

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
EditorBILL JENKINS
Managing 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.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for publication of all local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

MAIL	BY CARRIER
1 Month \$1.25	1 Month \$1.35
3 Months \$3.50	3 Months \$3.90
1 Year \$12.00	1 Year \$12.20

BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

We are starting off on a new era around our billboard. Through the agency of a friend we have acquired a small six weeks old cat, a Siamese, and it has been to time in taking over the household.

Although it only weighs a few ounces it has a voice that carries like the fog horn on the Cape bridge, a loud and apt combination when addressing the dog that sends that forty pounder fleeing through the nearest door, and the cunning ability of a mature ape of the tree living variety.

I have always maintained that there's nothing like a home with pets. Where else can you get your furniture clawed up, boys torn in the drapes and be kept constantly on the alert to see that you don't tread on a sensitive tail?

Since our dog answers to the name of North the also answers to food, hey, you, dog and various whistles if he damn well pleases. If he doesn't you might as well call to the wailing wall and expect it to move. I was in favor of naming the cat South, but ran into opposition. Since it came as a surprise and very suddenly we thought of naming it Sudden, but this seemed to lack the Oriental flavor that goes with a Siamese.

So a while we have compromised, although I don't know with just exactly what, and called it Sudden, pronounced Sue-Duh. So far it answers well to "hey" and we have let it go at that. If any one else has any good ideas for names let us know. We need some sort of name it will answer to so we can call it off the dog. And his nose is badly enough out of joint as it is to mention being clawed up to boot.

The tourist industry in Oregon was just about the same this year as last, according to a report just issued by the travel information bureau. The total take was right around \$125,000,000, which isn't hay. There were fewer visitors than the year before, but those

that came spent a little more money and stayed a little longer.

Largest number of visitors came from California, followed by Washington, Canada, Idaho, Texas and Illinois.

The lure of the West is still there.

The Oregon State Game Commission, an organization with which we have had our ups and downs, has come out with a plea for hunting this year. Last year we had some 30 hunting accidents. It is hoped that this year we'll have far fewer. In the interests of safety in this appeal we reprint the following from a release of the commission.

"A 29-year-old man and his companion were rabbit hunting and a loaded gun in the car discharged, sending a bullet through the victim's head.

"This, unfortunately, is not the first hunting accident of the year but the fifth.

"The details of the accidents have an extremely troubling ring. Accidental deaths are reported gun, as Eagle Point while squirrel hunting. At Bell Mountain while squirrel hunting. At Newberg while small game hunting. And at Sweet Home while raccoon hunting.

"The same hazards caused the accidents that have caused accidents from the time hunting with rifles began. The hunter was careless, had a loaded gun in a car, or slipped while crossing a fence with a loaded gun.

"The major hunting seasons are just approaching, and the number of accidents will increase if past years are any indication. Only the hunters themselves can prevent such accidents, by obeying the cardinal rule of hunting safety: 'Keep Every Gun With The Respect Due A Loaded Weapon.'

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of U.S. savings bonds are at a nine-year record high. And the Treasury is both pleased and surprised.

During the year of slow down in many business activities, some Americans, to be sure, have been tapping their savings. Insurance companies, for example, report there has been more borrowing on policies this year than last. Banks report that many savings accounts have been tapped, especially in regions where industrial unemployment has been heaviest.

But other Americans—and apparently they are in the majority—have been adding to their savings. And the total has been growing in this mildly depressed year at a faster rate than it did in the exuberant early months of 1952.

The U.S. Treasury is particularly surprised with its sales of Series B and H savings bonds. In August it had supposed that whatever cash Americans scraped together would be spent on vacations. But 415 million dollars were put into savings bonds last month, an increase of 20 per cent over August 1952.

So far this year Americans have bought almost 3½ billion dollars worth of the bonds. And sales have stayed well ahead of expectations.

Even bigger news are going into

the various savings institutions. Life insurance companies are selling more policies this year than last. Banks report time deposit totals swelling. Savings and loan associations have registered gains almost steadily all year.

The rise in private savings has surprised many observers. Earlier it was supposed that as industrial activity slowed down and incomes tended to shrink, people would tap their savings to keep up their living standards.

Instead, people have paid off their old installment debts at a faster rate than they have taken on new ones. And perhaps because they worried a little about their future, they've been quicker to put aside some money than to spend it for present wants.

Merchants which the savings rate for a clue to business. The rise in savings this year matches the slight drop in total retail sales. The unexpected rise in the sale of savings bonds in August may shed light on the consumer's attitude as the merchants bring out their fall goods.

People will have to save less, spend more, take on more installment debt, if it's to be as merry a Christmas as the merchants are dreaming of now.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

I have been asked the question: "What would be the reaction of conservationists toward a sanctioned 'limited pollution' of the Klamath River. The thinking here has been along the line that the Klamath could stand to carry some industrial pollution load without a great deal of detriment to recreational values. It's a good question and one that naturally must occur to any community seeking to attract new industry to its area. Naturally if there would be no strong objections to 'limited pollution' the community could approach industries plagued with the necessity of giving complete treatment to their industrial wastes and use this polluting argument as an attraction.

