Herald and News

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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL by KEN McLEOD

Until I had an opportunity to read the book "A Dweller on Two Planets" my pursuit of the foundation story of the Mount Shasta Lemurian Tradition had followed a number of devious trails of literature containing the deepest flights of fantasy. Some flights were so full of corn that one could smell it popping. However, this particular book by Walter Pierce or Phylos as recorded by Frederick S. Oliver his amanuensis, has the feeling of an author developing his thesis with sincerity of conviction. The Lemurian story takes on a new and different light with the unfoiding of the story by Phylos.

As we search through the literature covering the history of this great Klamath Region we encounter fragments of the Lemurian story in various forms, segments as it were of a complete narrative, but the segments lead to confusion because of conflicts that have made us wonder if we are dealing with more than one basic story. Nevertheless, in spite of all confusion and scepticism the Mount Shasta story has developed an astonishing world-wide interest especially among those students of the occult or metaphysical sciences.

After carefully reading "A Dweller on Two Planets" I have come to the conclusion that this story must be the basic form from which the Lemurian Tradition has developed to tax the credulity of a great many people. And well this may be for the Lemurian theme appears to be a badly garbled version of the Phylos account told by people who have heard of the original story but have never taken the time to search out the book from which it stems.

The basic thesis of the book "A Dweller on Two Planets" is that the knowledge we possess today in the field of scientific advancement and all other fields of human progress is merely the discovery and improvement knowledge of what was once known to the fabled people of Atlantis—Atla or Poseid as it is variously called, and America is the reincarnation of this great civilization, Phylos states:

"Aye! Poseid arose to an altitude which the wildest dreams of science have not predicted for the modern world; Arose, flourished and decayed in the fullness of cyclic time. And America is Poseid come again, reincarnated, and shall see its scientific people repeat, but on a high plane, the attainments of Atla."

The Atlantean story is charmingly told in first person style in the form of an Atla youth by the name of Zailm. We follow his progress through life, starting as a simple country youth he seeks education which carries him into high rank of officialdom in his land. His descent into sin and atonement. This narrative is quaintly broken at intervals by Phylos to lecture Oliver his amanuensis. This first person device makes an admirable vehicle upon which to drape the customs of the people and their advancement in material culture.

The Mount Shasta interlude in the narrative provides the basis of introducing Walter Pierce or Phylos as he is called by the Lothinian Brotherhood and to describe Pierce's induction into this occult order, which, in turn, develops the fact that Pierce is none other than the spirit of Zailm.

It would appear that the Lothinian Brotherhood's simple hidden sanctuary in the basaltic cliffs of Mount Shasta through some trick of fate or lack of knowledge of the basic story becomes the fabled Lemurian Sanctuary — a condensed version of the grandeur of the cities of Atla and its material culture transported to the Shasta slopes. Even the name of the Lothinian Brotherhood is lost and confused with the Lemurian name, which in some respects it resembles.

In seeking to run down the Lemurian story under that title I gained the impression from the recognized authorities on the subject that Lemuria was much more ancient than Atla. The modern researchers claim that the Lemurians were gifted in mechanical arts but fundamentally tricksters and some escaped the Deluge that destroyed their country which was located somewhere in the Pacific Ocean. In this work by Phylos, the Lemurian is given a brief mention from which we gain the impression that their culture flowered, blossomed and vanished before the Atlantan Epic. A crude stone-age people given to human sacrifice he writes:

"Back of the time of Zailm," (Meaning ages earlier than Atla) "we gazed upon a scene on the great continent of Lemuria, or Lemourus, we saw a great house built of stone, standing on a grassy sward, a plain, over which roamed herds of cattle, and queer little horses, having three toes to each foot and high shoulders. . . ' This reference to Eonippus in a book written in 1886 is indeed a most intriguing observation as Cope and Marsh were just about this time working on the evolution of the horse and the position of Euhoppus had not been accepted by the world as it is today.

