

Herald and News

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CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

RETAIL MEMO.
How's business? Well, Americans spent 45 cents less per head for candy last year than the year before. On the other hand home clothes dryers are making history. It's estimated that 12.5 per cent more automatic dryers will be sold this year than last. That's a case of someone talking about the weather and then doing something about it.

Department store sales were down 2 per cent for the week ending Oct. 2 from the same week a year ago. Total retail dollar volume dipped slightly but retail food volume rose somewhat.

But let's get down to business at home. Bank debits in Klamath Falls were down two hundredths of one per cent in September 1954 under September '53.

Postal receipts were up 8.2 per cent, building permits were up 260.3 per cent, parking meter receipts were up 19.5 per cent, power and light customers were up a half a per cent. These are all September figures for this year compared to last in Klamath Falls as compiled by the Chamber of Commerce.

Getting down to cases closer to home (this home): Local display

advertising in the Herald and News in September was 18.6 per cent ahead of last year. National advertising (from manufacturers) was 39.9 per cent behind. Classified (want ad) advertising was 5.6 per cent behind last year.

Total Herald and News advertising this September was ahead of last an even 5 per cent.

Number of individual classified ads exceeded last September by 4.5 per cent. To date, through September, Klamath individuals and businesses have placed 66,406 separate ads in the classified section this year.

For the year to date through September, local display advertising is up 1.4 per cent, national is down 14.7 per cent, classified is down 6.8 per cent, and total is down 2.7 per cent.

COST OF LIVING MEMO:
The Dun & Bradstreet Wholesale Commodity Price Index of 30 basic commodities was 276.58 on Oct. 7 against 274.03 a week before.

The Weekly Wholesale Food Price Index, representing the total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use, fell two cents last week to 46.69. That was 1.8 per cent above the corresponding level of last year.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Communists in government turned out to be an issue, after all, in the 1954 political campaign, which has been other than as dull as any in years.

It shows signs now of being a mean and angry issue.

Late last year, after his program to get security risks out of the government had been operating some months, Eisenhower expressed hope that by this year's election time Redskin-government would no longer be an issue.

Just as Eisenhower had predicted, the congressional election campaign started off with practically nothing said about subversives or security risks in government.

But recently Vice President Nixon blew the lid off with a statement the administration was removing "Communists, fellow travelers and security risks... not by the hundreds but by the thousands."

Stephen A. Mitchell, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, accused Nixon of lying and challenged him to name a single Communist let out under Eisenhower's security program.

The President on April 27, 1953, issued an order setting up a program to get security risks off the government payroll. A security risk could be a drunk, a sex pervert, a man who talked too much, a man with a criminal record, or one who had been a member of the Communist party or an organization sympathetic to it.

In October 1953, Eisenhower announced 1,456 security risks had been separated from the government.

He upped this figure to 2,200 in his State of the Union message to Congress last January. Democrats began demanding breakdown to show just how many of the 2,200 were actually subversive.

They charged that Republican speakers who commented on Eisenhower's figures were trying to put over the idea that most of the 2,200 were Communists or subversives left from the Truman administration.

In March 1954, Philip Young, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, came up with a breakdown which raised to 2,486 the number of security risks separated

from the government.

More than half of them had resigned. But Young said that of the total 2,486 classified as security risks, 429 had information in their files indicating subversive activities or associations.

But, he conceded, he could not say that this information about subversive activities or associations had results in the firing or resignation of a single one of the government workers.

Yesterday, the Civil Service Commission announced 6,928 persons have been separated from the government under the security program and that 1,743 were fired or resigned with subversive data in their files.

That figure — 1,743 was 1,314 more than the 429 who, Young said in March, had subversive information in their files and were let out.

The commission said that out of 6,926 security risks no longer on the payroll, 2,611 were fired and 4,315 resigned "before determination was completed in cases where the file was known to contain unfavorable information."

Democrats accused the administration of a "hoax" on the public. Mitchell has argued that Nixon was lumping subversive cases with others who, under the President's program, might be called security risks but were not disloyal. This is a fight which seems to be just starting.

Stork Arrives Despite Flood

CHICAGO (AP)—Mrs. Marie Obeney, 36, ran an aquatic race with the stork during the height of the flood.

Her husband Edward, a volunteer fire captain in suburban Alsip, was on flood duty. Coast Guardsmen took her by boat to a truck that carried her to an ambulance waiting on a nearby highway.

