

# Herald and News

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## BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS



In case you're wondering what the picture at the head of this column is perhaps I'd better explain. It is a shot taken from the observation tower of the Agency Lookout.

The maze of wiggly lines are creeks that flow from the hill around there and head for the lake and the grey stuff further out there that looks like a poor estate is the Upper Lake. Of course, a small part of it is the meadow up there, too.

One reason for the picture being so faint is that I was so faint when I took it. I'm no great boy for the heights. Put me on top of anything taller than a small stepladder and I get the screaming wiggles. Also a bad case of queasy stomach. Which all leads to a rather poor picture in most cases. I almost always say to myself "why bother focusing the camera when I'm going to be dead in a few minutes anyway?"

If you want to know why it was printed here the answer is much simpler.

I needed it to fill up space.

This being the hunting season and the resultant misunderstandings, enmities and feuds being well under way we might as well launch out with our annual tirade on the subject.

This year it occurs to us that perhaps a lot of us should take a long look at both behavior and facts and see how we stack up scorewise.

When you look around you at the situation - it's the same here as it is in the Willamette Valley, in Nebraska or in Maine - you find that at least fifty per cent of the hunting, particularly upland bird and migratory bird shooting, is done on privately owned land. Quite a lot of big game hunting is also done on private holdings, but not to such an extent as the bird shooting.

Who owns this land? Most of it is in the hands of farmers who are working it themselves.

Most of these same farmers are nice guys who are quite willing to let you hunt on their land if you prove to be a gentleman and a sportsman.

Unfortunately it can't be said of

all hunters that they are sportsmen. Most of 'em, yes. A few, no. And these few sour the brew for the rest of us.

But, let's take a slightly different approach to the subject. The average sportsman looks on the farmer as the original man with the hoe. A stooped, knobby, grizzled man with dirt under his fingernails and a slip of straw eternally between his teeth. A fellow who grubs in the dirt and toils that the rest of us may eat. A fellow to be condescended to, to be talked down to.

As a matter of fact the average farmer has a sheepskin from a well known college, has a heck of a lot more money invested than the sportsman will ever earn in his lifetime and is a scientific businessman where his farming is concerned. He's intelligent, well learned, well mannered and pleasant. Plus having quite a well developed sense of responsibility, social, civic and financial.

On the other hand we have the sportsman whom the farmer regards as a Johnny-come-lately hoochaker whose ideas about property rights are strictly Communistic - what's mine is mine and what's yours is mine - and whose trigger finger is too itchy to be trusted within the fence line.

And he's just as wrong about this. Most of the fellows who venture out with a gun, particularly those who are devoted scattergunners, are pretty nice fellows. Polite, easy to get along with and real sportsmen at heart.

Isn't it a shame to have this misunderstanding all the time? Isn't it a shame that we can't all be reasonable and get along? But, anyway, maybe it's high time we all took a look and found out just where we stood.

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That's the proper spirit.

## CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

THIS IS ONE of those in our ear and out the typewriter reports that was badly delayed in transit. Not that there's much in between to cause the delay, but affairs of the moment, like duck hunting and politicians to be fixed ads for and stuff, have delayed column writing.

It has to do with a report on "Washington 1954" by S. C. Bennett of Utah who was here a week ago, and it's still in time for some sober thoughts on fundamentals; amidst the final hurrahs of the political campaigns, beware you go to the polls.

The key word in explaining national affairs (Sen. Bennett said) is "transition. Between the past that was fixed in 20 years of one kind of administration and the pattern that is emerging from two years of the present administration. There is still some confusion and the new pattern is not yet entirely jelled.

The real underlying transition goes deeper though and is more important. That's the transition from war to peace. The condition of peace is desired by all of course, but it carries with it some things that in themselves are not too pleasant.

War, to a nation, is like disease or serious illness to an individual. Peace is like good health.

In the crisis of an illness (and war you don't count the cost. Anything that will help pull the patient through is grasped at, and you worry about getting up later.

The habit of borrowing is easy and as he tries to get out of. One of the most difficult tasks is to put on the brakes to live within your means. The habit of borrowing has not yet run its course in Washington.