They'll Do It Every Time By Jimmy Hatlo

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

The problem of hypertension or high blood pressure is one of the most serious facing the medical profession today. High blood pressure cannot be considered as a single specific disease since there are several varieties, since the outlook varies from person to person, and since the management for each individual must be chosen with great care. In some cases the origin can be pretty well identified but in others the cause cannot be traced or is not known and this largest group of all is commonly known as essential hypertension.

Even for essential hypertension, however, some recent developments in treatment offer a good deal of assistance. For example, some patients have been given a diet from which not only the sodium contained in salt is removed, but most of the sodium in the other foods.

The low sodium diet is rather complicated to prepare and is not too tasty, but good results in bringing about a drop in blood pressure have been reported. This treatment certainly will not answer the entire question of hypertension, but at least the use of "low salt, low sodium" diets in certain cases is valuable. The so-called rice diet is one of these low-sodium diets.

An operation called sympathectomy, in which certain nerves in the back near the spine are cut has also been used. After these nerves are severed the blood vessels expand and are able to carry more blood and blood pressure is lowered. This form of treatment has now been in use for selected patients for a good many years and seems to be of real value. It is not suitable for all patients with hypertension.

In addition to these measures there is a drug known as hydralazine which is quite useful in the control of the symptoms of some of those afflicted with essential hypertension. Most recently a preparation obtained from the root of a plant known as Rauwolfia Serpentina has been introduced. In certain kinds of hypertension the results from the use of this drug seem favorable but like other methods available today it almost surely is not the final answer.

One form of essential hypertension is known as malignant because in a few weeks or months it may progress so rapidly as to cause irreparable damage. In this variety of high blood pressure the most active measures are necessary without the least delay.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Everybody complains about the red tape in government.

But we're getting to the point where our entire civilization seems to be held together by one type of tape or another.

In slightly more than a quarter of a century tape making has undergone a tremendous revolution, become a 200-million-dollar-a-year business. Some 300 kinds of tape are now made for household, shop and industrial use — not including the legendary red tape of bureaucracy.

"Some 150 kinds have been developed since the end of the second world war," said W .E. Zimmermann, an executive of the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., which last year turned out 2½ million miles of tape. This is enough to reach five times to the moon and back, although, of course, this hasn't been done yet.

"But, whether he realizes it or not," said Zimmerman, "the average man now uses some kind of specialized tape from the cradle to the grave."

He isn't kidding. Before a mother-to-be enters a delivery room, the nurses use autoclaving tape to mark bundles of towels and dressings.

The hospital employs acetate film tape to cover and preserve the baby's footprints on his birth record. There is shoe tape in his first footgear.

An acetate fibre tape helps bind his school writing pads. Tape is used to seal the box of candy he buys his first girl.

The rest of his life he is surrounded by multiplying types of tape. They are in his home, his car, his television set, his golf clubs. The insurance agent even used a mending tape to attach riders to his policies.

When he dies, he is buried in clothes made with the help of textile tapes. The florist uses cellophane tape to fashion his funeral sprays and bouquets. The hearse in which he makes his last journey has electrical tape around its wiring. And when the tombstone maker gets around to making his headstone he uses a rubberized stencil tape as he sandblasts the name and epitaph.

No tape has been invented yet, however, that will mark a lane for him into heaven.

The tape industry began to come out of the doldrums in 1927 with the development of a masking tape used for painting automobiles. But it hit its real stride when modern cellophane tape appeared on the scene in 1930.

"The only limit to the field we can see is the imagination," said Zimmermann. "We're looking forward now to a time when we'll have at least 500 specialized kinds of tape, but we may go on from there.

"Most of the ideas come from customers. They use a tape for something it isn't suitable for, then ask us if we can't develop a kind that is."

Former Communist Official Sentenced

TEHRAN, Iran (AP) — A military court has sentenced former Foreign Minister Hossein Fatemi to death by hanging for trying to overthrow Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi last autumn.

Two other close advisers of ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh received life sentences for their part in the 1953 rebellion against the monarchy. They are former parliament deputies Ali Shayegan and Ahmad Rezavi.

All three plan to appeal the sentences.

