

Herald and News

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It might seem strange in a discussion of food supply to turn our attention to the forest, yet the forest growth which occupies such a large portion of the world's surface is being eyed by scientists as a source of food through conversion to a food for livestock first and then perhaps eventually to man.

By far the greatest area of land surface of the globe is still in forest and yet, thus far in history, the first product in which nations of the world have felt a shortage is being eyed by scientists as a source of food through conversion to a food for livestock first and then perhaps eventually to man.

It may be fifty to a hundred years instead of one year before the people realize that the supply of lumber is becoming exhausted. It may take fifty or a hundred years instead of one year to correct the situation.

What a contrast it is between forest growth and food — raise the price of wheat a few dimes, or, cotton and in three years time the area and production would be doubled. We have had a lot of experience, and headaches, from just that situation. Double the price of lumber and what happens? Does the area upon which timber is raised increase?

The result becomes not a clamor to increase forest land area but one of extreme pressure to double the effort at logging with the result that the residual area of merchantable timber is further reduced.

Weed as well as cotton is now being used for the production of "artificial" silk and wood is found in stature by being the foundation for numerous synthetic compounds.

Wood has even been applied to chemical treatment and converted to an acceptable food for domestic animals. This goes one step beyond the gag of the Scotch farmer who put green glasses on his livestock so he could feed them sawdust instead of grass.

A European writer, after viewing experiments being conducted in Germany in using wood waste for animal food pointed out on his typewriter the following note:

"The chemist who eventually succeeds in transforming wood into nourishing food will liberate mankind from a slavery that has oppressed its members longer and more cruelly than any human despot."

One is led of course to question such enthusiasm — is this necessarily true?

Would the discovery of some method by which wood could be made a source of human food be a permanent benefit to the human race?

Doubtless during the period in which present forests were being consumed, food would be abundant and presumably populations would increase rapidly. However, might it not be like issuing bonds for future generations to pay rather than paying for permanent improvements out of current income?

Unless forests produced annually more food per acre at less cost than annual crops, would the increased population be better off eventually?

One wonders if the problem of finding new uses for wood generally is a matter of conservation. Of course it is when applied to the utilization of the vast quantities of material now wasted and not utilized but sent to trash burners which produce nothing but smoke for the

They'll Do It Every Time

IN THE CLASSROOM WHERE MUM'S THE RULE—THE BOYS AND GALS BATTLE ON AND ON LIKE TENNIS'S BROOK—



By Jimmy Hato

BUT AT THE PEP RALLY IN THE GYM, WHERE YOU WANT TO GET A LITTLE NOISE OUT OF THEM—LOOKY!



HAL BOYLE

NEW HOLLAND, Pa. (P)— What would life be like if you owned no automobile, never drank a beverage stronger than water, never attended a dance, movie or stage show, and lived in a house that had no electric lights, radio or television set?

"My life is happy," said Dave Huyard, who lives in this manner, farmer who wears a neatly trimmed beard and in good weather likes to go about his acres barefooted.

Huyard is an Amishman, a member of "The Plain People," a religious sect whose members are dedicated to simple living and a high standard of conduct.

Although they cling to old-fashioned ways — they usually take their children out of school at 14 to teach them farm and household work — the Amish are highly regarded by their more modern-minded neighbors. They are quiet, industrious, law-abiding and have practically no juvenile delinquency.

The quaintly garbed Amish men and boys wear big-brimmed black hats, girls and women wear bonnets — are regarded by tourists to the Pennsylvania Dutch country with a mixture of awe and amusement. No matter how odd the tourists look themselves, however, the Amish never laugh back. They are too courteous.

To find out first hand about their way of life I called on Huyard at the suggestion of a man he knew well. Huyard hesitated at first to speak, feeling he might appear presumptuous, but finally consented. He is a shy but self-confident and intelligent man who keeps informed on world affairs through daily newspaper reading.

