

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS
It sort of looks like Oregon is facing a crackdown on the traffic situation. Earl Newbury has launched a state wide campaign based on his slogan "If you don't drive safely, you can't drive in Oregon." And from the advance notices put out on the plan it looks like it has some teeth in it.
Under existing state laws a driver's license may be suspended immediately without waiting for court action if he is guilty of causing a serious accident, incompetent operation, habitual incompetence, recklessness or negligence.
All too often in the past offenses of this nature have been glossed over, the drivers whitewashed and turned loose to cause another nasty situation on the highways.
We sincerely hope that the new plan will be expedited and that it will have an effect on the ever increasing death and injury toll on our highways.

that some thoughtless person pushed out a car window instead of putting in the ash can at home.
Charlie Read, who has just gotten over a bee sting in the eye, is now suffering from sore feet. Seems that he went out and walked all over the end of Stukel mountain a few days ago to work out a trail for the Lakeway riders to take next month when they take off on their annual trek.
But, according to Charlie, they can now make practically the entire trip without having to ride on the pavement. Only a few miles at the start of the trip. And the view, says Charlie, from the top of the ridge out there is really something. The whole Basin spread out at your feet.
Wish we were going along. Had planned to but business takes us to the metropolis instead. Doggone.
If you are interested in making the trip contact Charlie at his Klamath Avenue saddle shop.
Ralph Dunlavy will do the cooking and Cleve McElshon has sign on as a funky and truck driver.
Having made the trip I can guarantee that anyone going will have the time of his life.
Fred Hellbroner and Coleman O'Laughlin went way out in the wilds the other day on a fishing trip and came back complaining about catching too many fish.
Seems the only fish was that most of 'em were too small to keep.
Oh well, that's the way it goes.
Speaking of hunting, wouldn't it be a wonderful thing if Oregon could have a 30 day either sex deer season? With game laws with teeth in 'em to keep the game hogs down?

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—At this moment it's the uncertainty which is the most distinguished feature of the maneuvers to produce, or not to produce, a law banning the Communist party.
Congress hasn't passed such an act yet. The uncertainty extends in three directions:
(1) Whether Congress, anxious to get home this week, will actually approve such a measure;
(2) whether President Eisenhower would let it become law; and (3) what effect it would have if it became law.
The congressional uncertainty—Last Thursday the Senate passed a bill making it a crime to be a Communist party member. The Eisenhower administration had opposed such a step for these reasons:
It might wreck some laws, already on the books, which the government is using to combat communism and in the end, the Supreme Court might declare it unconstitutional.
So on Monday, under administration prodding, the House tried to get around the problem by passing a bill which was a watered-down version of the one the Senate approved.
The House measure wouldn't make it a crime to be a Communist party member. It would simply deprive the party of legal standing. If the Senate okayed this, such an act might not interfere with other anti-Communist laws.
But yesterday the Senate rejected the House version in favor of its own. How could these differences be reconciled? Both houses set up a joint committee to agree on a single bill both houses could approve.
If the conferees can't agree, that ends any chance for banning the party this year. If they agree on a single bill, both houses must approve. There's not much time left.
The presidential uncertainty—Eisenhower's attorney general, Herbert Brownell, led the fight against the original Senate bill. If Congress, nevertheless, votes for it, the President is in a dilemma. If he signed the measure into law, it would be contrary to what his administration had argued. If he vetoed it, he would be going contrary to the will of Congress, particularly in an election year when a firm stand against communism cannot be considered politically unpopular.
The uncertainty of its effect—The Subversive Activities Control Board, operating under au-

thority of the 1950 McCarran Internal Security Act, ruled Communist party members and leaders must be registered with the government on the grounds that their party is a Moscow agent. The Communists appealed to the Supreme Court.
If the court, perhaps by next spring, upholds the board's Communists will be required to register. But the McCarran Act says the fact that a Communist had to be registered would not incriminate him in any way.
But if a new law goes on the books now, making it a crime to be a Communist, the government could not force a Communist to incriminate himself by registering as a Communist because the Constitution bars forced self-incrimination. So the administration fears passage of a law making it a crime to be a Communist would wreck the McCarran Act and make futile years of government efforts to force Communists to register.
That's the administration reasoning. But is it sound? It may not be. There's uncertainty as to whether the McCarran Act can be made to work whether or not there's a new law making it a crime to be a Communist.
Suppose the Supreme Court ruled Communists would have to be registered as members of a party which is a Moscow agent, and the party then announced it was dissolving and therefore had no more members.
Could the government then jail those people, who were known as Communists even though their party had said it was ceasing to exist, because they did not register? That is not certain. The government might try but that no doubt would mean another court fight.