Fatemi, a fiery 37-year-old nationalist, and Mossadegh's chief adviser, was convicted after an 11-day hearing behind closed doors. Seriously ill, he heard his sentence from a stretcher.

Poet's Corner

COULD BE
By Orpha Collins

Today's most up-to-date children
Our observant biologist sees
Know the facts of life about people.
But not about birds and bees.

Frank Tripp

We were having Country Gentleman for dinner and I volunteered to husk it. Well now, maybe I didn't exactly volunteer; could be that I was euchred into it. Anyway, I did husk the corn.

It had been a long time since I met up with those long brown whiskers that stick out of the end of an ear of corn; a boy's dried and ready-to-smoke 'clear Havana'—cornsilk.

It wafted me back over the years and tempted me beyond resistance. Kids used to gather and hoard cigar boxes full of it in the fall; cache and treasure it for their winter smoking.

Sometimes we smoked it in clay pipes which we salvaged from neighborhood wakes, but they got pretty hot to handle, so usuall it was wrapped into cigarettes in the heavy brown paper that came from the meat market.

It was even graded, as are fine tobaccos, and it was conceded that the beard of Country Gentleman was the cream of the crop.

I couldn't resist the urge. I snitched a handful and rolled me a cornsilk cigarette. I wish I hadn't.

I had treasured a pleasant memory of those boyhood smokes. Time had magnified the mannish joy, the fragrant aroma and the release from life's cares that a swad of prime cornsilk wrapped in brown meat paper had brought to a tired lad, all fagged out from mowing the lawn or cleaning the cellar. I remembered it as God-given solace to the overworked.

It might be that this is not the one in seven years that yields the "vintage crop" or it might have been because I couldn't find any meat in the house wrapped in that good old brown kraft paper; nothing but cellophane, which wouldn't do at all. So I used toilet paper.

Whatever the reason, that one rusty puff near choked me to death. I discovered nothing exotic or comforting; rather it seemed that I was inhaling the fumes of a forest fire.

I'm completely disillusioned now and hasten to advise all who ever smoked cornsilk, brown paper, or buggy whips, to let memory stand as is; else you'll destroy another pleasant but utterly fallacious nostalgia of boyhood.

It was the damnedest tasting thing that ever passed my lips.

Kids still gather cornsilk and sweet fern with which to emulate pop's pipe or cigarro, but there's one source of supply gone forever. I mentioned it—old buggy whips.

Whip handles were semi-flexible reed that grew with tiny holes extending lengthwise through them. They never blazed, only smoldered like a piece of punk.

I have no desire to chop off a cigarette length of the single buggy whip that's among my souvenirs and smoke it. One experiment was enough.

I seem to remember that a kid who had reached the buggy whip stage was looked up to second only to the fire-eaters that we saw in the circus sideshow. And I remember losing my taste for ice cream while nursing a seared tongue, the times that I tried to smoke a buggy whip.

Talk about "irritating tars." Brother, kids can smoke unfiltered full grown conflagrations, smudge pots, smoke screens, ragweed—

And still sing in the boys' choir.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—History and their own slim majority in both houses are enough to make the Republicans worry about the outcome of the Nov. 2 congressional elections. Worried they seem to be.

A squad of Republican leaders descended on President Eisenhower's vacation spot last week for a conference. Afterwards it was learned Eisenhower will make more speeches than he seems to have intended.

Thirty-seven Senate seats and 432 House seats are at stake in November. Maine has already elected a Republican senator and three House members.

Going into these elections for a new Congress, the Republicans in the present Congress have a margin of only two Senate seats over the Democrats and a margin of only three in the House.

In a presidential election year, when a party's candidate wins the White House through his own wide popularity, a number of his party's candidates for Congress ride in on his coattails.

Eisenhower's sensational victory in 1952 has been credited with sweeping his Republicans into control of House and Senate although even at that they barely made it in both places.

But, since this is a mid-term election and Eisenhower's name won't be on the ballot, they'll have to depend on themselves, their party's record and such help as the party and Eisenhower can give them.

