

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Who says winter has come to the High Desert?

Went up to my mother's on Pacific Terrace yesterday and she showed me a pansy that had just burst into full bloom.

One of the pretty blue ones. And just as big and healthy and all that as the ones that come bursting up in the spring.

Several of the ranchers in the vicinity all stirred up, and justifiably, over the antics of the bird hunters. Seems that quail and pheasant hunters have been invading their property and shooting up not only the birds but the stock as well.

This is the sort of thing that ruins hunting for the rest of us who try to be courteous, pleasant and sensible.

When some knot-headed nincompoop with a hunting license and larceny in his heart shoots birds around penned cattle, shoots over and into bands of sheep and puts a

whole barnyard into a frenzy by following a stray pheasant or band of quail right up into the feed lot and cutting his wolf loose it sure makes all hunters look pretty black.

I don't blame the farmers for posting their places and refusing hunting privileges.

According to the old saying there is honor among thieves, but I'm beginning to doubt if there is any among the small band of complete so-and-so's who use hunting as a pretext for vandalism.

It would be almost as much a boon to humanity to find a solution to this problem as it would to find a cure for the common cold.

Let's hope that someday we'll be able to find the answer. And in the meantime do the best we can to keep things on an even keel. I'd hate to have to hang the old shotgun up for a wall ornament.

Heck, even if I can't hit 'em I have a lot of fun trying.

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

THE ONLY THING that is constant in change. We won't go into the question of who said this first, but it is brought to mind from talks made here last week by Dr. Walter Dew, DuPont's public relations man for the west coast.

It's true in one sense but you can't apply it to everything. Dr. Dew was telling some of the history of his 132-year-old company and said that the three principles on which DuPont was founded are still principles of its operation today.

The first DuPont started the business on the three premises that 1) you must make a product to fill a need, 2) that you must have good know-how, and 3) that you must meet competition.

He went on to say that when the founder died the firm was \$100,000 in debt and the second DuPont added the principles that: 4) you must constantly improve the product, 5) you must constantly improve processes, 6) you must constantly provide better service, and 7) you must constantly provide cheaper products.

There's a blending of constancy and change — which, apparently, guided DuPont through the rest of those 132 years in pretty good fashion.

Some of Dr. Dew's remarks have to do with our material standard of living, which, he said, has been tremendously improved in recent years to rough the processes of learning how to use the laws of nature to our advantage.

The keystone to advancement of material well-being is belief — belief that to have more we must produce more, belief that we must first have more in order to divide up more.

DuPont, in recent years, has gotten into agricultural chemicals in a big way. That business is tinged on the belief that we must raise more and better crops easier on

less acreage and grow bigger and better animals in shorter time on less animal food.

As an example of adaptability to this kind of change, the chicken is now the best fed of all animals — and grows bigger, faster on less chicken fodder.

(The way to have two chickens in every pot is to grow 'em quicker at less cost.)

The frontier in America, Dr. Dew said, is where it always was — in the imagination of men.

Telling The Editor

OLD SALE BILL

Because it pictures a world of 100 years ago that was utterly different from the American world we know now, I think maybe your readers might be interested in the articles that were offered for public sale back in Missouri by a man named J. L. Moss, who had decided to take Horace Greeley's advice and "Go West" to the Oregon country. The sale was held in 1849. The copy of it reads:

"Having sold my farm and am leaving for Oregon Territory by ox team, will offer March 1, 1849, all of my personal property to wit: All ox teams except two teams, Buck and Ben and Tom and Jerry, 2 milch cows; 1 gray mare and colt; 1 pair oxen and yoke; 1 baby yoke; 2 ox carts; 1 iron foot of poplar, weather board; 300 to 400 three-foot chop boards; 1500 10-foot fence rails; 100-gallon soap kettles; 85 sugar troughs made of white oak timber; 10 gallons maple syrup; 2 spinning wheels; 30 lbs. mutton tallow.

"Also 1 large loom; 100 split hoops; 100 empty barrels; 32 gallons John-Miller whiskey, 7 years old; 20 gallons apple brandy; 40 gallon copper still of ash tanned leather; 1 doz. real books; 2 handle hooks; 3 scythes and cradles; dozen wooden pitch forks; one-half interest in tan yard; 32 calibre rifle; bullet mold; powder horn; rifle made by Ben Miller; 50 gal. soft soap; hams, bacon, lard; 40 gallon sorghum molasses; 6 head

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Alger Hiss, the ex-diplomat whose name has been used as a synonym for treason, must have thought many times as the years slid past his prison cell:

"What's in store for me? Will I be questioned again? Will I be in the headlines again? And perhaps, for something else I say or deny, will I wind up in jail again?"