"We believe in the New Testament and in doing justice to ourselves and our neighbors," he said slowly. "We are against war and strife. We try to live an honest life according to the Golden Rule. There are not supposed to be any quarrels among us, but — his gentle face relaxed in a rueful smile — "of course, difficulties sometimes do arise."

But they usually aren't decided in a law court. They are settled within the congregation.

Few Amish become doctors, lawyers, policemen or railroad conductors, and none I talked to ever heard of one who was a politician.

"We recommend our people to stay on the land," said Huyard. Those who cannot buy land work on farms or in such trades as carpentering until they can afford acres of their own.

An Amish farmer, since he cannot use electricity, depends on horses for his horsepower, and usually works from dawn to dusk every day except Sunday.

Huyard and his wife Lydia, have two separate farms totaling 151 acres worked by themselves and their three sons: David, 22, Melvin, 18, and Isaac, 15. Their daughter, Ruth, 24, is married.

"My goal is to raise the children so they can take care of themselves," said Huyard, "and, if I can to help them get good farms of their own."

The competition among Amish fathers to buy new farms for their sons is strong. One farm recently sold for \$1,203 an acre, more than Huyard feels is justified by present crop prices.

"It is a big problem," he said. "That is why we must buy land in other areas."

Although some Amish young men and women are being weaned away from old paths by the temptations of modern comforts, Huyard expressed the belief that the number of traditional or "Old Order" Amish is increasing steadily.

There are settlements of the sect in Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Maryland and Virginia.

Huyard doesn't feel the tenets of his religion require any extraordinary sacrifice and is surprised if anyone suggests they are unduly stern.

"As a rule we are happy," he said mildly. "We are no less happy than people of any other religion. We plan for the future. We live on hopes and hard work. And we enjoy our life more than people who feel free to have anything in the world they please."

Rail Meetings To Be Held

Hob Ferguson of San Francisco, nationally known human relations consultant, will conduct a series of three Railway Night meetings in Klamath Falls under sponsorship of the Southern Pacific Company.

The sessions, which will also feature home talent entertainment and talks by railroad brotherhood and railroad officials, will be held in Klamath Union High School Auditorium October 18, 25 and 31. The meetings will start at 7:30 p.m.

Ferguson heads one of the country's most successful management consulting firms. His clients include the Matson Navigation Company, Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, Long-Bell Lumber Company, Bechtel Corporation, U.S. Army Engineers, U.S. Air Force as well as the Southern Pacific.

According to Tom McCarty, district freight and passenger agent for the Southern Pacific, the family night meetings have proven very popular all over the railroad system.

Arrangements will be made at the high school to care for children during the meetings.

NEW RECORD

WASHINGTON (P)—A new phonograph record features a half hour of informal interviews with the eight Democratic women members of the House. Titled "First Ladies of Congress," it was released today by the Office of Women's Activities of the Democratic National Committee for free distribution to all Democratic groups requesting it.

HEARINGS

WASHINGTON (P)—A House subcommittee has scheduled hearings next month to determine "the extent to which there is a brownout of information" from federal agencies "about the public's business."

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M.D.

There are probably several hundred thousand young couples who would like to have children but seem unable to do so.

Typical of letters I receive on this subject is the following from Mrs. R: "I have a dear friend who has been married for two years. She has always been in perfect health and would like to have a family. Her husband seems to think something is wrong with her. She is timid about having an examination because she doesn't know how to explain what is wrong and is afraid it may mean a dangerous operation."

There are several points in this letter which bear discussion. It is not correct for the husband to blame his wife for failure to conceive, although until comparatively recently the inability to have children was always blamed on the woman.

It is now known, however, that the husband may be responsible in a high proportion of cases, and without adequate tests it is impossible to tell.

Also, it is a mistake to be "timid" about such a problem since it is not at all an unusual one and most doctors have had experience with it. Furthermore, treatment if indicated, may not mean an operation at all.

