

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
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BILLBOARD

By **BILL JENKINS**

Not so many years ago as my fuzzy memory recalls it to mind one of our larger slick paper magazines ran a "why don't they" section.

This feature was filled with a number of rosy suggestions, most of which started off with the classic if impractical phrase "why doesn't someone invent a way to..."

There is nothing easier in the world than to think up a system for lessening the burden on mankind — if only someone else will come along and do the technical "inventing" on the suggestion.

But if that is easy, then there is nothing more enjoyable than to make suggestions for the betterment of both yourself and your fellow man. We have recently run across a few that we'd like to pass along. And if you have any, why send 'em along and we'll appraise their merits and if they warrant it pass them along to the readers too.

For one thing, why don't they put sandwich buns (the kind you eat hamburgers from) in packages of two or three instead of always six? For those people who like to eat an occasional hotdog or hamburger with lunch the six package is too much. The rest of 'em go stale before you get around to eating them.

Why don't we make it mandatory that all men's shirts be made with two pockets instead of only one?

As long as cars are getting lower and lower all the time we're going to have to do something about being able to carry home the family grocery bundles. As it is now all you do is wrench your sacroiliac out of place. Two suggestions occur to us at the moment: A hinged roof that would tilt up and let you lower your bundles, or a foot trip located somewhere on the rear bumper that would open your trunk lid the same way you do a trash basket with its foot control. (Speaking of cars and hauling

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL by KEN McLEOD

In this day of controversy over federal encroachment upon states rights the subject of land policy question, of course is "What governmental level should public lands be owned and managed?"

This is a most important question since the federal government owns great blocks of land in our Western states. It is only natural that the states, faced with astounding increases in population, would feel that their growth and expansion is being hindered by the federal government. This particular phase of public land ownership will become increasingly acute as the years pass and the federal government reaches out to take increasingly larger and larger bites out of the earnings of the people of the various states. State government is growing also and is getting to the point where it will refuse to accept the position of the younger brother, who has to get along with what the older brother leaves to him.

Today within the Nation there is a small group of "intellectuals" who feel that our system of state governments has long been outmoded and has become an impractical system to meet the coming demands of the growing world. They prefer an authoritarian system headed by an all powerful central government. It was proposed to revise our whole system by the device of powerful Valley Authorities which would be able to over-ride state boundaries in the control of the natural resources and development of the Nation.

The states finally became aware of this threat to their integrity and the seeds of revival of the issue of "state's rights" has had a new birth as state leadership begins to realize the growing responsibility which it has been so willing to allow the federal government to assume in the past. Not since the war between the states has this issue of "state's rights" been so prominent in the thoughts of the people. The proponents of the brave new order set up their "pilot plant" in the controversial Tennessee Valley Authority and they are defending it to the bitter end. To hear the political defenders of the T.V.A. system one would be led to believe that it is a paragon of virtues, to listen to the opponents, it is nothing but a device in a Devil's disguise. The truth is, T.V.A. has its feet of clay

like all governing agencies — I listened to one of its creators admit this very fact in a public discussion of the Valley Authority issue.

In all these conflicts over government each side contends it alone possesses the panacea to cure all ills, everybody else is out of step. With so many being "right" it is only natural that the greatest of confusion can result. In proposing a public land use policy in the face of all this conflict the Outdoor Writers Association of America offers this suggestion:

"A. Unless otherwise indicated by considerations listed below, ownership and management of public lands should be retained at the governmental level now owning and managing such lands, whether federal, state, county or local.

B. Any changes in the level of ownership should be considered in relation to historic records of how the governmental level involved has managed lands at its disposal, with the recommendation that a government be vested at the level most likely to provide the greatest good to the greatest number in the final analysis.

C. Any changes in the level of ownership should consider the following for the purpose of maintaining ownership at the level that the lands are used:

1. Are the uses and values of the lands primarily of national, state, county or community significance?
2. Is financial support for management provided by, or responsibility of, national, state, county or community government?
3. Is the use trend expanding from purely local use to county, state or national use? And conversely, is the use trend contracting?
4. Any agency managing lands should bear full responsibility for management and should have authority commensurate with its responsibility. And any agency so managing public lands should be adequately staffed and financed to serve the interests of all uses, which is specifically intended to include recreational as well as commercial uses."

Within this framework of policy the Outdoor Writers feel that the answer can be determined to the question: "At what governmental level should public lands be owned

They'll Do It Every Time

By **Jimmy Hatlo**



HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK — Some people in America today make so much money the only way they can get rid of it is to hide it in the crochets of trees.

Howard S. Cohoon is doing just the opposite. He's one of a number of men who are finding fortunes in old tree stumps.

He is pioneering in finding new uses for pine oil, a valuable disinfectant found in cutover yellow pine timberlands of the Deep South.

"The tree doesn't contain pine oil in its growing state," explained Cohoon. "It forms only in large stumps that have been in the ground for at least 20 years."

