

# Herald and News

**FRANK JENKINS**  
Editor  
Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.  
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1 Month \$1.35  
6 Months \$6.50  
1 Year \$11.00  
**BY CARRIER**  
1 Month \$1.35  
6 Months \$6.10  
1 Year \$10.20

## BILLBOARD

**By BILL JENKINS**  
In case anyone has been wondering the weather around this part of the world I'd say that they should go up to Portland. We got there on, not during summer, last Wednesday, the first nice day here had seen since mid-spring. Hot, clear and with no wind in the air. The next morning it was raining, and it rained on and off the whole time we were in the city of roses. Most of said roses, by the way, having been frosted or rained out. (Over in Ireland they have developed a blue rose, grown by a chap named Samuel McGredy and supposed to be the first in the world. The results of ten years of hard work. Maybe we should have them over here, what with cold weather. They'd match the noses and lips of us native Oregonians.)  
Cleared up long enough for us to see a pro football game, and was threatening again when we pulled out on Sunday and hit the road for home. Ran out of the fog, cloud and generally nasty weather on the bottom slopes of Mt. Hood just a handful of miles above Madras.  
Nothing ever looked better than to get back to our beloved High Desert. Think we'll stick around for a while.

## ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN MCLEOD

The "multiple-use" concept that has been the basic policy in the management of the lands on our national forests has been one of the fundamental steps leading toward a national land use policy. In the case of both federal management groups dealing with our public lands — the U. S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management — the ideal attitude expressed is that the users of the federal lands for any purpose in done so at the sufferance of all the people. The use of the public lands is thus a privilege, not a right.  
The national parks and monuments, as a special category of public lands, date back to 1872 when Congress established Yellowstone National Park and directed the Secretary of the Interior to "provide for the preservation from injury and spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities or wonders within said park and their retention in their natural condition."  
In 1916 Congress created the National Park Service, placing all parks, monuments, historical sites and battlefields under its administration and directed that it "regulate and regulate the national parks, monuments and reservations which purpose is to conserve the scenery and natural historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."  
With a few important exceptions, lands in national parks and monuments have been accepted by the public as wisely held under federal control and properly administered in accordance with the purposes for which they were set aside.  
However, the lands in control of the U. S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have been cited by various groups as examples of federal encroachment on the "rights" of states and individuals. Conservationists contend that federal ownership and management of most remaining public lands is essential, if all uses and values of these lands are to be properly and proportionately developed and managed; and have urged that the management agencies be strengthened in order to better serve the "multiple-use" concept.  
Some users of the land have objected with increasing vigor in recent years to "arbitrary and capricious" restrictions on their operations by the managing agencies. These users of the public lands seek, in effect if not in declared intent, to establish a property right out of what has historically been a privilege. Extremists in these dissatisfied groups have sought to force dispersal of the lands to the states, or sale to private owners.  
While it is unquestionably true that specific instances of "arbitrary and capricious" actions have occurred, conservationists generally believe that federal ownership and management of public lands is better managed than state and private holdings and consequently object to any transfers of title or management authority. This is the heart of the vigorous conflicts that led to recent and current public lands controversies.  
Ownership and management of

## QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds



... what makes you think I ate the angel food cake you got in the Herald and News Want Ads?

The best Costs No More—Art Metal Office Equipment—Vought's School-Office Supply—629 Main.

