

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS

BILL JENKINS

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BILLBOARD

By Bill Jenkins...

I'm glad that the Labor Day holiday is over. Coming from anyone with my well developed aversion to work I suppose that sounds a little funny, but it's the truth.

There are several reasons behind this rejoicing. One is that Labor Day puts a period to the summer season and everyone sort of settles down for a winter's work. It also marks the turning point weatherwise from the hot and dry weather of summer to the crisper days and nights of the fall season. Another reason I'm glad to see the holiday pass is that it is one of the most dangerous of all the long weekends. People seem to have lost the art of relaxing and everyone, or almost everyone, works too hard at having a good time to really enjoy himself. There's a tense, strained atmosphere about Labor Day. For the youngsters it means the end of freedom and the resumption of school routines.

And, most important of all I suppose, it's not long enough to really go anywhere and too long to just lie around and hope that your wife will bring you breakfast in bed. You don't mark time so much as you just stand around and wait for the hours to click off.

Well, it's all over now and we can all settle down and go back to work for a little while.

We have had I don't know how many inquiries about our missing car, but still no cut. The neighborhood has been over footed by foot and I'm sure that nothing happened to her in the way of a fatal accident. So I guess I'll have to put it down in the books that she was carried off. If she was, I hope that whoever has her, or whoever buys her if she was stolen for profit, gives her a good home. She deserves it. I just wish I could let her know how much we miss her around the place.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Curbside reflections of a pavement Plato: The day after Labor Day is a good time to consider what life will be like in America when the standard work week will be only 10 hours long.

Yes, that's right—10 hours.

Sound impossible? Well, no less an authority than CIO President Walter Reuther says a 10-hour work week is on the way although perhaps there is no point in the average man straining his eyeballs looking for it on the horizon now.

The red-haired labor leader wouldn't be pinned down on whether the working man's Utopia would come before or after the year 2,000. He only grinned impishly and observed, "I'll come sooner than the National Association of Manufacturers expects."

Reuther foresees a time when auto workers would be able to turn out a week's quota of cars in 10 hours, and spend the rest of their time in cultural pursuits.

"Working for a living will be sort of a hobby," he said. "We'll never know how much genius went unborn because of the sheer human task of feeding a family. We'll never know the Pasteurs or Edisons or Rembrandts or Marian Andersons who never had a chance."

There is no doubt of a longtime trend toward a shorter work week. The productivity of the American worker, rising at roughly the rate of 4 per cent a year, enables him to get more done in a shorter space of time. The growth of automation — we seem only at the doorstep of the true push-button age — is speeding this trend.

A hundred years ago moralists thought long hours of labor—the 60-hour week was commonplace—was a blessing to the working man, not a curse, because it kept him out of trouble. What the working man thought himself wasn't very important. He wasn't supposed to do much thinking. He didn't have much time for anything.

The spread of the five-day, 40-hour week (30 in some industries) hasn't been quite the social disaster the moralists expected.

Leisure hasn't destroyed the working man. He has stubbornly refused to go to pot. He may not be any happier than his grandfather. But he is healthier, is living longer, and has the time and energy to do things his grandfather never dreamed of.

But a 40-hour work week is one

fering discouragement that comes with seeing a fire jump a trail, then you can't know how tough it can be. In the blood, sweat and tears department, there isn't a tougher job than fighting fire. Thanks, fellows, for the job you did while the rest of us loafed.

More and more ducks pouring into the Basin these days. Gathering in bands on the lakes, practicing for the long southern flight to come. Won't be long until the geese start flying, either, their long V's studding the sky. Hope that enough of our warm weather holds over so a few ducks will stay until the (late) season opens.

Reading in some magazine the other day one of those quizzes that show up so frequently these days. This one was asking about your opinion of the three most dangerous practices in the world. I can't recall what the answers were right now, but I got to thinking about it last night when it was too hot to sleep and came up with my own answers: brandy before breakfast, passing on curves and betting on horse races.

We were visiting friends up on High Street the other night when we heard the faint strains of a weird and eerie melody outside. Further investigation turned up the fact that a fellow visiting from Portland had stepped outside to cool off a little while he was doing his daily practice on a set of bagpipes.

I suppose the neighbors will receive this statement in stunned silence, but all my life I've wanted to be able to play the pipes. If there is anyone else who harbors this desire give me a ring and we'll see if we can stir up enough interest to get some kind of a learning program under way. I can't think of any other musical instrument (?) I'd rather be able to play. You can learn to play anything else on the mail order plan, but I've an idea if a man wants to be a piper he'd have to get competent instruction. If so, let's go out and dig it up. Besides, the sheer joy of being able to play this barbaric instrument they tell me it's good for the lungs. You need plenty of air to keep the thing operating.

thing, and a two-day, 10-hour work week is quite another. When I told my wife, Frances, about this great time coming, she said: "I hope it doesn't happen in our lifetime. Rover. Having you underfoot at home two days a week is bad enough. I don't know how I could put up with having to stumble over you five days a week."

Husbands are nice, but one of the nicest things about them is they get out of the house every morning and go to work. The 10-hour work week would ruin marriage.

