

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
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HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Done your Christmas shopping yet?

With the poison ivy season on the wane and summer getting circles under her eyes, now is the time to brood over the fact that it is only 108 days until Santa Claus arrives.

Fathers who broke the family bank account sending the kids off to camp can start worrying over where to find the money to buy the little rascals Christmas presents.

The little rascals themselves don't have to worry. The biggest yuletide bonanza in history is in store for them. The booming toy industry expects to wind up 1955 with a record-breaking one-and-a-quarter-billion-dollar business.

The Toy Guidance Council, watchdog of the industry, now has on display here more than 600 new playthings approved by educators as both safe and durable. The display—the items range from \$1 picture books to \$3,000 electric trains—is a child's dream of fairyland—but it isn't for children. It's to guide the nation's retail toy buyers.

What's new in toys this year? Well, styles change in toys just as they do in clothing.

Take dolls, for example. Dolls used to do nothing but lie still and look dumb. Then along came dolls that could open and close their eyes, say "Mama," and moan a diaper. Now they have dolls that can be fed, take a walk, do a toe dance, and—so help me—one that will open her mouth so that her little mother can fix her teeth.

But one of the outstanding dolls this year is a big-eyed blonde that sells for \$300 and does nothing but stand up looking dumb and beautiful. Her big asset: She wears a real silver blue mink coat.

"Surprisingly, in view of the price, the doll is already selling very well," said Mel Freud, president of the Toy Guidance Council. He said he didn't know whether the dolls were being given to little girls or big grownup girls.

One of the more expensive gifts for "the little boy who has every-

FRANK TRIPP

I like Ed Osborne's column about dogs in the New Castle, Indiana, Courier-Times, so much that he's letting me steal it for you to enjoy; see how I'm living a cinching summer. Ed wrote:

Uncle Frank Tripp has been talking a lot of late about a dog. Uncle Frank knows full well that there is nothing more sure fire in reader interest than dogs and kids. Besides, he has a pup worth talking about in his poodle, Cokey, who is no ordinary canine. But then, what dog is just ordinary?

Sometimes it seems remarkable that dogs should occupy such an important niche in the affairs of men.

How come?

Perhaps it is because a dog reflects the best in mankind, the kindest, bravest, most loyal, most cheerful, friendliest and most forgiving traits we all admire.

Secretly, I think, men envy dogs because they are essentially creatures of principle. Not so, always, the human animal.

You will not find a dog changing his fundamental instincts for reasons of convenience, expediency or whim. He remains fixed on what instincts tell him are constant truths.

Never in his life will your dog have any particular reason to care about how much money you have, what place you occupy in the social scale, whether you drive a new or old model car or if you are known in the neighborhood as an old grouch.

Those are not the measure of a man, any more than they are

the gauge of anything else. Your dog knows it, even if you may have forgotten.

No—all your pup asks is a little kindness, a little food and the assurance that you think he's something special.

But then, like humans, dogs are far from perfect. They often are outright nuisances. They follow out flower beds to take snoozes. They chew up slippers and corners of rugs and sometimes finely finished chair legs.

They are so single-minded in their devotion, it is sometimes hard for them to understand that affection can be spread over several individuals. So, they're jealous.

Occasionally, they'll run down a rabbit and bring its limp form home to lay in the front yard, with an air of triumph. But you fail to appreciate the deed and scold the pup. He doesn't know that he has committed murder.

Why, then, does mankind like the dog, give him his closest confidence and frequently his tenderest moments?

Because man sees in this animal companion the characteristics he himself so often lacks. Man sees love so great as to defy understanding, loyalty unquestioned and a mind that ignores the pettiness of life and reaches its real meaning.

A dog may express the fun his master has missed.

And he lives all his days for the measured intervals when those who fill his heart pat him on the head and say, "You're a good boy." His breast pounds with joy ever time you take him for a walk.

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Along NATURE'S TRAIL with Ken McLeod

One quick way to solve the agricultural problem would be to pass a law that it would be illegal to use any of the new knowledge of agricultural techniques in the production of crops for food, fiber or forage. To declare a moratorium on technology would very quickly solve the problem of agricultural surpluses and place agriculture in the happy state the demigods are so hopefully predicting that we soon will be wondering where the next meal is coming from. The problem of excess wheat would be easily solved by making it a crime to use any chemical aid in the cultivation of this essential crop. This is how things have worked:

Up to the start of the present decade we could do practically nothing about the attacks of insects upon cereal crops; but in 1950 American farmers treated over 600,000 acres of wheat with insecticides and thereby increased the wheat crop by two and a half million bushels. Control of the wireworm with modern insecticides has nearly doubled the yield of sugar per acre. In one year the use of insecticides against the velvet bean caterpillar—which incidentally does not confine its attention solely to beans—saved 10 million dollars to Georgia peanut growers and 5 million dollars to growers of peanuts and soy beans in Alabama. It is now a known fact that the proper application of pesticides can double the yields of lint cotton and potatoes.