Once regarded as worthless, the stumps are now bulldozed or dynamited out of the ground, then undergo a process of steam distillation. The products they yield — including turpentine, paint solvents and resins, as well as pine oil — are now valued at about 600 million dollars annually.

Pine oil is used to treat sprains, insect bites, minor cuts and head colds. It serves as a flotation agent in copper mining. It also is used in preservatives and perfumes.

But Cohoon has done as much as any man to popularize it as a household disinfectant, deodorant, cleanser and laundry aid. He has a simple goal — to make every home in America have a pine tree fragrance.

In 1948 Dumas Milner, a Jackson, Miss., investor, took over a small janitorial supply house. Its product, called Pine-Sol, a disinfectant, sold locally, did about a \$77,000 a year business.

While looking for someone to head the company, his eye fell on Cohoon, a former farm boy with a lot of experience in the soap selling field.

Cohoon took the job, but wasn't sure at first that he didn't have

Vet's Mailbag

NO LIMIT ON EARNINGS FOR KOREAN GI STUDENTS

Money veterans going to school under the Korean GI Bill can't earn in after-school jobs will have no effect on the GI allowance paid them by the Government, Veterans Administration said in a special ruling.

In fact, VA said, these earnings need not even be reported to VA.

VA explained that some veterans have been confused by the new Korean GI Bill with the original World War II GI Bill which did have an income "ceiling" that applied to veterans taking all types of training — in school, on-the-job and on-the-farm.

The Korean GI Bill does have a "ceiling" but for on-the-job training only. It does not apply to veterans in the classroom.

Even this job training "ceiling" imposes no limit on how much a veteran may earn.

Instead, when a veteran's on-the-job training wages, plus his GI allowance, exceed \$310 a month, VA scales down the allowance accordingly, to bring the total within the \$310 limit.

Starting allowance rates for Korean GI job trainees are \$70 a month, with no dependents; \$83 with one, and \$103 with more than one dependent. Under the law, these rates are reduced at four-month intervals, as training progresses and veterans' earning abilities increase.

"The rates for veterans in school full time are \$110 with no dependents; \$135 with one dependent, and \$160 with more than one dependent."

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Q. I'm a disabled veteran taking Public Law 16 training. I received a serious injury during my training. Could I receive additional compensation for my training injury?

A. Yes, it is possible for you to receive additional compensation for your injury, providing you can show that your disability resulted directly from some essential training activity.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

by **EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.**

There are any number of reasons why people should not tell their doctors what medicine to give them or how to treat them, but it seems difficult to grasp this important fact.

Q — I am having a baby soon and want to know what you think of having a spinal anesthesia for the delivery. I have heard both good and bad about them.

A — The choice of what anesthetic or pain reducer to use during childbirth depends on individual circumstances connected with the patient and the experience and preference of the physician. Good results are obtained with spinal anesthesia as well as by other methods but the important thing is to choose a competent physician to care for the expectant mother before, during and after the delivery and leave the details of anesthesia and other management up to him.

Q — What harmful effects can come from using a hair tint?

A — Most of the hair tints and dyes of necessity contain chemicals and irritating effects from chemicals applied to the skin do occur from time to time. Some of the vegetable substances seem to be less irritating than some of the stronger chemical dyes but any of them should be promptly

discontinued if there is any sign of skin irritation.

Q — You recently had a question on possible hazards of fluorescent lighting and indicated that this was harmless. The insides of the tubes, however, contain a chemical substance, beryllium, which is toxic if the tube is broken and if it reaches the skin or is inhaled. G. S. and E. R. A — I believe this statement is quite correct and I was thinking of the effect of fluorescent light on the eyes or general health and not of possible hazards if the tube is broken. Broken tubes should be handled with care and not allowed to come in contact with the skin or the substances therein breathed into the body in any great concentration.

Q — I am pregnant and much worried because my doctor told me I had two little nodules on the uterus. He said that nothing should be done about this now. Mrs. S. — In all probability these are fibroids which are extremely common on the womb. One would not usually do anything about them during pregnancy and there is a good chance that nothing will ever have to be done about them.

Q — Which is more likely to turn malignant, a stomach or gastric ulcer or one on the duodenum?

A — A gastric ulcer or one in the stomach proper.

Q — Can you tell me if intermittent claudication is the same as hardening of the arteries?

A — The symptoms of intermittent claudication are cramps usually in the calf muscles of the legs after exercising. This is the result of lessened blood supply to these muscles from hardening or spasms of the arteries with a decrease in the space through which the blood can pass. This symptom

Poet's Corner

GOOD CARPENTER
By Orpha Collins

He was quite apt with the hammer.
He could build and he could plumb.
And he always "hit the ceiling" —
Everytime he hit his thumb.

AUDUBON POETRY
A man sought a white crow
But he had an awful thirst.
He didn't get the white crow
For the "Old Crow" got him first.