Of course, the shoe might fit another foot, too. How many husbands would leap at the opportunity to stay home and listen to their wives three more days a week?

The 10-hour week would also ruin politics. With all that time to kill, everybody would run for public office just to keep from being bored. Career politicians would be out of work.

Perhaps the 10-hour week would uncover a new Rembrandt or some other, ingenious Milton. But with everybody free to attack a sonnet or an essay, the chances are that the nation would be flooded with 9th rate Miltons and 10th rate Rembrandts.

As it is now the nation is crawling with amateur painters and if you so much as look at one of their dubious and say, "My, that is something, isn't it?" They thrust the horrible thing at you and insist that you take it home. Then whenever they visit you, you first have to dig the thing out from behind the refrigerator and hang it (right side up, if you can remember what it is) in a place of honor.

Frankly, the idea of being overwhelmed by some reading friends and amateur Rembrandts poses the problem that culture can be carried too far. Personally, I don't feel up to the perils of a 10-hour work week.

I'll settle for the 20-hour week—and free coffee.

(Editor's note: The real truth is that we've been trying for years to get Boyle to work a four-hour week—and we're losing ground.)

LECTURER

FRANKFURT, Germany (UP) — Former U.S. Treasury Secretary John Snyder was in Frankfurt today to deliver two lectures on public investment and private banking at the University of Frankfurt's American Institute.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



THANKS AND A TIP OF THE HAT TO MICHAEL MOROS, 1000 DUMFRIES DR., S.F. CALIF.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN M. D.

Amongst one of mankind's most unpleasant afflictions is the condition known as sciatica. In the past this was commonly considered a single disease but now it is believed to result from any one of several different causes.

Regardless of cause, however, the principal symptom is pain along the course of the sciatic nerve which runs through the buttocks and down the back of the leg. The pain of sciatica may not involve the whole length of the nerve, however.

Simple neuritis or inflammation of the sciatic nerve may be the result of such conditions as diabetes, infections elsewhere in the body such as an abscessed tooth, rheumatic conditions, or vitamin deficiency. In such cases treatment is aimed at identifying correcting it whenever possible.

It is in such cases that the administration of vitamin B1 about which Mrs. M. M. inquires may sometimes prove useful.

It is now believed by many doctors that sciatica is in most cases caused by a hernia or rupture of the cartilage-like substance which lies between the vertebrae of the spinal column, or in the nerve roots near the discs of cartilaginous substance.

In cases of sciatica of this sort there have been reports of successful treatment by a variety of methods such as placing the spine under traction—that is, stretching the vertebrae apart by pulling the head and feet in opposite directions. The wearing of a corset or brace and sleeping on a stiff mattress are also methods that are useful in many instances of this sort. In some indeed, operation on the rupture of the cartilage substance or the spinal vertebrae themselves has resulted in relief of pain.

In some cases it is hard to decide what treatment should be tried. Injections are sometimes used, often with good results sometimes without. X-ray treatments and exercises as well as manipulations and other measures called physical therapy have been successful in certain cases of sciatic pain.

Although the proportion of patients who can be successfully treated is larger now than in the past, there are still a few who continue to suffer the pain of sciatica for long periods in spite of all that can be done for them. Eventually, however, the majority seem to make a complete, or almost complete, recovery by the aid of one method or another.

Aged SF Woman's Killer Sought

SAN FRANCISCO (UP)—Home-inspectors today searched for a psychopathic murderer believed to be responsible for the rape-murder of a 75-year-old San Francisco woman yesterday and a similar unsolved crime seven months ago.

Mrs. Elizabeth Manning, a retired nurse, was found raped, beaten and strangled in her apartment yesterday.

Inspector Tom Cahill said Mrs. Manning's death was nearly identical with the rape slaying of Mrs. Marcelina Herdick, 82, who was killed here last January.

Cahill and the coroner's office pointed out that both women were aged, lived alone, and were strangled after being criminally attacked.

TRAIN DEATH

TOKYO (UP)—A 14-year-old boy was walking his dog Monday with the lead chain wrapped around his hand.

As they strolled near a railroad track, an approaching train frightened the animal. It bolted across the track, pulling its master, Takasuna Tsuchiya, behind.

The boy was struck and killed. The dog escaped unharmed.

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Along NATURE'S TRAIL

with Ken McLeod

We might be resigned to the fact that we are going to hear a lot about the farm problem in the days to come now that our politicians have declared that they are going to make this subject one of the major issues of the coming political campaign. The agricultural issue is a highly important one even though our agricultural population has become a very small minority of the great total of people in the United States. The basic reason, of course, is fear of starvation.

Of all the fears that dominate people, none is fiercer and more persistent than the fear of famine, and the skeleton of famine become the particular bones smart politicians have been rattling in the closet for thousands of years as even recorded in biblical history. We can easily see why this has been true if we look back over the history of mankind. E. Parmelee Prentice has written an interesting book upon this very subject, "Hunger and History" it is called. Prentice goes into an exhaustive analysis of past history to show that people generally are only now finding out what it means to be well fed. At no time, even today, have people everywhere been free from the fear of hunger, and they for a little while at a time between general famines.