Last winter I listened to both auditory authorities of Oregon and California, who had jointly been studying pollution on the Klamath River, agree that there was no pollution problem present on the Klamath that warranted further study on their part. From this action I would assume that any community which is looking toward attracting industry would recognize the fact that there may be a probable spread between the present water condition and what would be objectionable pollution as measured in respect to accepted standards. This would be the technician's point of view on the subject of dumping industrial wastes.

In the case of the public, however, there is a different attitude that is not to be measured in chemical standards and concentrations in parts per million in terms of chlorine, or sulphate, or total solids, or sodium, or any other form of technical expression. A stream is polluted or it's not and it would be my guess that the conservationists would react to any proposal for the sanctioning of dumping industrial waste in just about the same degree of opposition as appeared against the famous local account called 307. After all the public is beginning to view pollution in any degree as being a crime against society. The technical experts may argue otherwise, but I greatly doubt if such arguments will change the trend of public determination to free the streams of America of pollution by human and industrial waste.

The proposal for 'limited pollution' on the Sacramento River may be a very interesting development to watch. Its solution will answer the local questions that have come my way. The Regional Pollution Board for Sacramento River water has done a lot of mumbling in its heart over the term 'limited pollution' and seeks to justify its action in sanctioning a proposal to deliberately dump industrial waste into the Sacramento by the purely technical jargon of the expert. The Board goes on to state: "It may be well to point out that the coined term 'limited pollution' is quite incorrect, according to the definition given to the word pollution in the pollution control legislative report. We quote: Pollution means an impairment of the quality of the waters of the state by sewage or industrial waste to a degree which does not create an actual hazard to the public health but which does adversely and unreasonably affect such waters for domestic, industrial, agricultural, navigational, recreation or other beneficial use."

Regardless how one attempts to define pollution, the term, 'limited pollution' clearly expresses the subject which actually could more appropriately be termed "sanctioned pollution." In a growing public consciousness that pollution is a sin against society there is little doubt but that public reaction will be against "sanctioning." In this day of industrial knowledge of the control of industrial wastes, to find a large industrial organization proposing to build a new plant without provisions to treat its waste completely merely goes to show that we still have industries that have not kept pace with the growing public consciousness towards the pollution problem. Public pressure will probably fall stronger upon the industry that seeks to defy this public responsibility than upon the community that seeks to circumvent public opinion.

When one starts talking about "limited pollution" or sanctioning the dumping of industrial wastes he is very apt to run smack into an army of conservationists since fishing is fast developing into one of our most important industries. Take California for an example—California's inland fisheries now support more than 1,200,000 licensed fishermen who spend some 10,000,000 days in angling the inland waters of the state. Just begin to talk about bringing harm to any famous fishing stream and you not only have the local sportsmen on your neck but sportsmen everywhere across the nation. Fishing streams become more than just mere watercourses of purely local interest for some have national as well as international reputations.

George S. Fletcher, editor of the magazine "The Fisherman," recently took a poll of the fishing experts among the Outdoor Writers Association as to what state was the most in favor of fishing. The experts turned in the following opinion: 1. Florida; 2. California; 3. Tennessee; 4. Oregon; 5. Wisconsin; 6. Maine; 7. New York; 8. Missouri; 9. Montana; 10. Wyoming. Now that George has bravely taken the plunge to rate the fishing qualities of the states I expect to see him torn limb from limb, categorically speaking, by the enraged defenders of the good old home state.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

This column is addressed to the parents of school-age children; others may save themselves the trouble of reading it.

I am not one of those who feel that people should spend all of their time thinking and worrying about their own health or that of others. Rather it seems best to spend a little thought on developing a plan of procedure so far as health is concerned and then let this plan come into action through the development of food habits. It seems to me this is particularly desirable in the case of children.

One of the points which the mothers of school-age children should plan carefully is the diet. It does not matter much if a single meal is out of balance but it is important that the total food consumed in a whole day or throughout the week should contain these substances which a healthy child needs.

Milk is certainly one of the best foods and contains calcium needed in the bones and teeth and other important nutritive substances.

Balanced feeding includes some of each of the three major food-stuffs, proteins including eggs, cheese, fish and meat; starches such as bread and potatoes; and fats as contained in butter or oleo, for example.

Most of the minerals are present in the fruits and vegetables as are the vitamins needed.

Some thought from the health angle should also go into the selection of clothing. The clothing should be adjusted to the season and climate as well as the appearance. Too heavy clothing should not be worn in overheated rooms, for example.

Any kind of clothing delays the loss of heat from the body but some fibers and weaves do more than others. Wool is warmer than cotton because the fibers keep air in the areas and delay its cooling. Rubber clothing has special uses in wet or snowy weather but is not desirable for long-term wear since rubber is not porous and prevents normal evaporation of moisture from the skin.

