's chief spokesman for the Eisenhower administration's opposition to banning the party outright.

He feared that outlawing the party might wreck all the work the government has put in so far in trying to make the Communists register under the McCarran Act.

There's a section of that act which says anyone forced to register under it does not in any way incriminate himself by registering. But if now Congress outlaws the party, Communists could argue at once and contend the act is unconstitutional on grounds that:

It is unconstitutional for the government to require a man give evidence against himself as he would be doing if he registered as a Communist when there is a law making it a crime to be a Communist.

It is also possible — and some government lawyers think it's a lively possibility — the Supreme Court would knock out an act outlawing the Communist party by name. Again, perhaps, on the infringement of the free speech guarantee.

The government could spend years getting a Supreme Court ruling on the outlaw act while watching its work on the McCarran Act go out the window. So outlawing the party isn't as simple as telling the Communists: "Now that we've outlawed you, go away."

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that "by 1976 Junior will have a two way wrist radio, television will be true color and three dimensional, push buttons a materials handling will virtually eliminate hard toil, more and more manufacturing processes will be automatic from raw materials to finished products, you will be able to dial any phone in the United States, and maybe in the Western Hemisphere, ladies stamping equipment will operate from instructions recorded on magnetic tapes, the wife will have an electronic kitchen with radar and soundwaves heating pre-packaged meals, moving sidewalks will eliminate walking, downtown streets will be air conditioned and flights to the moon will be very close.

Can you imagine a worse situation?

Take a close look at the things, even leaving out the obvious, of automatic machinery which will leave nine tenths of the people in the world unemployed and therefore free to get into all sorts of trouble.

Most of us have enough trouble getting the phone now, not to mention paying the bill at the end of the month. Under this new system Uncle Slur can call you from his home in Upper Mesopotamia, give you a pre-recorded message, and put the bite on you for his winter supplies, when the neighbors take a trip to Sao Paulo they won't send back picture postcards, they'll phone you up, collect. People that would send back picture postcards would do anything.

And, perhaps most tragic of all, the new era will spell the end of the kitchen as the center of the house. No longer will the delicious aroma of a slowly simmering stew fill the house. You'll just push a button and, zip, a properly calibrated meat will be popped out on a pre-sterilized plate, all ready to eat. If you have managed to work up an appetite by then with no more strenuous exercise on your part than watching 3-D color television, there won't be any more two inch thick steaks sizzling and browning on the grill, ready for the side dishes of baked potatoes (Klamath naturally) and hot biscuits with plenty of butter.

When they get around to air conditioning the cities they are going to have to push the foul air somewhere. And the only place left will be the great outdoors, where you will have clean and brisk cities with plenty of artificial breeze to carry off the smoke that will result from everyone living in the city, and your auto, as we know it today, will be just a vast dumping ground.

Not that it would make much difference I suppose. With no one having to work except for a handful of foremen and managers, the outdoors will be filled with people who stepped outside the city out of sheer boredom. And, naturally, with this great influx the hunting and fishing will be a thing of the past.

As far as I'm concerned if the NAST's staff can't say something encouraging I'd rather they just kept their big mouths shut.

Telling the Editor

THANKS

To the Editor:

We wish to thank the Shriners and all who made it possible for 10 men and three women of the Klamath Nursing home to attend the Shrine Circus last Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Miller, Managers, Klamath Nursing Home.

We especially want to thank William Fink and Cass Murdoch who saw we got extra tickets at the fairgrounds and for the courtesy that was extended to us.

We also wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. O'Hagan, their daughter Diane, Bill Salt and Gene St. John who came out to the nursing home and entertained us with vaudeville skills recently. Everyone who saw the show thought it was wonderful.

Mr. and Mrs. John Myster, Managers, Klamath Nursing Home.

Annual Soap Box Derby Held

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Dick Kemp, 14, of Los Angeles coasted his 39.40 blue racer to victory—and a \$1,000 college scholarship—in the 71st Annual Soap Box Derby here yesterday.

Carrying a lucky silver dollar and wearing a favorite though weathered pair of red leather moccasins, Dick flashed down the 915-foot Derby Hill track in 27:30 seconds in the final heat. It was his slowest start of the day.

The freckle-faced champ was just an inch or so ahead of Gary Miller of Long Beach, Calif., the second-place winner, who in turn was just barely ahead of the third-place John Kirtley of Evansville, Ind.

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The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

From correspondence it seems that there is still a good deal of confusion concerning the use of hormone or estrogen ointments or creams.

Q—I have been using a hormone ointment for a year. What would be the effects of using this cream regularly? Mrs. C.

