

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

(Continued from Yesterday)
But things aren't always just as they should be. Perhaps during the night a wind comes up and a tiny spark is carried over the fire trail to light in the dry brush and needles, and start another blaze.

Perhaps a snag topples within the fire and a chunk of it bounces down the hill, caroming off the rocks, until it crumbles over the line and lies smoldering in the dry brush below the main fire.

Working with only one tool there may be a thin splinter, as the fire trail where the fire can burn down through the dull and creep outside, there to feed on the fresh and unburned timber.

There are so many things that can happen.
In this case they did happen. Somehow that fire, so carefully trailed and quelled, broke out, first on one side and then on the other.

It was caught early, for at daylight a checkup crew had come to the scene, found the break and had gone to work with shovels and axes to trail around the fire. But as the fire gained heat with the warming day it moved faster, burning around the desperate men digging at its base. A hurry call went out to headquarters over the little portable radio. More men needed.

Back at the camp there were three men to go on the fire. Other hunters in the area were out in the woods, were not interested in fighting fire. They melted away on their own errands, leaving three men to tramp over the hills again and resume the back breaking toil of holding the fire.

While they were on their way to the fire a bulldozer on a truck was roaring up the highway bound for the fire scene. From far way stations other fighters, who had been hunting or had been on watch were covering on the scene.

As the crew gradually built up the fire was herded in one direction, much as you would herd a band of sheep. Trails were cut on the upwind side of the fire to keep it from creeping out, the top of the ridge was held and the blaze prevented from starting down the op-

posite slope. In the heat and dust and smoke the men shoveled and hacked and saved a wide path around the blaze, listening to an occasional shot from a far away deer hunter's rifle as they worked.

Finally the roar of the bulldozer was heard, coming to from the nearest road. When he arrived the fire was doomed. The blade was lowered and cut a wide and deep swath through the brush, knocking over snags, ridding out small fire that posed a threat. Weary men could sit down and take a drink of water from the canteens while the art driver and his bellowing machine put the final touches to the fire.

It was all over but the mopping up and the watching. For days there would be a man or two men patrolling the fire, watching for any outbreak.

There would be reports to be made out and turned in, investigations to be made, equipment to be picked up. Men would have to be caught to other fire scenes, gotten back to their home bases.

There was the expense of bringing in the bulldozer, an expensive if adequate piece of machinery. There were men to be paid, tools to be replaced and repaired.

All in all a very costly incident in the lives of smoke chasers.

And all because one man thoughtlessly built himself a fire to warm himself and then, thoughtlessly, went off and left the fire to burn and spread.
In this case the fire was held to a three or four acre patch. But it could well have spread into a roaring monster that would have swept over mounds of acres of timber and brushlands. It could have turned into a killer, trapping unwary parties of hunters far from the roads, leaving their scorched and lifeless bodies back in the smoking ruin that is the wake of a forest fire. It could have moved on to leave towns in ashes, to cut communications and highways.

And all because one hunter got his hands a little chilly and thought a fire necessary.
(to be continued)

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

Cerve's book "Lemuria" strives to connect the carvings on the Tule Lake Peninsula to the Druids and he presents one page illustrating some of the symbols to be found among the carvings oddly enough however, there is not one example included here of the carving that resembles the Ogam writing of the Druids. Druidism is the name usually given to the religious system of the ancient inhabitants of Gaul and the British Isles. Students of ancient languages have interpreted the word in Irish to mean "very knowing, wise."

We find in the writing of Caesar the first and at the same time the most circumstantial account of the Druids to be met with in the classical writers. He tells us that all men of any rank and dignity in Gaul were included among the Druids or the nobles. In other words, the Druids constituted the learned and priestly class, and they were in addition the chief expounders and guardians of the law. Two other early writers Diodorus and Strabo have recorded that they were only bards and seers, but Caesar, however, has assigned them more extensive functions.

The substance of Caesar's account goes on to state that those who refused to submit to the decisions of the Druids were subject to severe penalties, of which excommunication from society was the most dreaded. The Druids were not a hereditary caste but they enjoyed exemption from service in the field as well as from the payment of taxes, admission to the order was eagerly sought by the youth of Gaul. The course of training to which a novice had to submit was long and arduous, extending at times over a period of twenty years. All instruction was communicated orally, but for ordinary purposes they had a written language in which they used the Greek characters. This was distinct from the Ogam carving. The president of the order, whose office was elective and who enjoyed the dignity of life, had supreme authority among them. They taught that the soul was immortal. Astrology, geography, physical science and natural theology were their basic studies.