We reduced the cost of running the government (Sen. Bennett said) by about \$7 million a year and at the same time put through the tax cut. This was accomplished in the face of having to pick up the C.O.D.'s of past legislation.

Most important, from the standpoint of stopping inflation, we reduced the amount of tax money going into the stream by \$82 billion in two years.

When the patient is really seriously ill you step back and leave everything up to the doctor with no questions asked. As the patient starts to pull through it's hard to start to take over the responsibility to yourself again.

The national patient was ill from war so long that some people became convinced that the control pattern is the normal pattern.

Headway is being made though. While prices doubled and the value of the dollar was cut in half during the price control period of 1941 to 1952, both prices and dollar value have become quite stable in the two years since the controls were lifted.

The big problem after a serious illness is that of keeping the patient from becoming a hypochondriac. The patient gets to loving the sleeping pills and the drugs that dull his senses. He gets awfully mad at the doctor when the doc starts to cut these off.

We had to change doctors a couple of years ago to try and save the national patient from hypochondria. Now we have the condition that as the patient tries to get up and feels weak and dizzy and as he tries to sleep without the sleeping pills, the old doc is standing in the corner of the room reminding him of the lovely drug he used to give him and promising him more and more of the

## They'll Do It Every Time



## TELLING THE EDITOR

MILK ANSWER

We, as members of the Klamath Basin Grade A Producers Association, wish to answer the letter by Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis, printed in the October 21, 1954 Herald and News. We believe there are many questions which we are in a position to answer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are not Grade A producers, and to our knowledge have never attempted to become Grade A producers, therefore it is evident that they do not understand the problems of producing Grade A milk, and the constant turmoil which existed within the dairy industry before the Milk Marketing Act became effective.

We agree with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis that the Milk Marketing Act in itself does not cover the sanitary regulations for production and distribution of milk, however if producers lose the protection of Milk Marketing and are forced out of business, then any milk, which might be available anywhere, could be brought into our market to supply the demand. This milk would undoubtedly be sold to the public regardless of its quality.

As a matter of fact the average farmer has a sheepskin from a well known college, has a heck of a lot more money invested than the sportsman will ever earn in his lifetime and is a scientific businessman where his farming is concerned. He's intelligent, well learned, well mannered and pleasant. Plus having quite a well developed sense of responsibility, social, civic and financial.

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Anyone who qualified as a Grade A producer in Oregon, meeting all sanitary requirements, can obtain a license to sell his milk at his farm, but just as Mr. Jenkins has said - if that producer meets all the sanitary requirements he will not be able to undersell - his costs are just too high. In the past 10 years there have been several producer - distributors in Klamath county. Every one of them have either sold out entirely because his costs were too high, or obtained a quota on the local market to supply Grade A milk to local distributors.

Oregon has led the way with its Milk Marketing Act. Many states which do not have such an act are preparing one, copied after Oregon's. Why should anyone want to throw the dairy industry into turmoil by repealing an act that is good enough to be copied by other dairying states? We believe in keeping our Milk Marketing Act, and continue to improve upon it by legislation as new production and marketing methods are developed.

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same if he'll throw the new doctor out.

## James Marlow

By ED CREAGH  
(For James Marlow)

WASHINGTON, (AP) - "Mr. Germany" comes to town today.

Konrad Adenauer, chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, might reject that title. And a great many of his fellow Germans might have misgivings. The idea of wrapping up a whole nation, or even half a nation, in the person of one man seems to have perished there with Adolf Hitler.

Still, Adenauer is a symbol of the new Germany to most other Western countries. Since the death of Ernest Reuter and Kurt Schumacher, he is about the only West German political figure whose name is widely known in the United States.

He occupies a dominant position in the eyes of Western political leaders who deal with Germany. It is a respected position. Secretary of State Dulles went out of his way, in addressing Monday night's televised Cabinet meeting, to praise Adenauer as a "great statesman."

Many of these political figures can't figure out who the Germans have to fill Adenauer's shoes when, inevitably, the time comes for someone else to become chancellor. Ad Adenauer will be 79 next January. Only Winston Churchill, among the West's political leaders, is older. Churchill will be 80.

