

# Herald and News

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## ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL by KEN McLEOD

Since there have been so many accounts circulated of the "great" city of the Lemnians located within the heart of Mount Shasta, it would be well to give here the original description of this place from which all the flights of fancy have developed. Instead of a "great" city we find the fabled sanctuary to be merely a large number of smaller chambers. This is the hidden "Sach or Temple" of the Lemnians Brotherhood, which, as I read the story is merely a sort of a convention hall for the occasional assembly of the Brothers. It is not a place where the Brothers dwell as in the case of a monastery, in fact, in Oliver's book "A Dweller of Two Planets" this "Sach" was brought into use for the initiation of the neophyte Pierson, and this appears to be the chief reason for the Brothers to assemble there.

We do not learn much about these Lemnians other than that these students of the occult are widely scattered about the world and exist in all walks of life. There is nothing strange in appearance about these Brothers as the descriptions written by Cerve might lead one to believe. We are introduced to Pierson, the successful young American businessman and miner; and, to Quong, ostensibly a Chinese laborer in Pierson's mine. Of the other Brothers we get little information from Pierson's narrative: "In the center of the room, sitting on the floor, I saw about a dozen people, each clad in a long gray robe. Quong had one of these robes on his person, and to my astonishment, I found myself attracted in a like manner. A high-caste Thibetan, two Hindoo pundits and an Egyptian were, excepting Quong, the only foreign brethren, the remaining persons being American and English. The Egyptian was to the Sakaza what the Grand Master is to a Masonic fraternity. Understand that he was not a teacher in the sense that a professor in a college is an instructor. He was in himself more of the Way, more of the Truth, more of the Life of God than any other present. And hence, as in himself the highest plane, he stood before the rest as a pinnacle each might study, and arise unto."

We gain but little knowledge of these students other than the fact to whom we are introduced and the Egyptian who becomes Pierson's teacher but of the Temple we do obtain quite a picture. Pierson and Quong entered the tunnel to Sach and his narrative states: "After going about two hundred feet we came to a door made apparently of bronze covered with artistic carvings and intaglio figures of men and animals ranged about a double triangle inside a circle. This door gave entrance to a large circular chamber not less than sixty feet across, with damelike ceiling ten or a dozen feet high at its junction with the wall, but over twenty feet in the center. The same wonderful illumination was omnipresent in this great apartment as in the hall outside. But I asked no questions; I deemed observation the better way. Here it was that Quong temporarily left me, going into another room through a narrow doorway closed by a portiere. I devoted the time to looking about me examining the surroundings. I found that the chamber, like its approach, was hallowed from the living rock, only that while the beginning of the hallway was in a basalt cliff the room was in a different formation, being in mineral - bearing rock. The central part of the walls and ceiling cut across a wide vein of gold - bearing gray quartz of hard texture. This ledge, fully twenty-five feet wide, had on one side a granite ledge, and on the other red porphyry of the variety chiefly found in the quarries of upper Egypt. Beyond the granite was another ledge of metallic rock, and in this one side of the room was reached without cutting into other veins. The porphyry almost completed its side of the chamber, but not quite, as a second body of gold quartz was intersected but not cut through. Now imagine the extreme beauty of such walls as these when polished like glass, thus enhancing the veining of the clouded rock and brilliant beauty of silver and gold, both native in their ores, and not a few other metals and minerals.

## HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — An ambitious girl today doesn't merely marry a man, she marries the corporation he works for, too.

It has become a kind of 20th century bigamy.

For it is an open secret that many large corporations now don't make a man an executive solely on the basis of his work in the office.

No indeed. That is only half of it. The corporation spot checks his wife also, to be sure that she measures up to its requirements.

Thus arises a strange new industrial concept—"the ideal corporate wife."

The idea of being coldly studied by the bifocal gaze of a huge corporation is rather frightening to the average wife.

"I think I know how to please my husband," she says, "but how does a girl go about keeping a corporation happy?"

Suppose her husband sells Buicks. She is unmoved by the thought that in some mysterious way she may commit a blunder, a blunder that will not only cause her husband to lose out on a promotion to district sales manager but also cause General Motors itself to drop 30 points on the stock market. It's an awful big responsibility to put on the shoulders of one frail but well-meaning woman.