He may not have to wait long for the answer. Yesterday two congressional groups—the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee—said they're thinking of calling him after he gets out of jail Nov. 27.

Hiss' career crashed to a halt when Whittaker Chambers, confessed onetime courier for a Soviet spy ring, told of secret papers he said Hiss gave him.

For denying Chambers' charges, Hiss was convicted of perjury in 1950 and started serving his five-year sentence March 23, 1951. The verdict in effect branded him a liar and traitor. He is getting out after serving 3½ years. The law provides time off for good behavior.

Hiss, a lawyer, will probably never be permitted to practice again. He's been disbarred in New York and before the Supreme Court. He has lost his citizenship rights. He can't get a passport to leave the country.

His lawyer, Chester Lane, of New York, says Hiss will try to vindicate himself.

The most Hiss could have hoped for was that he might not again have to face congressional committees or federal grand juries unless he could vindicate himself convincingly.

But there has been a fundamental change in the law—which the government may now want to use for further investigation of Hiss—since he went to jail. This year Congress passed the immunity law as a weapon against subversion.

It lets the government—Congress and federal grand juries—grant immunity to a witness to force testimony against others.

fox hounds, all soft mouthed except one.

"At the same time, I will sell my 6 Negro slaves, 2 men, 35 and 40 years old; 2 boys, 12 and 18 years old; 2 mulatto wenches, 30 and 40 years old. Will sell all to same party, as will not separate them.

"Sale begins at 8 o'clock, a.m. Plenty to eat and drink."

The property to be found around homes then was quite different from now, wasn't it?

Saylor Bailey,
Ashland, Oregon.

Actor Fined For Driving Charge

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP)—Actor John Agar was fined \$200 yesterday on a charge of intoxication and driving a car without a license in his possession.

The 31-year-old former husband of actress Shirley Temple was arrested last January. He pleaded guilty to the intoxication charge but denied drunk driving and driving while his license was suspended. The case was continued periodically until yesterday, when he pleaded guilty to driving while he did not have a license in his possession. He was granted two years' probation.

The charges of drunk driving and driving while his license was suspended were dismissed.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



"... The boiled dinner is delicious - we must look for some more bulbs in the Herald & News Want Ads."

they do, they may want to question Hiss or grant immunity to others to learn more about him. The penalty for wartime spying is death.

If through the immunity law the government got evidence which Hiss denied under oath, although wartime spying was not involved, he might find himself confronted with a brand new perjury charge.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

A cry for help comes in the form of a tragic letter. The lady writes: "I am a nervous person and during the past year my nervousness has increased so that it is unbearable at times, and when this happens I started drinking. I am making the whole family miserable and unhappy, including myself. My two girls are miserable. Isn't there some medicine that would help me stop drinking since I know it isn't good for me. I don't do it every day but feel it may run into that."

It seems from this letter that the correspondent has entered or is about to enter the world of people so fully by those who cannot leave alcohol alone. There is nothing in the letter to indicate that this is merely "social drinking," but rather a really dangerous state of craving for forgetfulness through alcohol.

No one knows exactly why people develop this craving for alcohol and inability to stop. Alcoholism is not inherited. As one man said, "Alcohol is an extremely effective agent for roiling blurring and softening of the right and forbidding outlines of reality."

As time goes on the person headed for chronic alcoholism seeks to shut out his troubles more and more often in drink. It is an escape. It is also a defect of personality and reflects an unwillingness or inability to face up to the troubles of the world.

Most doctors have come to consider chronic alcoholism as a sick person and the alcoholism as a symptom of the condition which caused the person to take to drink, just as a fever is a symptom of pneumonia.

Unfortunately, there is as yet no thoroughly satisfactory treatment for the chronic alcoholic. Under a careful supervision some have been cured by a method which leads them to develop an aversion or distaste for any drink containing alcohol. Hypnotism has also been tried with some success. Electric shock treatments are under study. An organization of ex-alcoholics, called "Alcoholics Anonymous," has often succeeded when other methods have failed.

