

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL by KEN McLEOD

Oliver has left to us a number of interesting word pictures of Mount Shasta for with him as with Joaquin Miller and John Muir the mountain became a shrine. Oliver has written of his ascent of the mountain as no doubt, many others have done in telling of their climb from Horse Camp at timber line to the summit of the mountain. This is how Oliver tells his story:

"In camp at the timber line on Tschastel's side, awaiting the nightfall, and through the long afternoon gazing out over a wealth of scenery not in word power to paint. To the north 'Goose' nest mountain, its crater ever full of ice, snow, rears itself aloft eleven thousand feet. Down yonder in that gemlike valley is the lovely town of Shasta (now Mt. Shasta), down to our traveler, albeit on a plane seven thousand feet above the ocean. Night. But not in a tent. No on muleback, he and a companion are toiling upwards. There is no moon, no wind, no sound, save a few strange noises arising from the ether regions. No moon, yet plenty of light, since the snow seems self-luminous, so that objects appear against it in sharp silhouette. How black the bleak rocks and ledges! And those glimmerings of light afar in the night, what are they? Lamps; lamps miles away, thousands of feet lower, yet in seeming too far off.

"It is cold; oh, so frightfully cold, numbing the mind! And still as the grave. No sounds now arise to the ear; 'tis too high for aught save silence. So cold; and yet midday sun heats reflect from the snows as from a mirror, and then the temperature is fearful to feel, yet the snow melts not.

"Here is a hot, sultry spring, one thousand feet below the apex. Warm your chilled hands in the hot mud, wipe them quickly lest they freeze, and climb on. Your eyes could you see them, conjured as they are in the rarified atmosphere, the color of liver, would horrify you. Your breathing pains you; your heartbeats sound like the thuds of a pilderiver; your throat is a sore from thirst. No matter; here is the top!

"Two o'clock a.m. in July 1880. As yet no light, but faint dawn. But are long the soul is awestruck, even by a weird glow in the east, which lights nothing. The beholders are filled with a strange quiet; see the waxing light, and—

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Businessmen expect the new Congress to be a little more free spending than the last — and a little more inclined to give the economy a nudge. But they also note that conservatives for the most part will still be in control. The party name of the committee chairmen will be changed, but the character of most of the chairmanships won't change much.

And the other thing that businessmen note in the election results is that the political nature of the nation seems to be just about as much in balance as the state of the economy at the moment.

Stability always encourages confidence in business. And the election hasn't upset this confidence.

Some segments of business, however, look for a change in their fortunes.

Utility executives feel that a Democratic Congress may be more public-power-minded than the outgoing Congress.

Manufacturers of hard goods

used by the military see a chance that the new Congress may appropriate larger sums to be spent for defense.

Exporters and importers expect friendlier attention from the 84th Congress to President Eisenhower's proposals to liberalize foreign trade.

Domestic manufacturers fear that higher protective tariffs are less likely now.

Business in general will watch most closely any trend of the Democratic Congress to appropriate more freely.

A Treasury deficit — certain anyway — won't seem as frightening to Democrats. And deficit spending always has an inflationary nudge.

Another result of the election was the approval by the voters of various new bond issues by state and local governments. More than one billion dollars will be spent on projects around the country, another assist to the already prosperous construction industry.

They'll Do It Every Time By Jimmy Harlo



Telling The Editor

SHOPPING COMMENT
A recent letter to the editor pleading for short store hours and less work was very entertaining indeed.

We have lived near the south suburbs and have watched with interest how the area has grown and continues to thrive. The far-sighted merchants, some of whom have come out this way from downtown, have set up modern stores with ample space both for merchandise and for customer parking. Incidentally, they are doing lots of newspaper advertising too. We note these merchants are drawing more and more of the downtown trade while some of the downtown boys are still waiting for customers to drop in. We think these suburban merchants are really the true entrepreneurs and should be congratulated for going after the business. They also seem to have been able to figure out the closing problem with little difficulty and have thus given more people more employment. And what a service to the customer when he can find their stores open as late as 9:00 p.m., Sundays included.

It may be some of the clerks in the smaller downtown stores, through the inflationary spiral, have become overpaid for the work they are doing. A few more hours in the evening should not be too much to bear. The "good old days" saw thousands of people who had jobs — working twelve to sixteen hours a day.

It may be true that customers have just so much money to spend but the hour of the day they wish to buy is really their prerogative. Some of the downtown stores are now remaining open at night on certain days in order to capture the customer dollar. That should be all right as long as the majority believe in free enterprise.

Torval Johns
Lakeview Highway
Klamath Falls, Oregon

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—For 20 years Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, owner of one of America's greatest racing stables, has spent most of his time amiably improving the breed of thoroughbred horses.

His world has been a race track, and he has loved that world.

But at 42 Vanderbilt, who inherited 30 million dollars by the time he was 35, is deeply committed to a more serious interest — the rehabilitation of war veterans in the free world.

Vanderbilt served as a naval lieutenant in World War II, and won a Silver Star for gallantry as a PT boat commander in the Pacific. Two years ago he became interested in the young World Veterans Federation, an organization which works closely with the United Nations in trying to alleviate the conditions which lead to war.

The toughest job — collecting money — fell to Vanderbilt as president of the World Veterans Fund, the finance-raising arm of the federation in this country.