Actually, there are many possible causes for sterility both in men and in women. Structural defects, disturbances in the glands of internal secretion (hormones) and absent or abnormal sperm or eggs are among the possibilities.

In many cases, the difficulty, regardless of whether it is in the husband or in the wife, can be discovered and rectified either by medical or surgical means.

In women, for example, the Rubin test which is used to discover whether the passageways by which the egg passes to the womb are open, has been of great use in diagnosing sterility caused by obstruction in the tubes.

Besides such definite causes for infertility in men and in women, it is now known that in many cases the inability to conceive is not complete, but is temporary and caused by some minor ailment.

A slight anemia, a vitamin deficiency, severe underweight or overweight, or other deficiencies in general health may be at fault. When such things are corrected, fertility may be restored and the desired child may soon be on the way.

Considerable skill and experience are necessary to investigate all the possibilities for sterility. Both husband and wife must be examined if there is a real desire to find the solution.

It cannot always be found, but in an increasing number of cases the results are turning out well. The successful outcome to problems of this kind has brought happiness to many discouraged couples.

JAMES MARLOW

By DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON (P)—Already a division opinion has developed among Republican strategists over the best method of choosing a presidential nominee in the event President Eisenhower doesn't run in 1956.

Some GOP leaders have been discussing privately the possibility of trying to persuade the President—in case he intends to step aside—to indicate whom he would support for the nomination.

The argument here is that unless Eisenhower makes such a move, the Republican party will be ripped apart by a bitter pre-convention fight between candidates seeking the nomination. They foresee the likelihood of another party-splitting scrap like the one in 1952 between Eisenhower and the late Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

Some GOP leaders, as previously reported in this column, feel that a nod of approval from Eisenhower would have such political force that it could very well prevent a knockdown fight and unify the party behind one man early in the campaign next year.

But Sen. Knowland (R-Calif.), Senate minority leader, has declared his opposition to any such pre-convention maneuvering. Knowland told a Republican Women's Club in Tacoma, Wash., Wednesday night that no one should be designated as "an heir-apparent" to Eisenhower.

The senator said: "The nation will be better served by a wide-open Republican primary."

And then he added without clarification that he didn't regard "a Peppodent smile, a ready quip, an actor's perfection with lines, nor an ability to avoid issues, as qualifications for high office."

He didn't say at whom this barb was aimed and politicians will have to draw their own conclusions.

But his call for an open primary would seem to foreclose any agreement among party chiefs that Eisenhower name the man he wants to receive the nomination.

Thus it appears almost certain that both Republicans and Democrats will find themselves embroiled in convention fights and forced to postpone dreams of "unity" until after the nominations have been made.

On the Democratic side, a contest is developing between supporters of Adlai Stevenson and Gov. Averell Harriman of New York even before either of them has announced he will be a candidate. And there is restless stirring among supporters of Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.).

Among the Republicans, of course, there can be no open maneuvering as long as Eisenhower doesn't remove himself from the speculation. Any would-be GOP presidential candidate will just have to suffer in silence until the Eisenhower intentions are disclosed.

Nation's Weather Remains Pleasant

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The nation's weather showed little change today—mostly pleasant for this time of year—a little cool in most of the northern half and fairly mild in the southern areas.

The major part of the country reported clear skies. However, showers accompanied the cool air into sections of the East. Rain extended through the Middle Atlantic states and central Appalachians during the night. Falls generally were light, although more than 3 inches fell in Washington, D.C., causing spot flooding.

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Center: 100% wool, raglan sleeve coat with patch pockets. Double breasted with velvet collar and buttons. Grow-a-year for extra wear. Grey and rose. 7 to 14 \$29.98

Right: Multi-color Londenery Tweed coat with belted back. Velvet on the collar, buttons and trim for the slash pockets. 100% wool innerlined for warmth. It's grow-a-year too. 7 to 14 \$32.98



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