Knowing their edge in both houses is paper-thin, they know also that traditionally in a mid-term election the party controlling Congress loses strength.

They can't afford to lose much this year without losing control of Congress.

Nine times in the 10 mid-term elections since 1914 the party with a majority in the House lost some seats. The exception was 1934 when the Democrats picked up strength. President Roosevelt, elected two years before, had just begun to get his New Deal rolling.

Three times in those 10 mid-term elections the party controlling the House lost control of it; the Democrats lost it in 1918 (Democratic President Wilson was in the White House); the Republicans lost in 1930, in the last half of Republican President Hoover's term; and the Democrats lost it again in 1946 when Democrat Harry Truman was president.

Eight times in thos 10 mid-term elections the party conotrolling the Senate lost seats and twice lost control of the Senate altogether: in 1918 and 1946.

Eisenhower long ago, it seems, made up his mind that while he would make a few speeches this year to help his Republicans he would do it in a general way, nationally.

Vice President Nixon applauded this approach to the election problem but Joseph Martin, speaker of the House, has advocated that the President make some individual pitches for individual candidates.

By limiting himself to a general plea to the voters to elect a Republican Congress, Eisenhower can avoid going into the districts or states to plug for individuals.

If he did it for one, he'd have to do it for many. And if he skipped a state, the Democrats there no doubt would say he deliberately skipped because he didn't think much of the candidate.

If he went into a state where the Republican candidate was subsequently defeated, the Democrats could interpret that as a repudiation of Eisenhower himself.

Eisenhower faces the chance of that same interpretation by the Democrats nationally if, after he repeatedly asks the voters to return a Republican Congress, the Democrats win.

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Tues.—Oct. 12th
TOMMY DUNCAN
And The Big Bear Ranch Rhythm Boys

RED BARN Dorris California
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Admission 1.50 person—tax incl.

COMING! Wednesday!
GREGORY PECK
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"MAN WITH A MILLION"
In TECHNICOLOR
At Regular Prices
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PHONE 4567

FRANK TRIPP

Astronomer, Extension Division
Oregon Higher Education System

At 1:30 a.m., August 12, my bedside telephone rang. Rapidly arousing myself, I soon heard a man's voice asking, "Are we passing through the tail of a comet or something?" A slight inquiry brought the explanation that he had been working out of doors and had seen many more shooting stars (meteors) than usual.

To some this might have seemed like a foolish question, but it was not. The caller was observing the August meteors, the Perseids, which at that time were at their best. These meteors, while perhaps not exactly the tail of a comet, are thought to be the disintegration products of Tuttle's comet and seem to be scattered quite uniformly around the entire orbit so that we run into them once a year when the earth reaches the place on its path which crosses the meteor's path.

Most readers will recall the splendid shower of Giacobinid meteors on the evening of October 9, 1946, just eight years ago. Then for a considerable time some meteors were darting across the sky almost every instant. Giacobini's comet had passed near the earth's orbit on October 1. For some distance behind the comet its disintegration products were following.

Mathematical astronomers felt sure that there would be a meteoric display on October 9, 1946—and said so—but they warned that something might have deflected the meteoric stream so we would not be favored. The comet makes a round trip in 6½ years. In 1933, 13 years earlier, there had been a fine meteor shower early in the evening in Europe, but by the time it was dark in America, the earth was out of the stream.

In early 1940, when the comet was making a visit near the earth's orbit, it passed the nearest point six months before the earth got there, so we missed the debris following it. But 6½ years later we ran head-on into this debris and witnessed a phenomenon such as most of us had never seen before. The comet was near our orbit again early in 1953 but the earth was not near that part at the time. Perhaps in October 1959 we shall again get a thrill from the Giacobinid meteors.

Seemingly it does not take long to pass through the stream of these meteors. In 1946 the display was on as soon as the sky was sufficiently dark. Careful counts showed the maximum numbers were seen a few minutes before 8 p.m. PST, 9 p.m. MST, 10 p.m. CST. At that time one observer or three were in view at once, was seeing more than one per second on an average. Sometimes two Two hours later only an occasional one could be seen.