Britain was the headquarters of Druidism, but once every year a general assembly of the order was held within the territories of the Carnutes in Gaul. The Gauls were accustomed to offer human sacrifices, usually criminals. Cicero remarks on the existence among the Gauls of augurs or soothsayers, known by the name of Druids, with one of whom, Divitiacus, an Aeduan, he was acquainted. Another early writer, Diodorus writes that a sacrifice acceptable to the gods must be attended by a Druid, for they are the intermediaries. Before a battle they often throw themselves between two armies to bring about peace. They are said

to have a firm belief in the immortality of the soul and in metempsychosis, a fact which is led several ancient writers to conclude that the Druids had been influenced by the teaching of the Greek philosopher Pythagoras.

Now I know that you are going to ask: "What is metempsychosis?" This is really a good word to amaze most anyone, however, it is a word that has its derivation from the Greek language and means the transmigration of the soul. The doctrine that at death the soul passes into another living creature, man, animal, or even plant. This doctrine famous in antiquity is still held as a religious tenet by many sects of the civilized world, has its roots far back in primitive culture.

A rescript of Augustus forbade Roman citizens to practice druidical rites. Strabo, the Greek geographer and historian (A.D. 17), records the Druids acting as arbitrators in public and private matters in his day they no longer dealt with cases of the sacred, but they were a decree of the senate, but this had to be renewed by Claudius in A.D. 54. Mela, the earliest Roman geographer about the time of Claudius, records Druids teaching in the depths of a forest or a cavern. Pliny of the same epoch writes of them as being limited to the practice of medicine and sorcery. Pliny writes that the Druids held the mistletoe in the highest veneration. Groves of oak were their chosen retreat. Whatever grew on the oak tree was thought to be a gift from heaven. When thus found, the mistletoe was cut by a golden knife by a priest clad in a white robe, two white bulls being sacrificed on the spot.

This little sketch of the Druids is sufficient to illustrate their ancient hold upon early classical literature and they begin to vanish before the legions of the Roman Empire. The most important writings concerning the Druids, however, come down to us from 12th century manuscripts, the text of which go back to about A.D. 700. The Druid holds a strong position in early Irish literature which stresses the magical skill of the order. Before setting out on a great expedition against Ulster, Medeb, queen of Connaught, goes to consult her Druid. This is an incident in the "Ulster Cycle" which is considered Ireland's most important contribution to the world's literature of medieval romance. Getting Druids mixed in our Klamath history gets us into very deep water.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Harlo



CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

A QUICKIE:

You may have read that building permits in Klamath Falls were up 260 percent this September over September of 1953. That's a terrific increase.

Construction has been good here all year. That's one reason there would be a man or two men patrolling the fire, watching for any outbreak.

There would be reports to be made out and turned in, investigations to be made, equipment to be picked up. Men would have to be caught to other fire scenes, gotten back to their home bases.

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(to be continued)

TELLING THE EDITOR

EDITORIALS

Your editorials of late have been very heartening and keen of insight. How glibly many have spoken disparagingly about our American free way of life. Your statement made in the September 22 issue bears repeating. "Why is it the silk stocking who lives comfortably on inherited wealth is supposed to be a Simon-pure friend of the common man (referring to the two Democratic candidates for governor in New York, Averell Harriman and Franklin Roosevelt Jr.) whereas the rugged industrialist from the other side of the tracks who puts together huge enterprises and creates jobs for countless thousands of people is supposed to be an economic royalist who ought to be boiled in oil?"

What is essentially the heart of the political battle going on here in the Oregon pre-election campaign? The Democratic candidates are lambasting the Republican candidates and saying they are untrue to the highest interests of our state because they are desirous to have our democracy operating through free enterprise under the orderly supervision of laws set by our National government.

Specifically I am thinking of the big fight over the building of the dam or dams at Hell's Canyon. Our nation is overloaded with an enormous debt. Private companies are capable and willing to build without a penny of expense to the state or national government. The dam or national government is needed to furnish power. Why should they be branded as traitors to our state and enemies of the voter when their policies are going to be under the oversight and check of established state and federal laws?