His friends have been amazed at the vigor with which "Al" plunged into the work. In the two years he has traveled more than 50,000 miles on a job that pays off only in the feeling he has helped do something that needed doing.

"Last year we met our goal — half a million dollars," he said. "But we could have used five times that amount."

"The money isn't contributed directly to individuals. We send rehabilitation teams into the various countries. They show the governments the need for programs to help disabled veterans and how to organize the programs."

The WVF now has 118 member organizations representing 18 million veterans in 25 countries.

"To give you an idea of the size of the problem," said Vanderbilt, "there are some seven million war disabled in these countries, and more than half have had to go without adequate medical treatment or vocational training."

"You can imagine how bitter they sometimes get... so many years after the war is over... and so little done to help them. The benefits the American veterans get are unique. You don't find them in other lands."

He and other WVF leaders feel it is vital that veterans of free world countries work together democratically to solve postwar problems. Responsible vet groups from former enemy nations, such as Germany and Italy, have been welcomed into the organization.

"In the past the Communists were able to exploit the disabled in a lot of these countries because they weren't getting a fair break," said Vanderbilt.

He will attend the fifth annual general assembly of the WVF in Vienna later this month. A Communist-front group, the European Federation of Resistance Fighters, has announced it will hold a "cultural conference" there at the same time.

"It's a smart propaganda move on their part," said Vanderbilt. "I'm curious to see just what will happen."

The handsome, boyish-faced multimillionaire who for so long enjoyed his career as a socialite sportsman still loves his horses as much as ever. But he has also found he likes playing an important role in a race more vital to civilization than who wins at Hialeah or Belmont.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.
Judging by correspondence there does not seem to be the slightest doubt that bed-wetting or enuresis continuing beyond the time when bladder control is normally acquired in youngsters is a matter of deep concern.

In many cases enuresis is closely related to nervous and emotional factors and severe discipline such as spanking is therefore the worst possible kind of management since it will only make matters worse.

A good many methods have been suggested and seem to be useful. It is frequently recommended that fluids be cut down as much as possible after three or four o'clock in the afternoon. Good results have sometimes been obtained by waking the youngster at definite periods during the night in order to urinate but this is often hard on the parents.

When control over the urine during sleep is not obtained by the time a child is one and a half years old, or when bed-wetting occurs after being absent for several years, there is a great deal of emotional distress not only in the youngster but in the parents. Parents not only resent the trouble caused by bed-wetting, but are sensitive to the fact that their child does not seem on a par with others of the same age.

When enuresis continues beyond the age at which it should disappear, it is probably because of one or more of three psychological conditions in the child. The first is that the child has not yet grown up with reference to control of the bladder. The second is that subconsciously the child wishes to remain in, or return to, the protected irresponsible state of infancy rather than to assume the normal difficulties of his age. Finally, there may be a subconscious resentment against the parents in which bed-wetting becomes a way of getting even with them because of too much criticism.

Not long ago a further suggestion had been made that when other methods fail the child should sleep on a specially designed pad which gives off an alarm when it becomes wet and wakes the youngster. This method required good parental cooperation and should not be used indiscriminately. But when employed under the direction of a physician and with full understanding it appears to bring about many good results.

One authority has suggested that parents be given the following advice: A child should not be accused of enuresis until he is well past the age when he could normally be expected to control his function. In other words, not all children develop bladder control at an equal rate of speed any more than they do other functions.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—This is a quick rundown on why the Dixon-Yates contract is in such bitter dispute.

The TVA, the Tennessee Valley Authority, which was created early in President Roosevelt's New Deal, among other things pumps power to consumers in a huge Southern area.

Roosevelt called it a "yardstick" to show what electric power costs should be. Private utility companies protested it was unfair to compare their costs with those of a government-backed agency.

The argument over public vs. private power has never died. Should the government get deeper into the power field through a big TVA or should TVA be eliminated, or at least limited, in favor of private power companies?

TVA now has an added drain on it because of the power it supplies to atomic energy plants. And TVA officials wanted new power plants started in 1955 to meet needs in 1957.

TVA could build and own them or a private company could do that and sell power to TVA. In either case the taxpayers would foot the bill since Congress would have to vote the money.

President Eisenhower let his feelings about TVA be known in June 1953, when he publicly cited it as an example of "creeping socialism" although he said he wasn't out to destroy it.

TVA officials urged that Eisenhower, in his budget message to Congress in January 1954, ask for money to build a new TVA power plant at Fulton, Tenn. Eisenhower didn't.

Instead, his administration, with his approval, later in 1954 negotiated a contract with a private utility group known as Dixon-Yates to build its own steam power plant at West Memphis, Ark. It would supply power to the proposed Fulton, Tenn., plant.

The contract critics have said is a fair and practical way to get needed power in the TVA area without spending government money for another TVA steam plant. Eisenhower says the public is perfectly and splendidly protected.

The contract's critics have said plenty, none more than Clapp. He says Eisenhower was sold a bill of goods by the Budget Bureau. This contract, he says, would cost the government more than five million dollars a year more than the cost of energy TVA could supply from its proposed Fulton, Tenn., plant.

Clapp said the contract is intended to saddle TVA with higher costs and push its rates up so that TVA will no longer be a "yardstick" to keep private power rates down.

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