The victim of the alcohol habit usually thinks he can stop at the proper time or feels that a small glass of wine or beer would not do any harm. When he gets it, however, he cannot stop and keeps on taking just one drink more until perhaps he ends in the police station, the gutter, or the morgue.

The writer of the letter quoted at the beginning of this column should seek help promptly if she is unable to stop herself from drinking. The fact that she recognizes the danger and wants to stop should be of great help.

Girl Dies After Relative's Death

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—An investigation has begun to determine the exact cause of the death yesterday of Joan C. Miller, 11. Donald Miller, the girl's father, said she had been suffering from shock and hysteria since learning of her grandfather's death.

Joan's grandfather Barney A. Miller, 80, of Jessup, Md., was killed last Monday by a tractor-trailer. The girl was extremely devoted to him, her parents said.

Hans Norland Auto Insurance, 627 Pine St.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—The fall business pickup is pleasantly fattening the order books of many manufacturers today.

Some consumers — especially those in the metal trades — who let their inventories drop in anticipation of lower prices — are reported now to be rushing to order new supplies. And in some cases they are finding the supplies tight and order books filled. This is especially true for users of copper.

Steel mills are now reporting a rush for cold rolled sheets. Return of the auto makers to production on new models after the plant shutdowns of early fall set off a flood of orders to the steel mills.

Steel production continues to rise. This week it is expected to hit 79 per cent of capacity, the best rate since the middle of last December.

The oil industry is looking up also.

Construction activities continue at a high rate, aided by the easing of financing rules on home building.

The Labor and Commerce departments, pooling their forecasting talents, predict that total construction outlays — setting new highs this year — will rise to still

higher record levels next year. A gain of 7 per cent is seen, with total expenditures at 40 billion dollars.

They look for industrial construction to slacken a bit, but for this to be more than offset by rises in home building and in the construction of stores, offices and shopping centers. A 5 per cent increase in public construction — schools, highways, and the like — is anticipated.

Merchants are already profiting from the pickup in fall business with the big holiday buying rush yet to come. Many are expecting to equal or pass their 1953 sales marks.

Stockholders are beginning to get Christmas dividend bonuses. A number of the large corporations have already passed last year's payment levels and are sweetening their year-end handouts.

The Commerce Department reports that corporations in the first 10 months of the year paid seven billion dollars in cash dividends, 500 million dollars more than in the same period of 1953. Stock dividends and year-end cash extras are expected to bring the total well above 1953.

State Election Funds Law Said In Need Of Revision

By PAUL W. HARVEY JR.

SALEM (AP)—Now that the candidates and their organizations have filed their statements showing what they spent in the election campaign, there's still this question to be asked:

How much did they spend? It would take a crew of auditors to find out. But some people have ideas how the law, passed way back in 1909, could be changed so that you could tell what the various campaigns cost.

Every candidate has to report after elections how much he spent. So do people who contributed more than \$50 to campaign chests, and so do the campaign committees for each candidate.

There's so much duplication in these reports, that it's impossible to figure how much anybody's campaign cost.

Suppose Joe Blow contributes \$100 to a candidate's county organization, which then turns the money over to the candidate's statewide committee.

Blow, the county committee, and the statewide committee each might report the \$100. Add 'em up, and you get \$300, whereas only \$100 actually was spent.

So you can't figure the cost just by addition.

Another trouble is that nobody knows anything about the campaign costs until after election. If people knew what a candidate was spending before the election, then the voters might be influenced. A lot of voters might want to know which candidates were spending too much.

Some feel that the limitation on how much candidates can spend are not realistic, since they are based on the 1909 scale of living.

Each candidate is allowed to spend at least \$100, with a top limit of 10 per cent of a year's salary in a general election campaign, and 15 per cent in a primary campaign. The term "salary" means what the salary is for the office that the candidate seeks.

There's no limit now on what the campaign committees can spend. O'Hara would like to see limits placed on them.

Another thing wrong with the law is that it doesn't have any teeth to enforce it.

O'Hara's office can, and does, require that expense statements be filed. But it can't investigate whether they are honest.

Neuberger's bill would have permitted court suits to challenge the accuracy of the statements. Now, there isn't any practical way to do this.

You'll hear a lot more about these suggestions in the Legislature, come January.

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