Having gone into the terrifying debt is bad enough when going into it any further when unnecessary. "Let Uncle Sam do it" is the essential democratic slogan that helps to put more and more control of power into the central government and vice versa, robs the local voter of his individual initiative and power leading to absolute dictatorship.

That trend went altogether too far under the Democratic regime and as far as I can tell the leopard has not changed its spots.

Joel C. Nordlund
823 Walnut

VOTERS WILL DECIDE

Politics is not conducive to morality. The very best intentions are shockingly marred. In the present campaign giveaway and stealing charges are rampant. Just who are the culprits must be decided by the voter. In our democracy individual human rights are our most precious heritage. All humanity seems to be at war in assailing or defending individual rights and liberty. Government monopoly. That is the issue in the coming election, as well as internationally. Who tried to steal tidelands from states and individual enterprise is well known, and was only prevented by legislation. The same group is now trying to steal the right of individuals and localities to improve their natural resources in Montana and Idaho with their own capital, and to their own benefit. Instead the opposition favors government monopoly and stealing Eastern tax money to benefit the West without repayment, interest, or public tax benefit as paid by all private industry (strictly a communistic policy).

The question of giveaway or stealing must be decided by the voters. Who tried to take over our biggest industry in order to dictate wages

Landry reported that the following extra construction projects would be completed in the next 18 months:
Sixth Street viaduct and Sixth-Seventh Street traffic couplets — \$550,000.
Airport construction for the jet interceptor base — \$4,133,000.
New armory construction — \$186,000.

A conservative estimate of 200 new homes to take care of air base personnel — \$2,600,000.

That adds up to nearly seven million dollars in new, extra construction.

Any delirious moon will be blown out of these parts.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK — Louis Tewanima, a wrinkled Hopi tribesman who in his youth was one of America's greatest distance runners, has decided he doesn't want to live in New York.

"Too many no-Indians here," explained the octogenarian racer, after two days of sightseeing amid Manhattan's tall stone tepees. Tewanima prefers the mighty mesas of Arizona, where his people have dwelt as peacefully as the outside world would let them for more than 1,000 years.

This was his first visit here in 42 years, since he returned to the reservation after placing second in the 10,000 meter race in the 1912 Olympics at Stockholm — at about the age of 40. It was one of only three races in his career he failed to win.

Recently he was named a member of the all-time U.S. Olympic track and field team in a poll conducted by the Helms Athletic Foundation. He came here to attend a fund-raising dinner for the 1956 Olympic team, and the old fellow was quite touched to be remembered after all these years. Running is natural to him, as it is to all Hopi Indians. Through an interpreter — he speaks halting English — 82-year-old Tewanima explained:

"It is part of our religion. The body is our temple, and we must keep it well."
As a boy Louis, who is now a high-ranking Hopi priest, trained by running to earth jackrabbits, wild horses and antelope. He ran them down on foot.

"Catch jackrabbit in few minutes," he said gravely. "Antelope take half a day. Not so long to catch horse. Horse get tired."

To prove he had reached manhood and was entitled to become head of a family, Tewanima ran 150 miles in a day at the shuffling pace peculiar to his tribe.

"If no run fast," he said, "can run for long time."
Tewanima can still travel 10 to 20 miles a day easily. He takes care of his own herd of 100 sheep and tills his own garden. Here is his recipe for living long and staying healthy:

"Eat good...keep sheep...keep garden."

Here is his reaction to some of the tourist mecca of the world's greatest city:

Broadway — "Not enough grass for sheep. Just for pigeons."
Times Square at night — "Never no dark?"

The subway — "Ugh!"
The view from the Empire State Building — "Make other houses look little."

After climbing the steps inside the Statue of Liberty — "It's a big woman."

Asked what he thought about the atomic bomb, Tewanima looked puzzled, then asked with complete dignity:

"What that mean?"

"To that question what answer can anyone give? Who knows?" Tewanima, who wears his hair long as his forefathers did, worships the same gods they did. He gets no pension from the great white father, and in his 80s is still as independent and free as

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Do competitive athletics of various sorts have any effect on the outlook for a long life? Such studies as have been made on the subject suggest that on the average there is little difference in expectation of life between athletes and nonathletes.

One study from England on this subject reported that nearly 100 of each thousand sportsmen died from accidents or injuries as compared with only about 47 per thousand "intellectuals." The same article reported a suicide rate nearly five times as high for intellectuals as for those who had not distinguished themselves in this way!