They'll Do It Every Time



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD
After the Spanish explorers discovered that there was no strait through the vast extent of the southern reaches of the new land discovered for their world by Columbus, they turned their attention northward. The fabulous straight of Anian must be north of the area their explorers had examined and as they extended their search north along the coast of North America the further north they went the more desperate became their desire to discover this famous passage. The further northward Spain searched the greater became the realization that the strait would have no value to Spain in providing a shorter route to the Spice Islands, however, it was urgent that Spain discover the strait first otherwise it could become a menace to Spanish possessions. The strait in the possession of Spain could be closed to the navigators of other nations. Other foreign monarchs were diligently seeking it and there were even current reports that they had found it, concealing the fact; and the ravages of freebooters in South Sea waters caused no little anxiety on the subject.

The enterprising charlatans of the period did not fail to use the story of this Northern Mystery for the advancement of their own interests and schemes. Conquistadores were not wanting who stood prepared to duplicate in the far north the achievements of Hernan Cortez; friars doubted not that there awaited the reaping a great harvest of northern souls; and explorers were ready to make new expeditions. All this, of course, at the expense of the royal purse.
There was a constant stream of memorials to the king of the dominance of this area by the might of Spain and the writers of these memorials never failed to make the most of the current rumors. Yet for all this pressure being brought to bear on the throne of Spain, the rulers paid little attention and only a few weak efforts were made, so for two centuries little or nothing was accomplished.
Late in the eighteenth century there was a revival of the energy for Spanish exploration in the time of Carlos III. A new cause of alarm had entered the picture; and this was the fear of Russian encroachment from the northwest. A series of voyages were undertaken and carried out by Spain; English and American explorers made their appearance on the West Coast; and the Russians were there already; and soon but little of the mystery was left. No straight of Anian was found. There were none of the marvelous things that had been so freely described as to be found between latitudes 40 degrees and 60 degrees; but there was a wealth of furs for those inclined to be adventurers in the field of commerce. There was territory of sufficient value to insure petty quarrels between the same date in the north-tween the nations of the period.
These discoveries, and others of them Atlantic, practically put an end to the Northern Mystery so far as it related to a navigable channel in moderately temperate latitudes, as located by the navigators who

each side of the passage. The imaginative travelers by sea and land brought back tales of great cities and rich provinces, always farther north than the region they had visited. The natives caught the spirit of the times and became expert in inventing northern marvels for the entertainment of these white strangers.
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HAL BOYLE

VALLEJO, Calif. (AP) — Did you ever hear of a community raising \$200,000 to throw a birthday party for a naval shipyard?
It is a bit unusual. But the citizens here have chipped in that amount to celebrate next month the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Mare Island Naval Base by brusque David G. Farragut, later to become America's first admiral.
The long, low island at the northern end of San Francisco Bay had been bought by the Navy for \$83,491, and was the first link in its chain of defenses of the Pacific Coast.
Farragut, who had joined the Navy at the age of 10, was 50 years old then. He had no way of knowing that within another decade he would become the hero of the Battle of Mobile Bay, eternally famous for his command, "Damn the torpedoes—full speed ahead."
But Mare Island—named after a lady horse that fell off a flatboat and swam ashore—has produced many another hero since Farragut in the last 100 years. Through five wars it has built 40 naval vessels, repaired thousands of others, served for a century as a major base of America's sea might.
Today it serves the same durable purpose. It is the home of a great portion of our "mothball fleet," carefully cocooned against rust and ready on short notice to prow the sea lanes again.
The entire community is proud of Mare Island's long, proud record. It launched the dreadnaught battleship California—and also Elsa Maxwell. Elsa came here as a refugee from the 1906 San Francisco fire and earthquake, and according to local legend, immediately organized a party.
The first aircraft landing deck in the Navy was built here on the U. S. Pennsylvania in 1911.
So was the first Navy oil tanker, the Navy's first oil-burning vessel, its first all-welded hull, its first electrically propelled ship (later it became the Langley, our first aircraft carrier) and the largest submarine ever built, the old Nautilus. The destroyer Ward, built here in 17 record-breaking days in 1918, sank a Japanese submarine at Pearl Harbor.
The Mare Island yard didn't exactly launch bandmaster Paul Whiteman, but he once served as a Navy musician here.
During the last world war the shipyard—its shops are among the largest on earth—employed 40,000 workers, including 9,000 Rosie the Riveters, and sub-contracted assembly jobs through 50 communities as far east as Denver.
Since Farragut founded it, the yard has grown from 1,000 acres to 2,446, and today is perhaps the largest naval installation in the world. Its equipment has risen to a book value of 180 million dollars. Its 15,000 employees have an annual payroll of \$5 million dollars.
Each year its schools graduate 600 trained technicians with the skill to keep on turning out the long line of ships that have kept America's shores inviolate for nearly a century and a half.
But to me one of the most human factors about this sprawling yard is that it not only built the ships that carried men into battle for their country—it also in post-war years made a great record as a naval rehabilitation center for amputees. It taught them to walk on new hopes and new legs.
The war-scarred men who were helped here to rebuild their broken lives are certainly among the brightest testimonials to Mare Island's first achievement. To repair a ship is an achievement certainly, but to repair a man is a glory.