Fortunately, she has some tips to guide her. But they tend only to give her a feeling of inferiority. For surveys of the "ideal corporate wife" shows that washing behind her ears, keeping her husband well-fed and contented, and raising her kids are hardly enough.

She should dress well but not too well, be "the college type," develop social charm, put her husband's job first at all times, keep abreast of his business but keep her nose out of it, be active in the community, play within her household budget, never be jealous of her husband's secretary or associates, and so forth and so on.

Put more simply, she should merge the qualities of Florence Nightingale, Mary Margaret McBride, Mother Macpherson, Catherine

the Great of Russia, and a female Dale Carnegie.

Otherwise, if she asks her husband in 1974 why he hasn't had a raise in pay for 20 years, she is likely to be crushed by the reply:

"Remember that time we went to the boss's house in 1954, and you dressed in such a hurry that your slip showed? Well, that's what ruined my career. The boss decided right then you'd never be the ideal corporate wife, and there was no point in promoting me because you'd only make the corporation look untidy."

This ideal-corporate-wife nonsense could break up a lot of happy homes. It may result in articles in the women's confession magazines entitled, "My Busted Romance with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co." "Why One Wife Failed with Anaconda Copper," and "The True Story of How I Let Down Standard Oil."

Some indignant ladies, however, say the mere thought of having their wifely qualifications judged by a corporation brings out the spirit of Lady Macbeth in them. A few sample reactions:

"Would it help if I did the dance of the seven veils at the next stockholders' meeting?"

"Suppose I learn to sparkle for General Electric, and then my husband switches his job and goes to work for U. S. Steel. What do I do to help him—put on more tonnage, or just try to look more durable?"

"Personally, if I have to please all my husband's bosses as well as him, too, well—they'd better start looking for a lady robot, I'll take in washing."

One woman, I thought, had a very sensible solution to the problem of the ideal corporate wife. "If wives are that important to a corporation," she said, "why don't they put us on the payroll, too? Then they'd get some real action."

Sounds like a good sound business idea. Any husband would work harder—he'd have to—if his corporation promoted his wife on a family performance basis.

(Tomorrow: How to be an ideal corporate husband.)

## They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



## FRANK TRIPP

"Life was joy when I was a boy, in days of long ago; when eye and ear could see and hear the things that were to know. But the good old earth, once gladdened with mirth and pleasures high and grand, seems stale and tame since I became too big to follow the band."

This November 4th was the 100th anniversary of the birth of America's greatest band man — John Philip Sousa. As an old brass band press agent I intend to give attention to the occasion.

The March King and his first trombone, Arthur Pryor, were among my prized acquaintances in the days when Sousa reigned, when a trumpet was a cornet and there were no saxophones.

Oh, that blessed day when a band was a band, an orchestra was an orchestra; distinguished by whether brass and drums, or strings and reeds predominated. Today three sleepy guys on a rickety platform, playing an accordion, strumming a bass fiddle and tickling a drum with a fly swatter, get billed as a "band."

In the other days Sousa's Band and Victor Herbert's Orchestra toured the country annually. Arthur Pryor later had a swell band too, as did his son, Arthur Jr., after him. And there was Pat Conroy's Band, another national institution, but the peer of them all from metropolises to crossroads was John Philip Sousa.

Not only as a band man, but also as a composer and author. His marches became immortal, notable "Stars and Stripes Forever," "King Cotton," "Liberty Bell" and "Semper Paratus." His band was intact for 40 years, toured the world several times, and gave more than 10,000 concerts.

He composed the comic operas "El Capitan" and "The Bride Elect" and wrote several books.

He was a youthful violinist in Offenbach's Orchestra and at Ford's Opera House, Washington, where Lincoln was assassinated.

One of the recompenes for growing old is having known such men as Sousa, Herbert and Conway.

John Philip got an undeserved reputation for being high - hat, which he wasn't. Like every genius he had idiosyncrasies. One of them was speaking to audiences that he didn't rate important. I heard him coin a wisecrack that has grown true from repetition. It was a hot day at a Rotary dinner that was packed because he was to speak.