Aleutian Scrap To Be Sold

SEATTLE — Thirty-five thousand tons of scrap metal, scattered through the Aleutian Islands and including beached vessels and Japanese cannon, will be put up for sale by the Navy.

Invitations were sent out Thursday to some 500 prospective bidders in the United States. Those interested will be taken on a tour of the Aleutians to look over the scrap and present bids by the Nov. 5 deadline.

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THE DESERT HILLS formed a background for this bareback rider at the annual Lakeview Round Up held over Labor Day in Lakeview. Top crowds, top entertainment and a good time for all were reported from the affair.

Westinghouse Pact Signed

PITTSBURGH — A new two-year contract, signed three hours before a midnight deadline, is in effect today for members of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers at 26 Westinghouse Electric Corp. plants across the country.

The agreement grants wage and salary increases of "approximately five cents an hour" and improved pensions to 42,000 union members, the corporation said. Rates under the old contract were not revealed.

The wage hikes are retroactive to July 1, the day the old contract expired. The agreement is in force until Oct. 15, 1956. A re-opener clause permits 30 days of bargaining on wages between Sept. 15 and Nov. 15, 1955.

Salaries employees represented by the union will get raises of \$1.40 to \$2.80 a week. The corporation said raises for hourly employees range from 3 1/2 to 7 cents an hour.

Westinghouse said increased pension benefits provide a company pension of \$5 a month, which added to social security payments, give an employee retiring after 30 years service a total pension of at least \$159.50 a month. The new pension plan becomes effective Nov. 1, 1954.

The agreement last night capped three days of intensive negotiation set up by the U. S. mediation and conciliation service.

The union had asked for a 12-month contract and retroactivity to July 1. The company earlier suggested Aug. 1 retroactivity and a 13 1/2 month agreement.

The union has no immediate comment on the pact.

HUGH PRUETT

Astronomer, Extension Division Oregon Higher Education System

As the big full moon tonight rolls up over the horizon at a location about due east and at a time near that of sunset, it will be brighter than any previous full moon this year, for it will be at about its closest approach to the earth. Full moon of last March was 27,000 miles farther from us.

Besides, this is "harvest moon," heralded in history as the moon dear to laborers and lovers. A poet has said, "There is magic in the autumn when the harvest moon hangs high."

Harvest moon is usually defined as the full moon nearest the time of the autumnal equinox. This year the equinox falls on September 23 and the full moon on September 12. Some years harvest moon might occur as late as the first part of October.

The "season of harvest moon" can be said to extend from several days before to several days after the date of the full moon determining it. The striking characteristic at this season is that moonrise occurs only a little later each succeeding day, thus giving many more early evenings of moonlight than usual.

The term "harvest moon" is thought to have originated in England and Scotland where the gathering of crops occurred in September. Well-lighted evenings gave the anxious peasants an opportunity to labor far into the night. They knew of the favorable night-to-night spacing of moonrise at this

season, but its scientific meaning was doubtless unknown to any of them. They believed that a kind Providence had intervened to aid their work by lengthening the hours of light.

The astronomical cause of harvest moon has been given many times in this column but is repeated here. On an average throughout a year, moonrise occurs any day 51 minutes later than on the preceding day. But this "retardation" is sometimes considerably over an hour, as at the full moon of March. Around full moon in September, old Luna on rising is on that part of its path which approaches the eastern horizon at a very gentle angle. As a result, its orbital motion may carry it as many degrees each day as usual, but this is considerably northward and not as fast eastward as at other times.

This year at latitude 40 degrees north, the retardation is around 30 minutes for a few nights. At latitude 50 degrees north, it is only 20 minutes; in northern Scotland, 9 minutes; in mid-Norway, 7 minutes.

If clear skies prevail during the next few days, the harvest moon will furnish a charm to the early evenings which is unusually inspiring. Walks into the open country or the woodlands will furnish an unusual treat, for if the fairy creatures are ever seen, this is the time.

QUICKIES

By **Ken Reynolds**

Church Youth Service Slated

Young people of Free Methodist Church will be hosts to state officers of Young Peoples' Missionary Society at services Sunday evening, September 12, at the local church, 1918 Oregon Avenue.

The Rev. Donald Hinkle, state president, will be in charge of a quartet of personnel who will bring messages and special singing at the youth hour, 8:45, and at the 7:30 p.m. evangelistic services which follow.

The public is cordially invited to attend the services, sponsored by the Young People.

The youth group held combined services with Ashland's Free Methodist Young People organization at Ashland Sunday, September 5.

Taking part in the services were Barbara, Marilyn and Helen Ashland and Carolyn and Helen Arlene, Gaynell Bridges, Ralph Arlene, Darlene and Bill Foltz and Mrs. Harvey Timm, wife of the local pastor.

The Ashland group is planning a return service later this month.

DEATH

ATHENS, Greece — Marie Cotopouli, 68, Greece's greatest tragedienne, died Saturday of a heart attack. She specialized in ancient Greek drama and Shakespearean roles.

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