Now there you have it, the simplest solution to the agricultural problem and one which would not cost any money in support or problems of dictation as to acreage limitation, just pass a law to make the application of these modern chemical aids to agriculture illegal; the problems of surplus would then quickly right itself and we then could go on the happy course of spending billions of dollars in public works to develop new lands to meet the food requirements of the growing population without having to worry what we are going to do with the production they will contribute.

The answer to the agricultural problem is as simple as that but of course our law makers who believe they can control all things by law must seek a more complex solution.

Instead of acreage controls just place a limit on the use of modern science.

Now take the problem of the livestock producer—Today science makes it possible for the livestock producer to effectively control horn flies by the use of phenol synthetically organic insecticides—Just think how horrible that is for the economic problem, it should be again the law for treated beef animals have gained as much as 131 pounds more than untreated animals in the same season on the same pasture. Likewise think of the plight of the dairy farmer who now discovers that if he properly treats his animals with insecticides his cows will give him at least 10 percent more milk than unprotected animals during the fly season.

Now some of the things that the farmer can do with chemicals today are these: He can treat his heavier soils to make them more friable and productive. He can use

chemicals to supply nutrients and to prevent the growth of weeds until his crop appears. He can control insects and disease attacking seeds and seedlings by treating the seeds or soil prior to planting. As soon as the crop gets above the ground, he can almost completely protect it from insects and diseases with known insecticide and fungicides. Whether weeds are of the broad leaf, woody or grass type, chemicals are available for their effective control. The farmer can regulate the growth and maturity of many crops by the use of chemicals. Other materials permit him to thin out blossoms on fruit trees and to prevent premature dropping of fruit, thus increasing the quality and the volume of the salable portion of his harvest. The farmer can apply chemicals to facilitate mechanical harvesting. Once a crop is harvested, other materials protect the products from insects, rodents and diseases, until they are used. Other chemical ripen fruits faster, and still others scarify seeds to help them germinate quicker. These and other chemicals ease the work on the farm and many new products of similar value are being tested and introduced each year by a growing group of agricultural technicians. To one whose concept of a farmer is a man with a hoe who works from pre-dawn to the black on night all this modern stuff is strictly indecent besides just think of the problem it creates for agriculture. Yep there ought to be a law!

How can the government go on justifying the bringing of millions of new acres of crop land into production when we know that farmers by the aid of insecticides can control corn rootworm which also has a preference for peanuts, and when they do, the crop of peanuts can be doubled. They can also control by similar means the wheat stem saw fly that eats eight million bushels of food grain in 1952; the European corn borer that destroyed another 53 million bushels of food grain the same year; insects that cause the annual loss of nearly two million bales of lint cotton and more than 800,000 tons of cotton seed; insects and diseases that destroy more than 100 million bushels of food grain each year than forest fires; and leaf hoppers that reduce by one fourth to one third the yield of alfalfa hay on the Wisconsin farms that produce it as feed for dairy cattle.

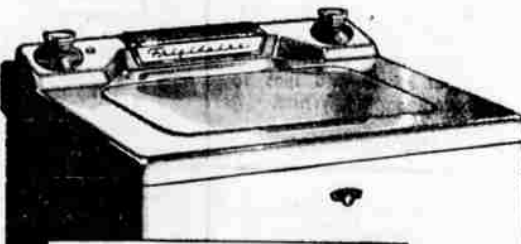
Yep, the sure way to solve the agricultural problem is to return to the "good old days" when insects, plant diseases and a limited knowledge of the productivity of the soil kept the farm population working 16 hours a day to make ends meet—just pass a law!

JAIL "STIR"

STATESVILLE, N.C. (AP)—There was more than the usual "stir" in the city jail here the other night. Police placed a "woman" wearing a black dress in a cell block with nearly 50 male prisoners. They said Quince Shoemaker of nearby New Hope was wearing the dress when arrested on a public drunkenness charge.

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SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—America is getting back to work this week, after an unusually busy summer, with a number of production records likely to topple.

The American Iron & Steel Institute says the mills are set to turn out the biggest tonnage of any week since June. Steel demand is so high that some mills are opening their books now to orders for 1956 deliveries.

Demand for copper is so high that heavy users have asked President Eisenhower to release 100,000 tons from the nation's strategic stockpile. This plea came from the Copper and Brass Warehouse Assn., the Copper and Brass Research Assn., and the Wire and Cable section of the National Electrical Manufacturers Assn. They say that unless the metal is released many brass mills will have to close.

Demands for zinc by the steel and auto industries is so high the producers have raised prices three times this year. The latest price is 13 cents a pound.

All this activity in the heavy industries is a boon to the railroads. The Assn. of American Railroads estimates net income of 124 Class I roads in the first seven months this year totaled 490 million dollars, against only 283 million for those months last year.