HUGH PRUETT

Astronomer, Extension Division Oregon Higher Education System
In the stargazy skies we find depicted many mythological stories of the ancient peoples, although often in a more or less confused manner. A few nights from now when the bright moon is absent from the early evening heavens, let us pick out among the southern stars the constellation Sagittarius, the Archer.
Sometimes it is difficult to point out the approximate location of a rather inconspicuous group to those not familiar with the stars. But at present there is a blazing marker available for the identification of Sagittarius. About two hours after sunset the red and brilliant planet Mars can be seen low in the sky almost due south. The stars of Sagittarius are immediately to the left of Mars. None of them are very bright, but they form a well-defined group, the right half of which is immersed in the Milky Way.
Many say these stars outline a teapot. To the writer, they have always looked like two dippers joined at the handles with the bowls each composed of four stars hanging down and awing apart at a considerable angle. The open parts of the bowls face each other. The one to the left forms a better dipper than the other.
But the ancients saw nothing so prosaic as dippers and teapots in this celestial assemblage. To them it was a queer creature, part man

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — American housewives who took a dim view of coffee price boosting are looking forward today to their reward—coffee price cuts.
The Brazilian government hiked the export price of coffee in June. It was one hike too much for many Americans. And buying of Brazilian coffee by Americans dropped sharply.
Now the Brazilian government is reshuffling its complicated foreign exchange setup and announcing that Brazilian coffee farmers will get just as much in Brazilian money for their crop, but Americans will pay less in dollars.
The American housewife got another break on the government price support a while back when the American government—which props the price of many food items just as Brazil supports the price of coffee—lowered the support price for butter. And with lower prices, the American housewife has increased her buying of butter by about 8 per cent.
But on another front she is about to lose a skirmish. The price of bread has headed up by 1 cent in several cities. Bakers blame many things. One is government price supports for wheat.
Bakers say farmers are planting less of the high-grade wheat which bakers prefer for bread. Instead, farmers are planting the lower grades which have the advantage of higher yields per acre. This gives farmers more bushels to put

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Chinese Yangtze River Rampages

TOKYO (AP) — The rampaging Yangtze River swelled to another new record high at 5 p.m. yesterday, Peiping radio reported today.
The river, which apparently has run wild through central China, hit 29.7 meters (97.4 feet) yesterday at Wahan, a tricity industrial complex at the junction of the Yangtze and Han rivers, Peiping said.

POET'S CORNER

PERTINENT POMS
By Pelican Petunia
BRRRRR!
All summer the place has slept quite bare:
But after last night's rain, I swear, I looked below, and the town, instead,
Had pulled the blanket clear over its head.
'K' HILL—SCORCHED AGAIN
Little Laddies, one, two, three;
Rendezvous—juniper tree:
To see if Dad's tobacco will
Provide for them a grown-up thrill.
The trouble is that they aspire
To prove that where there's smoke,
there's fire.
And if you think that I am joking,
Just look! The whole darn hill is smoking!
claimed they had sailed through the continent from ocean to ocean; though many years had to pass before belief in the old stories vanished in the face of knowledge.

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