About nine hours later she gave birth to an 8-pound, 7-ounce baby boy in a suburban Blue Island hospital.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Harlo



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

While we are on the subject of the Lemurian Tradition we might just as well dive into this subject by picking up a book of recent origin which professes to explain this Lemurian Tradition and so we begin to read the elements of a budding controversy which goes to demonstrate that even among the experts of the field of occult science we have the very human element of conflicting ideas. This book with the title, "Lemuria — The Lost Continent of the Pacific" is authored by Vishnu S. Cerve and carries the subtitle "The Mystery People of Mt. Shasta," a publication of the Rosicrucian Press. "Lemuria" apparently has been a popular publication (first appearing in 1931 and now passed through five editions) is stated to be the result of a Rosicrucian research project that extended over a ten year period. One of the interesting sidelights about this work is that it deliberately ignores the Phyllos — Oliver book "A Dweller on Two Planets." This brushing aside of an earlier work in regard to the Shasta Tradition raises the question in the casual reader's mind whether or not the Rosicrucians are on speaking terms with the Lethian Brotherhood. This could hardly be so even though, on the plane of mental development, the Brotherhood appears to be as far removed from the Rosicrucians as a university is from a kindergarten. One does not become a member of the Brotherhood by merely clipping a coupon from some magazine, the Brotherhood chooses its own.

It could be that Cerve like so many writers who adopt a theory to become their creed, brushed aside everything that would detract from his thesis, and this he has done in the case of Rudolph Steiner of Austria who has probably written more than any other man on the subject of Atlantis and Lemuria and is conceded to be the authority on this subject. The book by Cerve on Lemuria, however, is an interesting bit of work characterized as "Lemurianism" which appears to be its motive, it neither possesses the charm of the use of words nor a message as to be found in the "Dweller on Two Planets." Cerve works hard to prove his thesis, that Lemuria was the cradle of man and all races came from this fabled continent. However, all the races that developed from the Lemurians lost their mystical powers and knowledge of the higher arts. These off-shoots from the parent Lemurian race began again at the bottom of the ladder of civilization.

The Klamath Basin is given quite a boost by Cerve because of his interest in the attempt to connect the strange carvings at the Peninsula in the Modoc Lava Beds National Monument with the Lemurians.

"The Great Klamath Basin is in Oregon," writes Cerve, "but this is only a remnant of the great inland sea that at one time reached

far down into the present State of California, and the present Klamath Lake reaches across the Oregon State line into the northern part of California and occupies only a small portion of the land in the northeastern corner of Siskiyou County, whereas at one time this lake reached down through this county into the adjoining one. Into this lake there projects at the present time a small peninsula which is the remnant of a high mountain where was located one of the colonies of the surviving Lemurians. On the rocks of this peninsula are carved the strangest marks that modern scientists have ever attempted to interpret. There are thousands of these hieroglyphic characters.

Those who have attempted to interpret the hundreds of feet of these characters on the stones in various sections surrounding the lake have discovered that there is an uniformity to the writing. They have not been able to evolve an alphabet of a code which will reveal the messages written there which were intended to inform future generations regarding the nature of the colony surrounding this lake and the story of their catastrophe and struggles for life. I have found in these characters, however, a similarity to many of the other Lemurian characters — and the important key throughout the writings is the various forms in which the cross appears.

The Petroglyphs become Cerve's clinching point in his thesis — "Here's the evidence." However, even at this he could not lose since he spends 240 pages of his book laying his background to prove that all men, regardless of race, color or creed came from the Lemurian civilization. Naturally then it might be said that any bit of ancient material culture to be observed in our country today is Lemurian, Cerve is a little hard to

Alaskans Hold Elections

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP)—Alaskans are voting today in an election that is of national interest for its possible weather-vane indications of political trends.

"As Alaska goes, so goes the nation" has been an increasingly accurate political adage from the north country in recent years.

The territory always has done its voting early. It used to take a long time for the votes to come in by dog team or boat and then the outgoing legislators needed extra time to travel to the capital.

Significant indications to trends are not expected until tomorrow morning. The count is slow in the big city precincts and the returns from most of the widely scattered outlying precincts don't start coming in until the next day.

Voters will be choosing a delegate to Congress, a territorial labor commissioner, a treasurer, a new House of Representatives and nine members of the 16-seat Senate.

The opponents for the nonvoting seat in Congress are E. L. (Bob) Bartlett, the incumbent Democrat, and Mrs. Barbara Dimock, a Republican legislator. Bartlett is a heavy favorite to win a sixth two-year term.

understand because once firmly establishing the point that the Petroglyphs were left behind by Lemurians who fled their continent after it was submerged beneath the sea he blithely goes on to establish the carvings as Druid and of great antiquity.

I presume that this substituting Druids for Lemurians would be all right in Cerve's thesis, since all men are Lemurians, however Cerve shows an abysmal degree of ignorance about Druids but it makes for interesting reading at a time when we are being threatened by authors writing about spacemen from other planets far removed from the earth.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Several questions regarding hernia have been brought up by a recent correspondent which I shall attempt to answer in this column.