The food was poor and the chairman was worse; took most of Sousa's time for his introduction. Finally on his feet, the speaker of the occasion spoke just 23 words. He said, "If you lured me here under the impression that I'm an after dinner speaker, you're out of luck. I've had no dinner!" — and sat down.

As a kid I read a weird explanation of how John Philip Sousa got his name. It was printed widely and read like this:

"Sousa's real name is John Philip. When he came to this country as an immigrant he consigned his baggage to John Philipino, USA." An incompetent ship's clerk recorded Mr. Philipino as "John Philip Sousa." The famed musician was intrigued by the name thus given him and adopted it as his own.

Interesting and seemingly plausible, except that John Philip Sousa was born an American citizen in Washington, D.C., on November 6, 1854, taught music at 15, was a conductor at 17, band leader in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1880 to 1892, when he organized Sousa's Band, which he still headed at his death in Redding Pa., in 1932.

## THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

The excerpts from the letter which follows makes one wonder whether the husband referred to wants to lose his wife or just doesn't know any better.

"I have a girl friend 38 years old. The doctor tells her she has diabetes and should do something about it but her husband tells her the disease is nothing to worry about and is not serious."

I trust that the husband would change his attitude if he realized what could happen if diabetes is untreated. When this serious disease is not controlled satisfactorily by diet, insulin, or both, dangerous complications may develop. Early and accurate diagnosis and proper treatment will help to prevent many of these.

Persons afflicted with diabetes are more liable than others to hardening of the arteries and the complications connected with such a situation. In the feet and legs, for example, the combination of diabetes and hardening of the arteries often leads to infection, and sometimes death of the tissue known as gangrene.

People with diabetes are likewise more susceptible to coronary thrombosis or angina pectoris, both involving the heart, than those who do not have this disease.

## Dworshak Wins Idaho Votes

BOISE, Idaho (AP) — Republican Sen. Henry C. Dworshak was sent back to the Senate Tuesday by Idaho voters who dealt former Sen. Glen Taylor, 1948 Progressive Party candidate for vice president, a smashing defeat in his comeback attempt.

Dworshak attributed his victory to the voters' failure to be deceived by false charges and claims. Taylor said he was defeated largely by "the last-minute smear campaign which came too late for effective rebuttal."

Dworshak led Taylor 111,433 to 63,340 in 698 of 883 precincts. Republican Atty. Gen. Robert E. Smylie was elected to succeed GOP Gov. Len Jordan, polling 92,218 to 77,374 for Democratic State Sen. Clark Hamilton.

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## Farm States Back GOP Candidates

By OVID A. MARTIN

WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite a controversy over the flexible price support program, Republicans marked up significant election victories Tuesday in politically important farm belt states.

Some successful GOP candidates differed with the administration but the overall results did not represent, in the view of observers here, a repudiation of the new farm policies pushed through Congress by President Eisenhower.

Nearly complete returns indicated that congressional and state-house gains made by Democrats were confined largely to urban areas of the country.

The Midwest results were viewed, too, as a farmer vote of confidence in Secretary of Agriculture Benson, who spearheaded the administration drive for variable farm price guarantees to replace war-born high, rigid floors.

Counted out by his critics several times since he started plugging a program aimed at "taking the government out of agriculture," Benson's position appeared to be stronger than ever. Benson's home state, Utah, sent two GOP house members back to Washington despite the late withdrawal of one candidate, Rep. Douglas Stringfellow. Utah had no senate contest.

Democrats had expected declining farm prices to help swing Midwestern farmers their way—just as farmers' dissatisfaction with the GOP-controlled 80th Congress helped former President Harry S. Truman stage his surprise victory over GOP nominee Thomas E. Dewey in 1948.

The Republicans held their own Tuesday in most farm-belt congressional districts that are traditionally Republican.

The GOP staged a major upset in defeating veteran Democratic Sen. Guy M. Gillette in Iowa—a key farm state.

Gillette's defeat was regarded as significant because he had campaigned against the GOP flexible support program—a program endorsed by Rep. Thomas E. Martin, his GOP conqueror. Most political observers had forecast victory for Gillette.