Every year for a few evenings around October 20, the Orionid meteors, disintegration products of Halley's comet, put on a mild display. About 20 per hour may then be counted by one observer.

Nixon Blasts Stevenson's Los Angeles Statements

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Vice President Nixon and Adlai Stevenson crossed verbal swords Saturday in the wake of Stevenson's scathing criticism of the Eisenhower administration in a speech Saturday night.

Arriving in Los Angeles shortly after Stevenson left the city for Phoenix, Ariz., the vice president said the Democrats' 1952 presidential candidate "like other Democratic leaders is offering destructive criticism apparently because they have no constructive suggestions to offer."

Told of this later at Albuquerque, N. M., Stevenson retorted:

"Mr. Nixon's remarks remind me of a wonderful and classic remark a woman juror made when she turned to a neighbor and said 'I don't want to listen to the evidence. I like to make up my own mind.'"

Stevenson told a news conference he has detected "a tremendous swing" toward the Democratic Party throughout the nation. He predicted the Democrats would "win control of the House by 30 or 40 seats." He said he also thinks the Democrats will win control of the Senate.

Stevenson's Saturday night speech was to a Democratic rally in the Hollywood Bowl where two weeks earlier President Eisenhower had teed off on the Democrats at a GOP pep session. Stevenson said in part:

"The harsh fact is that in 20 months of bluff and bluster, confusion and contradiction, we have lost influence and friends faster than at any time since Warren Harding and the Republican repudiation of international cooperation after the first war."

Stevenson said the real issue in this election "Is whether Congress will function more effectively under a divided, quarrelsome Republican regime than it will under the proved leadership of the Democratic Party."

The Stevenson speech was in the nature of a reply to a major campaign address by the President from Denver Friday night.

At one point in his nationally televised speech, Eisenhower said a "cold war of partisan politics" would break out if the Democrats regained control of Congress.

That remark evoked sharp reaction from several quarters.

Democratic congressional leaders, Sen. Lyndon Johnson and Rep. Sam Rayburn, both Texans, fired a telegram to Eisenhower, calling the remark "an unwarranted and unjust attack" on the many Democrats who they said have "done so much to cooperate with your administration and to defend your program from attacks by members and leaders of your own party."

Johnson and Rayburn also said "there will be no old war conducted by the Democrats when we gain control of both houses of the Congress."

Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon independent who let the Republican Party to support Stevenson during the 1952 campaign, said in Salt Lake City he regarded the President's remark as "a bad slip of the tongue."

Dean Reports News Earnings

EUGENE (AP) — Graduates of the University of Oregon Journalism School had an average yearly income of $6,798 in 1953, Gordon A. Sabine, dean of the school, reported Saturday.

Speaking at the opening of the school's new building, Eric W. Allen Hall, Sabine said that every graduate of the school for the past 13 years had a job offer by commencement day.

Basing his figures on replies to a questionnaire sent to all graduates between 1916 and 1953, Sabine said that it took a graduate about four years to double his starting pay. Eighty-six per cent said they had worked in professional journalism at some time since their graduation.

"We haven't yet come close to catching up with the demand for really well-trained journalism graduates. The field is broader than ever before and the recognition of the need for professional financing and broad liberal education is increasing all the time," he said.

Sabine reported that more than 50 per cent of those who received the questionnaire replied.

Solon Tells Of Appeal Backing

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Jenner (R-Ind) said Monday his appeal to the Eisenhower administration to break diplomatic relations with Russia is gaining public support across the land.

Jenner and the late Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev) had introduced in the Senate a resolution which would direct the administration to sever relations with Moscow. The measure never was released from committee, and there has been no sign that the administration is considering such a move.

In a statement, Jenner said he wanted to express "satisfaction at evidences of a strong growth of backing for the resolution from the crossroads of America."

The Indiana senator said he feels concern about Russia's recent price-cutting offers of goods on world markets, especially on markets this side of the Iron Curtain. He called it one phase of the cold war, and said this government should re-appraise its foreign trade policies to "make sure that we are in a position to counter-attack."

