

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Among the always - new products on the market nowadays is a self-lighting cigarette being produced in San Carlos.

The gimmick works on the same basis as a paper match, one end of it being impregnated with a chemical compound which ignites when scratched against the rough side of the package.

Probably all well and good for smokers (we have quit) but think what it will do to the match industry. Right at the moment free matches given away in dozens of places and free air at the service stations are the only things you get without cost anymore.

We hate to see it go. And what about the guy who is always bumping matches to fire his coffee? Now he'll burn the bag, too. But then, he always did anyway.

Only the pipe and cigar smokers will be left using the old horse

match.

Marie Luskford, who lives at 4432 Talala Avenue, Taluca Lake, California, wants a pure white crow. When he gets it he'll send it along to station 20B in Sydney, Australia and they will pay him (or her) \$575 dollars for same.

The whole thing comes out of an argument now being waged in the down-under country as to whether a white crow is an albino or merely a crow so old (his) that he has turned white with age and worry.

According to Luskford the Audubon Society has records showing a mere 59 or 60 such birds in the history of this country. And he (or she) thinks it would be a splendid idea to pass such a bird along to our allies.

So, if you find such a bird, contact Luskford and he (or she) will see that the proper authorities at the station are notified and you get your money.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

GRASS IS GREENER DEPT- JEDGAR CLANCY, BIG CITY COP... THINKS A FIREMAN'S JOB IS THE ABSOLUTE TOP.



WHILE SMOKY JOE BURNS, AS HE ROLLS TO A FIRE... TO BE A POLICE-MAN'S HIS FONDEST DESIRE !!



HAL BOYLE

VALLEJO, Calif. (P) - How do you raise a child in the 20th century, which many people are beginning to regard as the century of juvenile delinquency?

I asked the question of my friend, Wyman Riley, managing editor of The Gibson Publications here. He and his wife, Marjorie, have the problem of raising six children. How do they go about it?

"We don't think of it as a problem," said Riley. "And we don't have many set theories about it. We like children, and try to make our home so attractive they would rather spend their time there than elsewhere."

The roll call of the Riley offspring (and the Lord only knows whether it is complete yet) is as follows: Margaret, 15, Ellen, 14, Brenda, 9, Timothy, 6, Michael, 5, Sheila, "going on one."

The Rileys live in a big, old-fashioned house, the kind that used to be built for large families, with plenty of yard space to play in. The house has four bathrooms, only one of which, Riley said, "is hung with my wife's clothing."

"Our home is big enough so that each kid has his own room," he said. "Each takes pride in his room and keeps it clean, and each kid has his own duties around the house."

"The older children help take care of the younger ones, and seem to like it. We are lucky in that we have two home-made baby sitters in our two older girls, and we pay them the going rate—50 cents an hour."

They are a close-knit family. Wyman and Marjorie both believe their main duties as parents are to teach their children good manners, give them a religious upbringing, and keep them busy in their prayers together each night, go on picnics or clam digging parties together on Sundays.

The Riley home has a television room, and eight school desks, painted a fire engine red, face the TV set—one for each child and two extra for their chums.

"We don't ration them on television," said Riley. "The only rule is that they must finish their home work before they can watch it."

"Comic books aren't a worry with us. We don't have them in the house. Our children are great readers, but we started them off with good books, and now they seem to prefer them."

"Our two oldest girls are becoming interested in social activities. If they want to go to a school dance, we take them there—and

bring them home.

"There is a wading pool in the yard, and space to build tree houses and play games. The children like to help Marjorie in her hobby-gardening. She has planted tomato vines and other vegetables around the lawn. That may sound crazy, but well, it looks nice."

"What about movies?"

"Our kids aren't particularly interested in movies," said Riley. "They don't have to go out of the home to find entertainment. They have more fun at home. They like to bring their friends home, and we encourage them to do so."

Few crises arise in the Riley household that require punishment.

"Restricting a child to his room, or cutting down his social activity in some way is enough," Riley said. "The important thing is to explain fully to a child why he is being punished, and never to punish him until he does understand why. Then he will take it in good grace. Children have a pretty fair sense of justice."

But exposition—explaining why one thing is right and another thing is wrong—works better than punishment. The mother sets them the example in most families, and our kids have been lucky in having the right kind of mother.