Famine, of course, is a real factor in any type of mind can understand, and even in our enlightened time there are people in the world who suffer from its occurrence. The artful publicist skillfully uses the fact to promote his beliefs and well being, seldom does one sit down and carefully investigate the fundamental causes of famine which probably are more deeply motivated by social, political and economic factors than by the vagaries of Mother Nature.

I believe that if one was truly sincere in the study of the problem of food and man down through the ages he would have to admit that the scorched earth policies of man himself has caused more human beings in this world to suffer from the effects of famine than all the droughts of Mother Nature.

Some time ago this column discussed Malthus and pointed out that the so-called Malthusian doctrine have applied Malthus' views for political purposes as a club of fear to enhance political domination of the masses of people by a few. The American way of life has proven the falseness of the people who preach the dismal view of life that they ascribed to Malthus—that humankind by our own fecundity is doomed to perpetual hunger, vice and disease. Ages — long suffering has so deeply pressed this gloomy foreboding into our subconscious minds that reason can hardly overcome it. And when we observe the tenet closely we discover it to be merely a salve to cover the wounds of social injustice to justify a certain type of social order.

Here in America by our system we have shown the false tenet of the so-called Malthusian doctrine.

Chemical fertilizers were first made in this country only a century ago and lime-sulfur insecticide was used on crops as early as 1800. But even today, in spite of more than a century of progress in using fertilizers and chemical sprays, farm experts are still able to estimate that billions of dollars' value can come from still wider use of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and weed controlling chemicals.

Weeds, insects, and plant diseases that can now be controlled require American farmers to produce 14 pounds of food in order to send 10 pounds to the market. Put in another way American farmers and farmers could feed another 60 million people at the high level of American nutrition merely by using present known and proven methods to prevent losses from the causes. Yet, while the technology of agricultural production is still in its comparatively infant stage we are plagued with the problem of surpluses and political inspired individuals say we must have more land brought into production?

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"AUTUMN HIGHLIGHTS" is this year's theme for the annual Klamath Falls Library Club fall luncheon and style show at the Willard Hotel, September 19, at 1 p.m. Highlights of fall fashions will be displayed by Miller's in an autumn setting arranged by the Klamath Falls Garden Club committee headed by Mrs. A. J. Dorlaque, left, club president; and her co-chairman, Mrs. Leo Huls, center. Shown with them is Mrs. Arthur Denison, right, who will play background organ music during the style show.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — With Labor Day behind them merchants are set today to go after record fall and Christmas trade.

The final four months of 1955—the big sales period of the retail year—takes off from a high base. Sales totals already are well above last year.

Competition is fierce. It is complicated just now by a new flare-up in the battle over "fair trade"—the effort of some manufacturers to make all merchants adhere to the same law to the factory's retail price.

Earlier doubts as to how long people would go on spending their money so freely are slipping away now. The signs point now today to continued willingness to go on putting up the cash, or the credit, as long as consumers have well-paying jobs and have confidence they'll keep those jobs.

Good response to back-to-school promotions are reported from most places. Automobile sales are holding up better than expected for so late in the season. Furniture and home furnishings move well in many stores.

All of this—especially in the case of autos—is being brought about through all-out promotions and often with sizable discounts. But merchants and dealers are looking for September to be an

other month of retail sales totaling more than 15 billion dollars. The all-out advertising of fall merchandise promotions is getting under way with the passing of Labor Day and the unofficial start of the fall season.

Waning of the vacation season and arrival of better shopping weather are helping merchants to move goods.

Even during the duller summer months, sales totals for the nation held nicely above last summer. The Federal Reserve Board, after adjusting for traditional seasonal variations, reports a department store sales were nine per cent higher in July than in June, and 11 per cent above July 1954. By Labor Day sales for the year averaged seven per cent above 1954.

Those who have some doubts about fall sales setting new records usually stress three things. First, they fear the tightening credit supply may force away some on-the-cuff buyers a variety that has done much to spark the business boom.

Second, rising prices on a number of manufactured goods may scare away others.

Third, so much especially in appliances has already been sold that the remaining market may narrow from now on.

Most merchants now doubt if

any of these fears will materialize in these final months of a big year.

First, they point out, credit really hasn't been tightened very much. What has happened so far is mostly must a warning against going hog wild in the future.

Second, expectations of rising prices can stimulate sales—some car salesmen have been working this talking point hard, to move big inventories of 1955 models, even though the auto makers haven't said "yes," "no" or even "maybe" as yet about higher 1955 prices.

Third, people have many unsatisfied desires for goods. All they need is the money, or the confidence to promise payment in the future.

People are shopping carefully, spending freely but looking for bargains and for the best terms. Many merchants report customers are upgrading their purchases—buying better quality and more expensive goods than formerly. But New York department stores report that while over-all store sales gained 7.5 per cent this August had a 12 per cent sales gain.

Prices have been almost level this year. Now there is a rising tendency in the price of manufactured goods. This is offset for the time being at the retail level by the rush to boost sales through sizable discounts and other competitive promotions.

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Announce New Way To Shrink Painful Piles

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery. In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astounding statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a world-famous research institute. This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H. At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

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