Special attention should be given to the selection of shoes which fit—and this is often a problem for growing children. Nevertheless it is undesirable to wear shoes after they have been outgrown since this lays the seeds for many future foot difficulties.

The question of wearing hats has been presented to me. I do not think that youngsters should go without hats in rainy weather and it probably gives some protection against severe cold also; but I rather doubt that it has much effect on the general health of children except under these circumstances.

The best Costs No More—Art Metal Office Equipment—Voght's School-Office Supply—625 Main.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—That the United States is living in a troubled period was illustrated last night by Secretary of State Dulles who talked to the nation while flying to Europe.

Before he boarded a plane for Germany to discuss European problems he recorded a television broadcast about Asian problems, which appeared on the nation's screens after he had departed.

It was a cautious Dulles who explained the treaty he signed last week at Manila with seven other nations for the defense of Southeast Asia.

The treaty itself is cautious. It doesn't pledge the United States ahead of time to get into war if the Communists attack in Asia. That is left up to the President and Congress to decide if the time comes.

Dulles was cautious even on the subject of helping Southeast Asia economically. The treaty signers agreed, as he explained, to "cooperate in the development of economic measures which will promote economic and social well-being."

Then, almost as if conscious of being watched questioning by next year's Congress which will have to vote the money for South-east Asian "well-being," Dulles said:

"The treaty recognizes the importance of economic welfare. But it does not commit the United States to any 'handout' program."

Its full meaning will have to be explained later. In fact, the whole meaning of the treaty will be understood better later than now. Whether it ever becomes more than names on paper depends on the eight nations which agreed it.

The United States, Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Pakistan and Thailand.

Dulles acknowledged this in his broadcast when he said "treaties are not self-operative. . . . There has to be a genuine will to carry out the treaty purposes."

There was a time earlier this year, during the Indochina War, when Dulles was bolder with the language he used. He spoke then of "massive retaliation" if the Chinese Communists got into the Indochina War where the Communist-led Viet Minh had been fighting the French for almost eight years.

The Chinese didn't have to act in directly. Their supplies to the Viet Minh were enough. The French were forced into an armistice giving away half of Viet Nam, largest of Indochina's three states.

Dulles remembered that period almost wistfully last night, recalling that in the Indochina crisis he appealed for "united action" by the Western Allies to save Viet Nam.

That appeal, he said last night, "proved unpracticable," another way of saying he had been turned down. It was after the Indochina armistice that the United States persuaded the other seven nations to sign the Manila treaty.

"Better now than never," Dulles said.

But he was flown to Europe because another crisis had occurred there. The French had wrecked EDC—the European Defense Community—by refusing to join a single European Army with Germany.

Spud Festival Space Available

MERRILL — Business firms wishing space at the outside exhibit section of the 12th annual Klamath Basin Potato Festival to be held October 22 and 23, should make their reservations early, according to Paul Lewis, chairman.

Each section is 20 x 47 feet and rent is \$25 per section. A night watchman will be on duty throughout the festival.

Reservations can be made by calling the festival secretary, Mrs. Howard Dewey at Merrill 2521.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



"Bargains! Bargains! Bargains! — you've been reading my Herald and News Want Ads again!"

Rambling Johnny Smith

the world's leading
ONE MAN BAND

returns to the

OLD FORT TAVERN

FORT KLAMATH, ORE.

THURSDAY — FRIDAY — SATURDAY

MODEL'S

"Money Savers"

Fri. & Sat.
ONLY!

CHILDREN'S
Shoes

Broken Sizes

Values
to
\$3.00

Fri. & Sat.
ONLY!

Childrens Cowboy
Boots

Sizes 4-12

Were
\$6.95 \$4.00

ARBUCKLE'S

MODEL SHOE

717 Main

NEWBERRY'S Special Offer!

Parakeets

Regularly 6.98

Now \$2.77

the household pet the whole
world loves



Newberry's Parakeets are specially selected for their beautiful plumage and strong healthy stock. A very special purchase allows us to offer them at this low price.

825 Main

J. J. NEWBERRY CO.

FESTIVAL OF MODERN AMERICAN JAZZ

with **STAN KENTON**
AND HIS ORCHESTRA

THE **ART TATUM TRIO**
with GLEN STEWART - EVRETT BARKSDALE

CHARLIE VENTURA QUINTET
featuring **MARY ANN McCALL**

SHORTY ROGERS AND HIS GIANTS
featuring **SHELLY MANNE**

JOHNNY SMITH
CANDIDO

KLAMATH FALLS

ARMORY

MONDAY - Sept. 20

Reserve Tickets on Sale at Derby Music—\$2.50—\$3—\$3.50

More people buy
and enjoy Maxwell House
than any other brand
in the world!



It's truly
Good to the Last Drop!