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## They'll Do It Every Time



## JAMES MARLOW

**WASHINGTON (AP)—**Thomas E. Dewey, in deciding not to run again for the governorship of New York, has left the door wide open to bid for the presidency or the United States Senate in 1956.  
In a televised broadcast to the people of New York last night he said the time had come for him to return to private life and he will not be a candidate for any public office "this fall."  
He did not say (1) he had given up all political ambitions or (2) that he was retiring to private life for keeps or (3) that he would not accept appointment to high public office, perhaps by President Eisenhower.  
There has long been speculation here that he might succeed Secretary of State Dulles if the latter ever retired. This would require appointment by Eisenhower, who received a big assist from Dewey in getting the Republican presidential nomination in 1952.  
The six-year Senate term of Herbert H. Lehman, 76-year-old Democrat and former New York governor, ends in 1959. If Dewey has abandoned hope for the presidency, he might shoot for Lehman's job two years from now.  
Dewey is a two-time loser as a Republican nominee for president. He lost to Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944 and President Truman in 1948. In the next campaign, 1952, he worked for Eisenhower.  
Two presidential defeats by the Democrats might seem enough to cool off Dewey. But they may have only aggravated his ambition. If Eisenhower does not seek reelection in 1956, Dewey may try again, if the Republicans let him.  
They might not let him. The two defeats rankled with some members of his own party. Not so much the 1944, war-year triumphing over Roosevelt, but the 1948 beating by Truman.  
That year Dewey looked, to the political experts at least, like a sure winner until the ballots were counted. Later he was accused of having been so overconfident of victory that he coasted in the campaign instead of making it all-out, as Truman did.  
And his part in the 1952 Republican convention—in helping steer the nomination to Eisenhower and away from the late Sen. Taft of Ohio—embittered a number of Taft's supporters.  
But Dewey's critics and enemies could never deny he had been a popular governor of New York and that he was a true political pro.  
In his announcement last night he listed some of the achievements of his 12-year administration. It was a long and impressive list. The confidence of the New York voters in his ability was illustrated by the three terms they gave him.  
When it came to dealing with politicians, an incident at the Republican convention in Chicago in 1944 showed how coldly Dewey calculated.  
Sen. Bricker, then known only as the governor of Ohio, was his main rival that year. The two men had their headquarters on the same floor of the Palace Hotel.  
Bricker's room was decorated with flowers and pictures of him. Op-

## Sam Dawson

By ED MORSE  
(For Sam Dawson)

**NEW YORK (AP)—**Interested in a pre-fab house? Maybe your great-grandfather was too.  
Commonly regarded as a business baby, the prefabricated housing industry actually has whiskers. In California gold rush days 5,000 prefab houses were shipped out of the Port of New York via Cape Horn for San Francisco. Some of those 1849 houses are still standing, says the National Assn. of Home Builders.  
"Back in the 1860s there was a Boston firm, Skillings & Flint, which sold a lot of factory-made homes, churches and small railroad stations."  
Today the prefab industry is livelier than ever but some of its problems of a hundred years ago have still not been solved, although fast progress is being made.  
Under the prefab system, whole walls and other sections of houses are made in a factory and shipped to the building site. The shell of a house can be erected and put under lock and key in a day. The finished home can be turned over to the buyer in about a third the time needed in custom building. Price savings of 20 per cent or more have been reported.  
The industry is growing away from the monotonous, boxlike type of home it has produced in the past. Today you can buy anything from a modest \$6,000 house to a \$40,000 luxury home in mass-produced sections. There's a new trend toward flexibility of design to suit variation in taste and location.  
The industry has its own association, the Prefabricated Home Manufacturers' Institute of Washington, D. C., which puts out a monthly magazine. Most of the business is done through builders who often combine prefab methods with conventional building.  
Enthusiastic buyers and factory-made mixes—why not factory-made houses? The argument is powerful but the success or failure of a prefab business varies

## Demos Fight In Carolina

**COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP)—**Former Gov. J. Strom Thurmond's write-in entry into the U.S. Senate race in South Carolina today fanned a factional fight among state Democrats.

Thurmond spearheaded the Dixiecrat split in the Democratic party when he ran for president on the States Rights ticket in 1948. He will oppose State Sen. Edgar A. Brown, who helped keep the state in the party fold in 1952. Thurmond supported Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952.

Brown was named by the State Executive Committee to run for the seat vacant since the death of Sen. Burnet R. Maybank last Wednesday. Maybank had been re-nominated in the June Democratic primary. There is no Republican candidate.

In traditionally Democratic South Carolina nomination spells election, but when the state committee named Brown as the candidate, claiming that time did not permit a primary, opposition arose.

After Brown was announced as the party candidate, Gov. James F. Byrnes, who supported President Eisenhower in 1952, appointed Charles E. Daniel, a construction firm president, to the unexpired term which ends Jan. 2. It was Daniel's debut in politics.

There was no comment from Byrnes or Brown on Thurmond's announcement.