He says that he is 60 and has had a hernia on his left side for several years. He has received literature from a hernia control service and wonders if this will bring permanent control, since he is not too keen on an operation.

One cannot give a specific reply to these questions without knowing more concerning the degree of the hernia, the physical condition of the patient and his occupation. The question of hernia or rupture, which is the same thing, can however be discussed in general and may throw some light on this correspondent's questions.

A rupture is a weakening of the structures which are supposed to hold the organs in place, usually the abdominal organs. It is believed that this weakness is more or less inborn, though it may never show up unless some heavy strain has been put on the weakened tissue by lifting something too heavy or some similar injury.

But once a rupture has developed, it is likely to get gradually worse and may even get so bad that some of the organs lying in the ruptured sac can become strangulated and cause serious complications.

There are three possible lines of treatment for a hernia. The simplest is to wear a truss or support which may keep the sac and abdominal contents more or less in place. This can be reasonably satisfactory for a person who does not do heavy labor, though there is always some danger that a sudden strain will cause serious trouble. Also it is a nuisance. Nevertheless, there are many people who can wear a truss for many years with fairly good success.

Some years ago the injection treatment was suggested for hernia. The purpose of injection is to irritate the inside of the hernial sac so that a firm scar will form at the point where the hernia is bulging and force back the contents of the sac where it belongs.

This method requires several treatments and carries some risk. Also the scar tissue formed is not always strong enough to bring permanent relief. Although the injection treatment still has some supporters, it is probably not used as much as it used to be and is not as desirable as surgery in most cases.

Surgery is the most effective treatment. By this means the contents of the sac can be put back in place and a firm covering built up at the weak point so that the organs are kept where they belong. The hernia occasionally returns after such operations, often because of the carelessness of the patient, but modern methods of operating have improved the technique so much that fewer and fewer recurrences develop.

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POLITICS MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Politico E. H. Crump, 80, suffering from severe heart disease, continued today in critical condition at his home.

Al Ullman's opponent voted for tax cuts for big corporations and dividend holders, cuts that will benefit less than five percent of the people of Oregon.

Al Ullman will work to increase tax reductions for the individual taxpayer from six to eight hundred dollars, reductions that will mean an hourly increase of eight cents take-home pay for the average wage earner. Al Ullman's opponent voted against tax cuts for working people and small businessmen.

Al Ullman will work in Congress for tax measures that will increase your buying power. He believes the economic prosperity of Eastern Oregon depends upon farm and business expansion, upon a fair tax program that will make it possible.

Al Ullman will work in Congress for you—for a fair tax program that will benefit you. Elect Al Ullman to Congress on Nov. 2nd.

What's soft as a chick and takes to water like a duck? What but the superb Arrow Softspun sport shirt that looks, feels, and stays soft... even after constant washing. What wonderful fabric it is made of! A luxurious new cotton flannel, colorfast and "sanitized" (won't shrink more than 1%). Arrow Softspun is a wonder for styling, too. Its trim fit is tailored to help a man relax... with the extra-comfortable Arrow collar that looks great, feels great worn open or closed. Muted checks and plaids in new, soft colors. Stop in for Arrow Softspun sport shirts today.

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HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—There are few greater pleasures in life than motoring—particularly if you don't know how to drive a car yourself. I never have learned to operate an automobile and now, in my mid-forties, I have decided to spend the rest of my life as a machine age parasite—and have no intention of learning to drive a car.

My attitude isn't based on any hope that the horse will stage a comeback as America's most popular vehicle. I never learned to ride a horse for the same reasons I never learned to drive a car. I never felt sure I could keep either on the road very long.

People always seem startled when they meet a grownup man who admitted he can't or won't drive a car. For some reason they also get mildly indignant. They tend to put you down either as an idiot or perhaps a secret conspirator against the American way of life.

Actually there are hundreds of thousands of adults today who don't drive a car. Some don't because they dislike machinery. Some don't because they have chauffeurs to do it for them (this is the class I'm trying to join). And some, like a number of airplane pilots, simply are afraid of automobiles.

Historically speaking, of course, most of the great men of the human race never learned to drive automobiles—such as Julius Caesar, Napoleon, Galileo, Abraham Lincoln, or, I suspect, even Albert Einstein, who has done as much as any man to unlock the secrets of the universe.

A car is an urgent necessity today in most parts of America, and is becoming increasingly so. But if you dwell in the heart of a big city, as I do, an automobile can become a financial and nerve-wrecking nuisance.

It costs me more to feed, water, oil, and bed down a car in crowded Manhattan than it does a baby, and I'd simply rather have the baby.

I find it cheaper to use

You may call Hans Norland any time for insurance service. Phone 2-2515.

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