In a real sense Adenauer can be called the "father" of the new West Germany. He directed the drawing up of the basic law which set up the Bonn Republic. Actually, this law is a constitution but Adenauer prefers not to use that word until such time as it can apply to a united Germany.

Just when East and West Germany can be brought together under such a constitution, nobody in a responsible post cares to predict. But Adenauer - like Dulles, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and most others who were involved - say that day may well have been brought nearer by the agreements reached in the past few weeks at London and Paris.

By means of these agreements Germany changes from an occupied country to a practically sovereign member of the Western defense system.

That means 12 German divisions, some 500,000 men, along the Iron Curtain by the spring of 1957, if all goes according to plan.

It also means a voice for Germany in all the cold war planning of the West. And as the voice of a much strengthened country in Europe's strategic heartland, a country whose eastern half is occupied by the Red army, this promises to be a firm and influential voice.

So Adenauer comes to Washington today as a bigger man than he was on his last visit.

That was in April 1953. Soviet Premier Stalin had died not long before, and the whole world wondered if a change in Russia's attitude toward the West might follow. Adenauer was one of those who cautioned against too rosy expectations.

"We must not reject everything in advance," said in a speech to the National Press Club, "but we must also avoid promoting any attempt to destroy the unity of the West and its unified front with regard to Soviet Russia."

Mary Juckeland  
(Mrs. H. O.)  
2643 Lavey Street

FDR's Son Urges Votes For GOP

## Along Nature's Trail

By Ken McLeod

The story of "Mystery People" of Mount Shasta has its inspiration in the book "A Dweller on Two Planets." Mount Shasta plays an important part in this book as it becomes the locality where Walter Pierson, the young American gold miner meets Quong, a Chinese student of the occult and member of the Lohimian Brotherhood. Quong is responsible for bringing Pierson into the Brotherhood where Pierson is given the name of Phylus, the date is 1864.

Scattered through the second half of this book are various parts of the Tradition. The first half of the book contains the story of Atlantis which the author dates as being the "experience of a personal life history enacted over one hundred and twenty centuries ago." In the Tradition of the "Mystery People" this ancient period of Atlantis is envisioned in this book by Oliver was brought into the present period and attributed to the lost colony of Lemurians by Professor Larkin who very obviously used this story as the basis of his hoax.

One of the important parts of the Tradition of Mount Shasta is the mysterious light of ceremonial fires that observers are supposed to see in the depths of the forest. We learn about this light on one of the trips that Walter Pierson makes with Quong, the occult, into the forest about Mount Shasta. Pierson tells this story:

"More than once were the Tchins (Quong) and I companions on his leisure days. Sometimes we went to the town but more often we turned our horses' heads away into the wilderness of the mountains. Without his guidance I had surely been lost there, amid the vast gorges with their shade of the green pines lying between the almost interminable ridges, those stern ribs of the planet. But Quong was never lost, never hesitated, though the night was upon us so dark on more than one occasion that I could not see my hand before my face, a fact I never quite comprehended at the time, though it is clear to me now. Once at such a time as this I felt the need of a light, so greatly, it was in a cavern which we had found, that he said: 'Here, I give you light.' I heard him break off a fragment of rock from the side of the wall of the cavern; next he put it into my hand saying: 'Have care now, it must not touch you; like lightning; would kill you. As may be seen, I touched so little of the rock that Quong directed me to hold it tighter. Then up sprang a brilliant light from the tip of that rock, illuminating all the cave like sunlight! Had this thing occurred a few years later, I should have first pronounced it an electric light, then, thinking me that no battery was there, no any dynamo-electric machine, I would have done as I did do, sat down and gazed at the marvelous light, forgetful where I was. As Quong would give no other explanation than he had already given, I was, perforce, content; only I was not. But his power of keeping his course where not even the track of an animal was to be discerned, was sufficiently astonishing, and I was often amazed at the man for not losing his way amongst ranges of sierra which stretched away to where the vast snowy peaks defined the horizon and kept the blue sky from blending in monolithically with the blue of the mountains."