In Kansas—where wheat farmers have been plagued by declining prices—GOP incumbent Sen. Andrew F. Schoepel won on the flexible support issue, defeating former Democratic Sen. George McGill.

The lesson from all this is that diabetes must be diagnosed as early as possible and exact treatment with diet, and if necessary, insulin must be set up. And just as important as this, the victim of the disease cannot be careless about following instructions if he or she wishes to avoid painful or serious complications and possibly even untimely death.

People with diabetes are likewise more susceptible to coronary thrombosis or angina pectoris, both involving the heart, than those who do not have this disease.

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BEAMED CEILINGS and floors of light and dark hardwood, beautifully carved chests, a huge open fireplace and shining copper make this room one of the most attractive in the world. Mrs. R. P. Ellingson, Klamath Falls, was a guest here on Last Mother's Day when six nations were represented by Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. The Chalet is located in Switzerland.

## Veteran Iowa Demo Beaten

By OVID A. MARTIN

DES MOINES (AP) — A GOP sweep in normally Republican Iowa was assured today, accompanied by the defeat of Democratic Sen. Guy M. Gillette in a reversal of the general trend nationally.

Rep. Thomas E. Martin, after eight consecutive sessions in the House, will move up to replace Gillette, who has been a member of Congress 18 years. This was the race on which the GOP concentrated in yesterday's general election.

Iowans sent back to Washington the solid GOP delegation of eight to House.

The only real threat to a complete Republican victory came in the race for the governorship, but this too faded. Atty. Gen. Leo A. Hoegh, who sought to succeed his retiring fellow Republican, Gov. William S. Beardsley, started out with a growing advantage. Then he lost the lead temporarily to Democrat Clyde E. Herring. But he recovered and moved further and further ahead.

The GOP candidates for a full Statehouse slate swung into such front-runner positions as to assure a complete victory.

With 2,805 of 2,483 precincts totaled, the standing in the senatorial contest was: Martin, 371,096; Gillette, 340,308. For governor it was: Hoegh, 365,994; Herring, 345,955.

A little earlier Martin said, "It appears the people of Iowa have approved the policies of the national administration." Gillette declined to comment.

## Recount To Be Held In N.J. Race

By OVID A. MARTIN

NEWARK, N. J. (AP) — Democrat Charles R. Howell led early today in the New Jersey race for the U.S. Senate but the vote was so close both sides said they would seek a recount.

Republican Clifford P. Case, endorsed by President Eisenhower but opposed by some GOP conservatives, came up strong in the home stretch to give the state one of its closest, most dramatic races in years.

Shortly before midnight, Case trailed Howell by 92,000 votes. Early today, that lead had shrunk to less than 8,000 votes with 71 districts, most of them normally Republican, remaining to be heard from.

Unofficial returns from 3,927 of the state's 3,998 election districts gave Howell 639,095 and Case 631,206.

Last night Howell announced that he had become the first Democrat to be elected to the Senate from New Jersey in 18 years. But within a few hours, the state chairman of both parties said the vote was so close they would demand a recount.

In the state's 14 congressional races, the Republicans preserved their 8-6 edge. They have held a majority of the state delegation to Congress for the last 40 years. Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democratic incumbent who scored a surprise victory in a special election last year, was reelected to Congress in the usually Republican

## Voting Machine Used In Eugene

By OVID A. MARTIN

EUGENE (AP) — Most of the voters using a trial voting machine at a Eugene precinct Tuesday said they liked it.

Clyde E. Wright, election board chairman, said there was scattered opposition, though, and that two voters refused to use the machine. "We had to let them use paper ballots," he said.

It was the first time such a machine has been used in Oregon since the 1920s. The machine was provided for the trial run by Gene Rossman, Oregon agent for the manufacturer.

6th District. He defeated Fred E. Shepard, Republican, by more than 21,000 votes.

In the bitter Senate fight, Howell, an incumbent congressman, won the united backing of his own party in sharp contrast to Case.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds

"Alvin! My goldfish I got in the Herald & News Want Ads - they're gone!"

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