A—The female sex hormone contained in such creams is absorbed through the skin. If it is used by a woman who is herself producing insufficient quantities of this hormone it will bring about effects similar to those produced when the hormone is given by injection. For example, it may cause increase in the size of the breasts, some change in the skin and perhaps other changes which are the result of the production of estrogen. In a woman who has no deficiency of ovarian estrogen production the hormone cream may cause no obvious effect whatever or it may cause disturbances in the monthly cycle.

Q—Would you please say something about a perirectal abscess? Mrs. L.

A—This is an infection of the tissue around the outlet of the intestinal tract. It may be the result of any one of several causes. It should be treated like an abscess anywhere else, usually by surgical drainage and other methods.

Q—I am nearly 70 years old and am greatly troubled with cramps in my legs and feet, particularly at night in bed. What do you suggest? Y. B.

A—In all likelihood this is the result of some hardening of the arteries of the lower extremities. Sometimes this is relieved by getting out of bed and walking around a minute or two. Medication as a rule is not of much value, and this kind of situation is unfortunately often most difficult to relieve.

Q—Is there danger that arteriosclerosis would turn into multiple sclerosis? Mrs. A. B.

A—None whatever so far as is known. Arteriosclerosis is hardening of the arteries and appears to have little or nothing to do with the disease known as multiple sclerosis which is a disorder of the nervous system.

Q—If you can answer the following question you would be the most popular person around. Is there a product which will slow face wrinkles? A. B.

A—I fear I shall have to remain unpopular.

Q—If a woman is only three or four weeks pregnant can the doctor tell whether pregnancy exists at such an early stage? R. P.

A—The urine of a pregnant woman can be used in certain laboratory animals to diagnose pregnancy very early and before a definite diagnosis can be made by clinical examination.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

Another "Lost Cabin" story came to light back in 1891 when Humboldt County newspapers carried the announcement that Judge Loveland of Eureka and the Peugh brothers of Table Bluff had located the famous diggings. Del Norte County, however, resented this attempt to steal the story from their area for Del Norte had long claimed the famous mine was just around close to home. In answer to this spurious tale of the Humboldt's, J. E. Eldridge editor of the Del Norte Record wrote:

"Although they may have found some rich diggings, they were not the Lost Cabin mine.

"Since the year 1852 various articles have appeared in print, not only in this state, but have found their way into the journals of the east as well, concerning the famed stories of the Lost Cabin.

"This much-sought-for Cabin mine has been located, according to the different tales concerning it, all the way from the Gulf of Mexico to the wilds of Montana and Colorado, and the first searching party starting from various points along the coast. The last account given of the locality appeared in the Chicago Mirror of a late date (1879), headed, 'Tons of Gold!'

"The Cabin Mine, however, was in Montana, and had it not been for the names of the persons mentioned in the description known to have been the same as those who figured in the 'Lost Cabin,' we should have thought it another Cabin altogether.

"All those who were in Crescent City at an early date will recall distinctly the excitement created by the report circulated regarding the Lost Cabin and the searching for it. As the first person who went in search of it happened to be well known to us, having lived in our family for some time, and whose wife is now a member of our family, we consider that we are probably better posted in the matter than anyone now living in the lower part of the state. We propose, briefly, to give our readers a statement of the facts as they actually occurred relative to the Lost Cabin mine.

"In the year 1849, Col. G. Hall crossed the plains from Missouri to California drifting about with the tide of emigration to different parts of the country in search of the precious metal. In the summer of 1852, he found himself at Trinidad.

"While there, a party of three men came down from the mountains, one of whom, Verne Thompson, was an old acquaintance of his from Missouri. After the usual greetings, questions were asked in quick succession, and finally Thompson produced a large quantity of gold dust and nuggets and confided to him the secret of where it had been found, saying at the same time that there was

plenty left at the place where they had been mining.

"They had built a cabin which they had left, and also their tools; they had three pack mules pretty well loaded with dust, and with the usual reckless prodigality of the miners in those days, thinking they had sufficient to last them the remainder of their lives, never expected to return.

"They had left papers in the cabin with full instructions where the mines were located, should they ever wish to direct others to the place. Colonel Hall became greatly interested and having entire faith in their representations, obtained from them a diagram of the country which was reputed to be rich, together with directions how and where to find the cabin they had left behind but a short time before. They stated that the place was within hearing of the ocean's roar, but, as at that time but little exploring had been done on the northern coast, they could not give the exact locality.

"The three men left for the east. Hall immediately organized a small company and started in search of the rich diggings. They followed the instructions as best as they could, taking a northerly course, and keeping within hearing of the ocean. They spent the summer in fruitless search, and by winter, the story having gradually leaked out, other parties started in pursuit of what was now known as the 'Lost Cabin,' meeting with no better success.