"I guess I sound like a pretty haphazard father, but actually our six kids are too happy to be much of a problem. We all like each other, and enjoy doing things together, and I guess that's pretty much the story."

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Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (P)—Drought and increased exports of farm products are teaming up to whittle a little away from the piles of surpluses. They are also having their effect on prices.

Bad growing weather is cutting production and raising the prices of some fruits and vegetables at the grocery.

Farm exports have increased 4 per cent in the last 12 months, the Agriculture Department reports. But much of the gain was due to price cutting as the government tried to squirm out from under the big burden of foodstuffs it has acquired in supporting prices.

Two other government reports illustrate how confusing the food price picture can be.

In July the retail price of food went up—largely because of drought damage. In July, however, the prices that farmers got for their crops averaged 3 per cent below a year ago. In the same month the farmer had to pay about 10 per cent more for the things he bought in town.

The farmer was worse off than last year. And the housewife may have felt that she was the loser too.

All food prices haven't been going up, of course. The rise in fresh vegetable prices hurts the more because per capita consumption of vegetables has been going up steadily in recent years. Fresh vegetable consumption stays fairly level, but both frozen and canned varieties have found larger markets.

Meat eaters are getting a break these days. By shopping around, the housewife can usually beat last

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (P) - The Communist party in this country is on a rocky road now, but its fate is still uncertain even though President Eisenhower yesterday signed the act outlawing it.

That's because of the court fights which are now taking place and still lie ahead. Two questions may stick in people's minds because of the confusing way Congress passed this legislation in its closing days this month.

Does this new law mean the Communist party must now cease to exist? And does it make it a crime now to be a Communist or a member of the Communist party? The answer to both questions is no.

The law doesn't say the party must pass out of existence, although in time that may be the effect. It says the party is now deprived of rights, privileges and immunities which other organizations enjoy.

For example, it cannot under this law have candidates on a ballot in federal elections for Congress or the presidency. But it's up to the states whether they keep the party off their ballots in state elections.

Fuzziness begins at this point on what else the party loses. The law itself doesn't say specifically. Government lawyers are still studying the possibilities the law provides for action against the party.

The first government move, when its lawyers have made up their minds, may be sudden. The party no doubt will fight in court then to have the new law thrown out as unconstitutional.

The party is already in court trying to get the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950 declared unconstitutional. Under that act the government found the party to be a Moscow agent or "Communist action" group.

When such a finding is made, according to the McCarran Act, the party's officers and members must register with the government. They were ordered to. Instead, as expected, the party began its court fight on the McCarran Act.

The Supreme Court by next spring may give its verdict on whether the party members must register or the McCarran Act is unconstitutional. Party leaders have indicated they would never register, no matter what the verdict is.

If the court rules against them, they can be jailed and fined for not registering. Their refusal in that event would actually kill the party. Therefore by their refusal they themselves, not a law, would end the party.

If that fate overtook the party while it was fighting the law which Eisenhower signed yesterday, the second fight would end in mid-air. But there is something else the Communists may try.

They may inject the new law into their present fight on the McCarran Act, arguing that certain language in the new law fortifies their contention that the McCarran Act is unconstitutional.

As for the individual Communist, the new law doesn't say his membership in the party is a crime but that he must—if the government can prove his knowledge of the party's conspiratorial nature—register as a member of a "Communist action" organization.

Right there the new law overlaps with the McCarran Act's registration requirements and may confuse the court struggle. But this doesn't mean the government in the meantime is helpless to act against individual Communists.

It can and is going to. There is another law, called the Smith Act of 1940, under which the government can prosecute anyone who is a member of an organization having the purpose of overthrowing

the government by force. The Smith Act does not mention the Communist party by name.

In such a prosecution the government would have to prove a defendant had knowledge of the organization's purpose. It will start its first trial under this section of the act this fall. The defendant will be Claude Lightfoot, a Communist leader of Chicago.

The party can be expected to fight this case—if Lightfoot is convicted—all the way up to the Supreme Court too, on constitutional grounds. The court has never ruled since it never had a test, on this section of the act.