The other major debate over the part played by competitive athletics relates to its possible effects on the heart and blood vessels. One would not expect competitive sports like baseball, football or field games to cause any damage to the hearts of those who are in good health because there is no long-lasting continuous muscular effort. The question of damage to the heart is more likely in such events as middle-distance track, crew racing, and basketball, in which the muscles are in constant motion for long periods of time, thus throwing a heavy load on the heart.

To this there is an encouraging answer. There appears to be no increasing support to the view that exercise—even strenuous exercise—produces no noticeable ill effects on a normal heart. However, there is no doubt that strenuous exercise may injure a heart that is already weakened and close medical supervision of those engaged in competitive athletics is therefore desirable.

One can conclude that exercise is not as important a cause of heart disease as infections and that the old term "athlete's heart" should be dropped because there probably is no such thing.

At the present time, from a practical standpoint, parents of teen-agers boys engaged in the more strenuous competitive sports should not fear any particular heart injury providing the youngsters are healthy, that they do not engage in sports while sick or weakened in any way, and that the medical supervision is satisfactory. Boys should be kept from strenuous sports when under par and must not be forced to compete in games beyond the limits of their strength at the time.

Poet's Corner

STATISTICS

By Orpha Collins
The cold, cold facts are often hard
To cope with or to soften:
Though girls may not be wed so young
They're marrying more often.

EVADING DANGER

By Orpha Collins
To the would-be mountain climber:
Don't express regrets at all
If you never climb a mountain
It's a cinch you'll never fall.

CHANGE IN SENTIMENT

By Orpha Collins
Time was when a kiss was a token
Of sweet love along the way;
But don't you know that a cigarette
Means more to the gals today?

the winds that blow across the mesas where he lives.

The Hopis have always believed in peace and brotherhood. Tewanima brought with him a handwritten message "from my people as moving as it is ungrammatical."

"We shall not be ashamed of ourselves as being who we are, but to stand firm on our own foundation, to walk along together as brothers and sisters, holding fast to our identity to receive grand and glory at the end."

Do you know of a better short sermon than that on faith and tolerance?

GET THE BEST and get it FOR LESS

St. Joseph ASPIRIN A PLOUGH PRODUCT

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK — The sun's energy can be used to power stoves and other household appliances. It can also be used in small solar-power machines for such things as irrigation, heating and cooling houses, and charging batteries.

Use of such appliances and engines will be widespread within five years. And businessmen are missing a bet by not looking into the possibilities of a new solar energy industry.

These predictions are made — as a sort of an aside — by scientists who are meeting here today with manufacturers, engineers and utility officials for the primary purpose of studying the industrial uses of atomic energy.

The solar energy use these scientists are talking about is for small-scale power units. They think these things could come soon. If industry leaders would take them up, they contend we shouldn't wait on the big-scale developments planned for the future use of atomic power plants or large-scale solar engines.

"There is a worldwide demand for small solar-power machines, up to five horsepower, for irrigation, heating and cooling of dwellings, charging batteries, and other ranch uses," Charles G. Abbot of the Smithsonian Institution says.

"The demand is very keen in Australia, India, Israel and other semiarid regions, where fuel is several times more expensive than in the United States."

But he notes there are at least 150,000 square miles in California, Arizona and Nevada where the sun furnishes sufficient energy for such power plants during 300 days per year.

"At present there is no company manufacturing such units. Though the demand is large and constant," Abbot says, "I receive several inquiries a week where such devices exist now only at the Smithsonian."

Another scientist at the National Industrial Conference Board's forum on atomic energy in industry has her eye on the household. Dr. Maria Telkes, of the College of Engineering of New York University, says small household appliances powered by the sun can soon be a reality in many parts of the world, especially those where conventional fuels are at a premium.

These areas will be candidates in line for large-scale solar energy power plants. But within five years, she believes, small devices will be in use. Her own university is testing a solar stove.

Chamber To Name New Directors

The nominating committee for election of new directors of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce will be headed by Vern Owens, past president of the chamber, it was announced at chamber board meeting Wednesday.

Members of the nominating committee are Arthur Rickbell, Jim Kerns Jr., Estlin Kiser and Ernie Taylor. The committee will present 10 names of chamber members at the directors meeting October 20 when further nominations will be accepted from the floor.

Five new directors will be elected for three-year terms to serve with 10 hold-over directors, for the year 1955.

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