Thurmond, governor from 1947-51, was defeated for the Senate by Sen. Olin D. Johnston in 1950. South Carolina election laws require that ballots have write-in space.

Brown, considered strong in state politics, is national Democratic committeeman.

widely according to local conditions.

The big price advantage of prefab houses only applies where long-distance hauling costs don't eat it away. Some companies say they can compete successfully within 500 miles of their plants.

But last year only 35,000 of the nation's 1,100,000 new homes were prefabs. This year, as the nation's housing industry rolls toward another million-plus year, the prefab total at the half year was only 30,000.

The fact is that today prefabs can't compete economically far from their factories in areas where there are hordes of efficient subcontractors hungry for the conventional type of building business.

That's the way it is today. Tomorrow may be different.

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## HAL BOYLE

**NEW YORK (AP)—**Military operations are supposed to go "according to plan." But few lives do.  
How many people do you know who set a pattern to their life when very young, said "I want such-and-such out of this world, and this is how I'll get it"—and were able to achieve their goal as they had planned it?

Such people are the exception. I personally know of none. Life has a way of upsetting our timetables. We are only partly a product of our own dreams and sense of determination. For we are also, to a great extent, prisoners of such exterior influences as chance, misfortune or a pair of bright eyes.

Chance itself—pure blind, haphazard chance—what a strange and terrible power it has to change our whole existence in a universe we like to think of as orderly! How it bends and shapes us in ways unknown to us at the time, ways that become clear to us only after the passage of many years, when we pause and look back and wonder what put us where we are.

Here is how chance entered and affected the careers of some of America's business leaders:  
Raymond Loewy, now head of the largest industrial design firm in the world, studied electrical engineering in Paris. At 26 he had no job, little funds.

At his brother's suggestion he decided to come to New York. During the voyage he was asked to contribute something for a shipboard auction for a charitable cause. All Loewy had was his pencil. He made a sketch of a young woman aboard the ship.

The sketch was purchased at the auction by a British diplomat, who was so impressed with Loewy's talent he gave him a letter of introduction to Conde Nast, publisher of Vogue. The letter landed Loewy a job, started him on a fabulous career.

Herbert L. Laube, president of the Remington Corp., manufacturer of room air conditioners, originally was a construction engineer.

He made the drawings for an exhibit hall in San Bernardino, Calif., in 1924. Then he learned he wouldn't be paid until the exhibition opened six months later.

His room rent was overdue. He had less than \$2 in his pocket. He went for a walk that evening, feeling pretty blue. During the walk he chanced to meet Herbert C. Parker, manager of an ice machine company. Parker offered him a job.

"I knew nothing about ice machines, and I took the job without even asking what the pay would be," recalled Laube. But he soon had gathered the know-how to become a pioneer in the still mushrooming field of air conditioning.

John J. and James A. Farrell Jr., son of a former head of the U.S. Steel Co., now operate the Farrell ship lines, which ply to

the hint, He left the inn, and Ireland as well, and came to America.  
Herbert Hoover, now 80, was a 14-year-old orphan when he went to work as an office boy in his uncle's real estate firm in Oregon. A chance conversation with a visiting mining engineer led him to adopt that as his own profession, and started him on the road that led to the White House.  
Take a chance? A man has no alternative. Chance surrounds us from infancy to the grave. The fortunate man is the one who knows which chance to take. But there never lived a man who didn't have a chance.

## TAU CHAPTER

Beta-Sigma-Phi

## Rummage SALE

126 S. 6th  
Friday, Sept. 10th



## Tulelake-Butte Valley

# FAIR

Thursday, Sept. 9

- Exhibits Open 9:00 a.m.
- 4-H and FFA Livestock Judging Contest
- Judging of Agricultural Exhibits
- Parade 12 noon (Calif. Time)
- Kiwanis-sponsored Talent Show, 8:00 p.m., high school gym

# Friday, Sept. 10

- Complete Judging
- Herdsmanship Contests
- Syphon Setting Contest, 3:00 p.m.
- **AUCTION SALE**  
8:30 p.m. (Calif. Time)  
Bob Rhodes, Auctioneer

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