"In the spring the search was renewed, and the story having by this time been circulated that enormous wealth awaited the finder of the mine, parties were formed and started out from different parts of the country, having very little idea whether it was in California, Oregon or Washington Territory. Colonel Hall becoming discouraged returned to his native state in 1854. In 1855, he again came to this country with his family and settled in Crescent City, where he remained for some years. He finally moved to Lakeport and there met Thompson who again had come to California to settle.

"He immediately called upon the Colonel, who, after a long private interview with him, could never again be induced to talk upon the subject of the Lost Cabin."

(Did the Colonel learn he was a dupe?)

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Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP)—Businessmen are counting up some solid gains today — along with some dashed hopes — dealt this year by a Congress widely considered to be "more business-minded" than its predecessors.

Legislation of prime interest to business lies in these fields: taxation, government economy, defense spending, public power, atomic energy, foreign trade, housing and the St. Lawrence seaway.

High on the plus side from the point of view of business is the tax reform law, aimed at encouraging industrial expansion and production, and thus making jobs and swelling payrolls.

But Congress ignored industry's plea that the 32 per cent corporate income tax rate be allowed to drop to 47 per cent on schedule, and instead extended the higher rate until next April. This will take more tax money from business in the next few months than companies can save through other provisions in the tax reform measure. These cover depreciation allowances, research spending and the carry-back of losses for tax purposes.

Nor did exemption of dividends from individual income taxes go as far as business had first hoped. But industry feels that the token exemptions should lead to wider purchasing of corporate stocks by the citizenry.

Congress sliced some excise taxes and helped move goods involved — classed as luxuries or semiluxuries — off store shelves, and helped consumers save on various services, recreation and entertainment charges. Manufacturers are hoping for still further cuts in the next session.

Economy moves in Congress are generally applauded. But some are disappointed that economy measures still leave the federal budget unbalanced and the federal debt due to rise — with all its implications of inflation.

Private power leaders count a number of victories. Congress laid aside public power projects to give private firms or local authorities the go-ahead signal.

Businessmen eager to get into the infant atomic power field are counting on a partial victory — not as much right to develop nuclear fission plants through private enterprise as many want, but at least a beginning despite all the built-in restrictions.

Congress put a brake on public housing, to the cheers of private builders. It also liberalized financing rules, and jubilant builders predicted a continued home building boom, with all that means to the construction industry and financing institutions.

Cuts in defense spending and cancellations of military orders caused layoffs in many plants.

The St. Lawrence seaway, which will open the midcontinent to ocean shipping and develop some public power, brings joy and visions of profits to many industries and a number of potential "seaports." But some existing seaports railroads and power companies see it as one of Congress' most damaging acts.

Foreign traders aren't too happy either. Congress ditched most of the President's program for liberalizing world trade. It extended the Reciprocal Trade Act for only one year, and foreign traders expect very little will be done under this act in the next year.

Adding it up, businessmen feel they fared pretty well in this session.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Morning thoughts of an alley Aristocrat on the start of a new week.

Monday is the busiest day in the average man's calendar. He returns to work tired from working in play.

We take the 7-day week for granted. Sometimes when I feel like criticizing both the Lord and mankind—even an upset stomach can stir these solitary thoughts of rebellion—I often harbor thoughts about the God of the Old Testament that would hardly please Him.

Yet He labored to create the world in six days and rested from his vast efforts on the seventh day. That created the tradition of the 7-day week. The modern effort in most industries has been to try to get the working job done in 5 days.

But suppose the Lord had labored 99 days in a row to perfect our vineyard and rested on the 100th day. Could human beings have accepted this pattern of a 100-day week? Certainly not today. So maybe on Monday every 99 days isn't as bad as it sometimes seems.

We claimed we are made in the image of God, but there are no quarrels in a Christian heaven. More often we imitate in our daily lives the old Greek and Roman gods, who squabbled among themselves in petty rivalries so much that today they would feel as much at home in Times Square as they did on Mount Olympus.

The victory of Christianity over the centuries is that it reflects the ordinary man's craving to reverse something more substantial, and less jealous, than he knows himself to be.

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through history. The moments of danger are usually few, frightening, and fatal only in those accidents and harsh circumstances of duty incidental to a soldier's task. Sometimes there are few or no casualties, on occasion the whole outfit is a casualty.

But war in the industrial 20th century has made the civilian, patriotic and willing as he is, get a feeling of war importance. On his days off he volunteers to forget his regular job and work in a factory to help build a bomber his son may fly, or spot check a new gun his boy may have to fire.

That seems to me to be a real danger — the civilian's excitement and feeling of significance when war is on. He is sometimes over-enthusiasm and gives him almost an infantry soldier's weary worry about how to stay alive and influence enemies.

Who can make people forget the glamor and magic of war — the feeling of importance war often brings?

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