And the goods that the factories have been turning out and the railroads, trucks and barges have been selling. Merchants report consumer buying still high. Back-to-school business has helped raise department store sales above those of last year and merchants predict that this year's Christmas trade will set new records.

Auto dealers report car sales unusually high for this time of year. But they admit its hard work moving their big inventories of 1955 models before the 1956 cars arrive.

They expect 1955 sales to set new records.

American factories are having good luck this year in selling their goods abroad. The Commerce Dept. reports that in the first seven months of the year Americans shipped 10 per cent more commercial goods abroad than in the like period of 1954. The total topped eight billion dollars. The government's military aid shipments brought total exports to nearly nine billion dollars.

But the chief soft spot in the economy is growing a little softer right now. That is farm cash income. Producers are for further weakening of prices of farm products as the big movement of field crops and livestock to market rises toward its peak. Near record crops are moving in on top of huge government-held surpluses.

Weakness in farm commodity prices offsets the rise in industrial material prices in the consumer's budget. And America enters the fall season with the cost of living

By Jimmy Hatlo



Telling The Editor

THANKS

We wish to take this opportunity to thank the following florists for their lovely display of chrysanthemums during the "Mum" exhibit on Tuesday September 5, at the City Library Club room.

Klamath Flower Shop, Bill and Rita's, and the Suburban Flower Shop.

Their time and effort made the exhibit a success.

The Klamath Falls Garden Club

RAIDERS TRAINED

TOKYO (AP) — Red China said Thursday U.S. "secret service" agents are training Chinese Nationalists to make armed raids on the China mainland. The Peiping Radio broadcast came only three days after Nationalist Vice President Chen Cheng said in Taipei "the time for our counter-attack against the mainland is not far away."

James Marlow

Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP) — The world got a happy jolt when President Eisenhower, last July in Geneva, proposed the United States and Russia swap complete military information and inspect each other's areas from the air to prevent cheating.

That suggestion—added to Eisenhower's statement to the Russians this country is willing to agree on arms reductions—may have seemed to many like the big break at last in the disarmament logjam.

And it may well be. But any agreement between this country and the Communists on disarmament will probably mean for a long time a very limited kind of disarmament, not a stripping to the bone.

Eisenhower has never said how far the United States would be willing to go in disarmament. That is something which, of course, would have to be worked out and would depend on how far the Russians want to go.

But the balance of power in the world today—the force which keeps the Russians and Red Chinese from kicking over the traces—is this country's ability to hit aggression at once with planes and nuclear weapons.

Eisenhower could hardly throw away that power by offering to disarm the United States, to such an extent that it couldn't protect itself and its friends from a surprise attack.

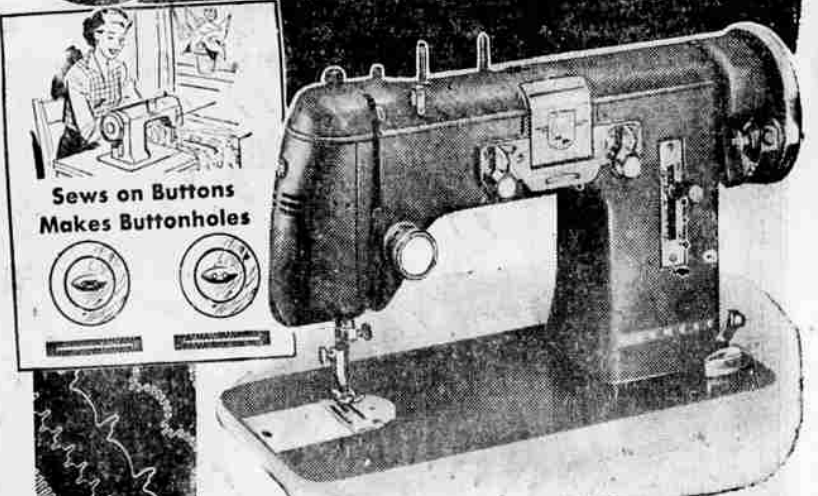
Before the United States does any disarming at all it would have to be sure the Russians did the same. That means some system of inspection, from the air or otherwise, to make cheating difficult if not impossible.

Harold Stassen, Eisenhower's specialist on disarmament, is talking about it with the Russians in a United Nations subcommittee meeting. So far as is known they have not come even close to agreement.

The new secretary of the Air Force, Donald A. Quarles, indicated in a recent speech that this country has no intentions any time soon of abandoning its power to keep the Russians in check.

He said it was the Communists' respect for this country's strength which led to their cordiality at Geneva and it is "only by maintaining strength that we can follow up the developments at Geneva with concrete results."

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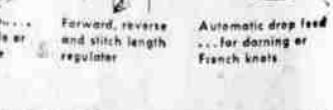
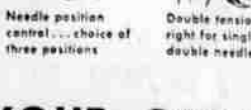
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