But it has upheld the constitutionality of another section of the act which the government used to convict 81 Communists on different grounds: conspiracy to teach forcible overthrow of the government. Under that section the government tried Communists in groups, not singly.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



"Stop hollering 'WHAT' while I'm practicing on this moose call I got in the Herald & News Want Ads!"

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McCLEOD

Following Sir Francis Drake, the next visitor to view the coast of the Klamath Region, was Sebastian Vizcaino, in January of 1603. Vizcaino was in command of two Spanish exploring vessels, the "San Diego" and "Tres Reyes." The "Tres Reyes" was in command of Martin Aguilar. These ships sailed from Monterey on the mission to explore the coast line to the north on January 3, 1603. The two vessels kept together until January 7, when they were just above Point Reyes, here they parted, Aguilar continuing along the coast northward and Vizcaino exploring one day south towards San Francisco.

On the 8th, Vizcaino again turned northward to rejoin Aguilar, the wind was light and by January 12, he was within fourteen leagues of what he supposed was Cape Mendocino, in latitude 41 degrees 30 minutes. The following day a furious storm with sleet came from the southeast and threatened the "San Diego" with destruction. Vizcaino was in real trouble with storm and the fact that all but six of his men were down with scurvy; he dared not venture farther and so the vessel was "hove to" to await a favorable wind that might carry her to the south. For two days the vessel drifted toward what was supposed to be Cape Mendocino but when the fog cleared away with a change of wind to the northwest, Vizcaino discovered he was in latitude 42, at a white cape near high snowy mountains, which from the color of the earth and from the day, January 19, was named Cabo Blanco de San Sebastian.

On our present day maps we find Cape Sebastian located just south of Gold Beach and is now one of Oregon's State Parks. However, some students of early exploration appear to doubt that this cape was the one actually seen by Vizcaino and believe that the location was actually the headland in California now known as Trinidad Head 42 miles south of the mouth of the Klamath River.

After naming Cabo Blanco, Vizcaino turned south following the coast in search of the consort "Tres Reyes." From all the accounts, that have descended to us, Vizcaino did not contact the consort and it was probably some time later that the story of the cruise of the "Tres Reyes" was obtained by Padre Ascension who was on Vizcaino's ship during the exploration. Of all the crew on the consort, only Estevan Lopez and four men survived to relate their story of northern discoveries.

When Aguilar parted from his commander off Point Reyes on January 7, he continued northward along the coast until he was caught by the gale of January 12. The "Tres Reyes" ran before the wind

to find a shelter behind a great cliff Aguilar thought was near Cape Mendocino. After the storm, the pilot Antonio Flores found the latitude to be 43 degrees; "where the shore marked a cape, or point, which was named by Aguilar, Cabo Blanco, from which the coast begins to run to the northwest."

This history leaves us with a riddle—two Cabo Blancos, each named by the respective exploring parties—who was north of who appears to be a mystery. That Vizcaino did not find the consort appears to confirm the fact that Aguilar was above him on the coast line. While Vizcaino receives the credit for reaching Cape Sebastian it is the opinion of some historians that he may have only reached the present Point St. George on the Klamath Coast, just north of Crescent City. In which case it was Aguilar's ship that reached the cape further north. There is much mystery surrounding this expedition but the historians agree that both vessels visited the Klamath Coast.

A full year after reaching Cabo Blanco took stock of affairs which were apparently in bad shape, as they had many sick and had already voyaged further than the viceroys' instructions required, he and Flores agreed to beat to return to Acapulco. Both commanders died on the return voyage with only Estevan Lopez and four men surviving the ordeal.

History seems to have confounded the two expeditions but the Cabo Blanco of Aguilar was distinguished by the fact that "near it was found a very copious and soundable river, on the banks of which were very large ashes, willows, brambles, and other trees of Canada; and wishing to enter it, the current would not permit it." This statement has caused a great deal of controversy because in all this region there is no large river just beyond a cape. Thus the historians have found difficulties in tracing recorded landmarks. It has been noted that a cape with a northeast trend can only apply to St. George, and, Smith River with its lagoons just above that point may quite plausibly be made to serve as Aguilar's river named the Santa Inez.

If Point St. George was actually Aguilar's, Cabo Blanco then Vizcaino would have been at Trinidad, both points upon the Coastal land dominated by the Klamath River.

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