Thus Pierson is introduced to one of the phenomena under control of the occult and we recognize it in many of the reported stories we hear in regard to the "Mystery People." In another passage we find Quong again demonstrating to Pierson the mystery of the occult fires:

"Quong paws a circle on the ground about a foot across, then in this circle a couple of lines in a simple cross, one north and south, the other east and west. As the four ends of the cross were contacted with the circle, a tall, steady flame sprang up, its pear-shaped cone trembling within itself, but being wholly uninfluenced by the wind, which had some time before commenced blowing in vigorous gusts. Then said the Tchins: 'Behold the Vis Mortuus. Of all mankind only an occult student could bring it forth; only such a fatal, on the spot, unless by accident. Touch it not; would be fatal. The greater contains all lesser forces, and it would instantly absorb the force of life, or of wind or wave, or projectile; it exists visibly here because on a thaumaturgic sym-

bol. You think that symbol might as well be of any other form? So think those who comprehend not. See that moth darting about the flame of the light; it will enter, but not be burnt; no quaker - see! It touches and disappears and leaves no sign - yet the light is not hot, no, not even warm. I will put it out."

When Larkin used this form of light in his story of the Lemurians he knew that the average reader could not accept fire without smoke and so he visualized smoke as rising from the ceremonial fire that was surrounded by the celebrating Lemurians. This one observation was sufficient to warn anyone interested in these occult stories that the story was false, yet those who desired to prove their thesis failed to notice the tell-tale warning in their eagerness.

Take it from me... NIGHTMARES?

FRESH GRADE 'A' MILK AT BEDTIME RELAXES, LETS YOU SLIP INTO THE MOST WONDERFUL OF SLEEPS. TRY IT COLD OR WARM... IT'S PERFECT FOR THE BEST IN REST!

MILK brings Sweet Dreams

KLAMATH BASIN GRADE A PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

## CALIFORNIA POLITICS

By ROSS RAGLAND

Proposition No. 17  
An Assembly Constitutional amendment which would authorize the legislature to permit use of money collected from fuel taxes and motor registration and license fees for planning and constructing parking facilities.

As the Motor Vehicle Code now reads all this revenue must be spent on construction, improvement and repair of public streets and highways.

Proponents claim that parking facilities are just as important as highways and without good parking facilities, highways become inadequate to handle the traffic.

Opponents state that at the present time there is still a shortage of funds needed to correct deficiencies upon roads and highways. Parking facilities can be financed by other means and the adoption of this proposition might raise a legal question as to whether California could continue to receive funds from the Federal Aid for Highways.

All organizations including the League of California Cities recommend a no vote on Proposition No. 17.

Proposition No. 18  
This Assembly Constitutional amendment would extend to all residents who are foreigners with privileges, concerning property ownership.

According to the terms of the measure, foreigners of any race eligible to become citizens of the U.S. would have the same rights regarding property as enjoyed by native born citizens.

This amendment will provide a constitutional guaranty of existing statutory rights. There seems to be no arguments against this measure. Vote yes on Proposition No. 18.

Proposition No. 19  
An Assembly Constitutional amendment which would make a judge of a justice court eligible to hold office as a judge of a municipal court even though he is not an attorney whenever such a court supersedes the justice court.

Proponents claim that this amendment is needed to remove all doubts as to the status of incumbent justices who are not lawyers. Even though a few judges are not lawyers, justices who have five years experience in their position since 1945 have the necessary qualifications for a municipal judgeship.

This would further amend the major reorganization of the inferior court structure that was approved by the voters in 1950.

Opponents state that all judges should be lawyers regardless. The County Supervisors Association and the State Chamber of Commerce recommend a yes vote on Proposition No. 19.

Proposition No. 20  
A Senate Constitutional amendment which would extend the time allowed for the preparation of a county charter by freeholders from 130 days to six months after the declaration of election results.

At the present time the constitution permits any county to frame and adopt its own home-rule charter. Otherwise counties are organized under general state laws.

The purpose of this amendment is to give any county more time with which to write its charter and submit it to voters for approval. The amendment would eliminate nomination of freeholders by petition and make it possible that they could be nominated simply by filing nomination papers.

Opponents state that the present provisions for framing a county charter have proved workable and proposed change in the procedure for nominating freeholder candidates would encourage unqualified persons to seek the position.

The Supervisors Association oppose this measure as a vote no. The Taxpayers Association and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce say to vote yes on Proposition No. 20.

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