EXTRA SAVINGS FOR YOU
MOVIE MONEY
OR NORTHERN STAMPS
LEE HENDRICKS

Chapman Campaigns In Oregon

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Oscar Chapman, former secretary of the interior, Saturday night accused the Eisenhower administration of reneging on its campaign promises and of turning "its face to Wall Street and its back on the West."

Chapman, who was a member of President Truman's cabinet, was in Oregon to urge election of Richard L. Neuberger to the U. S. Senate and of other Democratic congressional candidates.

He told a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner meeting in Portland that the administration "turned its back on the West when the Interior Department withdrew from the Hells Canyon project...which it promulgated its so-called 'partnership' power program, which substituted partnership with the ship with the people...when it attempted to scuttle the preference clause for the farmers and consumer co-ops and municipalities in the marketing of publicly generated power... when it committed the Bonneville Power Administration to long-term contracts with private utility corporations...when it gutted the appropriations for the Interior Department...when it bartered away billions of dollars in offshore oil deposits."

Chapman praised Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon for his work "to prevent the giveaway of our atomic patents to a few large corporations" and for his work on behalf of The Dalles Dam.

On Sunday, Neuberger, speaking at Klamath Falls, accused his Republican opponent, Sen. Guy Cordon, of apparently planning "to turn over the national forests and national parks to big timber monopolies."

He quoted Cordon as having said the state's timber policy "should not be one that holds great areas as playgrounds for residents of the other 47 states."

Neuberger then asked, "Does Cordon want us to stop protecting such magnificent playgrounds as Crater Lake National Park, Rogue River National Forest and the Columbia River Gorge?"

Neuberger said Cordon's statement constitues a "direct threat to this state's 125 million dollar annual tourist trade."

Future Farmers Meeting Starts

KANSAS CITY (AP) — The 27th national convention of the Future Farmers of America opened in Kansas City Monday.

Six to eight thousand farm youths from all 48 states and Hawaii are expected to attend the convention which ends Thursday.

Finals of the National FFA speaking contest will be held Monday night.

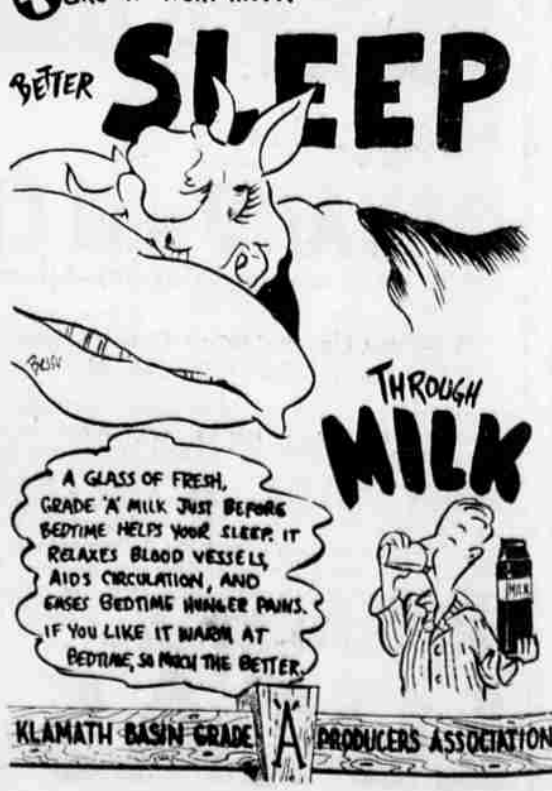
The finalists include Timothy Ballard, Issaquah, Wash.

ATTACK

JERUSALEM, Israeli Sector (AP) —An Israeli military spokesman charged that armed Jordanians attacked an Israeli military truck Monday with hand grenades. He said one of the attackers was killed.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds

"It's plain trickery! That used car dealer's Herald & News Want Ad plainly stated - 'no money down'!"

Take it from me...
BETTER SLEEP THROUGH MILK


KLAMATH BASIN GRADE A PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION