

# Herald and News

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The nationalization of natural resources has been a panacea politicians around the world have been beating the drum loudly for. Their argument for assuming control is based upon the fear of famine — if the government does not step in, the people will suffer a famine in the enjoyment of the resource. We have no better example than the recent debate between two of our legislators over the desirability of the federal government going into the business of supplying electric power to the people. The proponent of the blessings of bureaucracy used the famine argument with all the acumen of the preachers of fear, his theme naturally extolled the blessings political control can bring to an industry. Without the beneficial action of the federal government the people suffer from a famine in kilowatts, and industry is a blackboard, a Shylock that grinds the poor oppressed public to the very marrow of its bones. Industry is black at heart, only the politically chosen few are pure at heart — it's a great old gag that has been with us for so these many thousands of years stretching backward into the dim antiquity of time. Much is made of the benefits of bureaucracy, and little is said of the cost for the politician who seeks the power of control represents to the public that these things are "for free" — but are they? Somewhere and somehow the books are balanced, the benefits of bureaucracy do not come cheaply even though they may be represented as such — at least — not for Oregon whose tax burden in 1953 was 35.37 per cent of its income. For every \$100 of income made in the state of Oregon our obedient bureaucracy took \$35.37 to maintain itself, yes — the benefits of bureaucracy is free!

No doubt industry has many faults and perhaps the greatest is the one of human blindness that has dressed its immediate gain in the long range pull. We see this example most clearly in the case of our forest problem. Foresters for the past half century have preached a famine in wood but with little success for the effects of a storage of wood do not develop with the suddenness of a famine in food. Nevertheless the problem is there and the politically shrewd sought to grasp the opportunity for complete control and scared the lumber industry so badly that it started to care someone else left by improvident operators of the past.

The politicians have preached that a controlled economy they could impose upon the lumber industry would bring prices to a point that would justify the more complete utilization of the forest. This control would be placed upon the logging end of the industry and it was suggested only that amount of logging would be permitted which would keep the price high enough

## JAMES MARLOW

**By DON WHITEHEAD**

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower administration is bumping into embarrassing complications these days in its efforts to shift the emphasis of government interest from public to private power development.

The complications are two-fold: the law and the Democrats.

For 20 years of Democratic New Deal-Fair Deal administration, the emphasis was on development and expansion of public power resources. The giant Tennessee Valley Authority came into being. Public power projects were encouraged. And electric cooperatives spread their own network of publicly owned transmission lines across the country.

In capsule form, Republicans argued this pro-public power policy pursued under Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman was a socialist and dangerous for the American free enterprise system. Democrats contended the government merely was acting to give the people cheap power because the private power industry had failed to do the job. And the public-versus-private power debate has raged for years.

Now vice Eisenhower administration is trying to encourage private enterprise in the power field. And, where the federal government is involved, it has turned to private interests and to cooperative arrangements with local public agencies in trying to find solutions to power problems.

But to shift the direction of power policy is no simple matter. There is the vigorous opposition from the Democrats and from public power interests and opposition which has built the power fight into a first-class presidential campaign issue. And then there are certain complications which have arisen from the law.

The first clash came when the administration, through the Atomic Energy Commission, contracted with the Dixon-Yates group to meet power into the TVA grid to meet an anticipated shortage. This contract was abandoned when the city of Memphis refused to accept Dixon-Yates power and said it would build its own plant.

Democratic leaders insisted the contract was not valid, and there-

## GETTING UP NIGHTS

It is reported by "Money-Makers" that the following are the top 10 money-making industries in the United States: (1) Insurance, (2) Banking, (3) Real Estate, (4) Finance, (5) Retail Trade, (6) Wholesale Trade, (7) Transportation, (8) Communications, (9) Public Utilities, (10) Agriculture.

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## They'll Do It Every Time



## SAM DAWSON

**NEW YORK (AP)**—In the three weeks since President Eisenhower became ill the stock market has had some spectacular spills. But perhaps the actual money losses in stocks—and as they are—haven't been as spectacular as some folk may assume.

Take the 60 widely representative stocks that make up the Associated Press stock averages. They include many blue chips, but also some low priced stocks, and they cover many industries as well as railroads and utilities.

If at the close of business Sept. 23—the day before the President's illness began—you had bought one share of each of the 60 issues, it would have taken \$24.25. The average would be \$7.77 per share.

If at the close of the market Friday, Oct. 14—three weeks later—you had sold these same 60 shares, you would have received \$3,345.25. The average per share comes to \$55.25.

Your loss on the entire 60 stocks would be \$401, or \$6.68 a share. This is a sad thing. And persons who bought at the top and sold last Friday have plenty to grumble about.

But the thing to remember is: Those who bought at the top of the market and sold on the recent tumble are probably a very small minority of the stockholders of the country.

Many, probably most, of the stocks in the strong boxes of this nation were bought some time ago—many of them for quite a bit less than today's prices. Only a minority of these stocks have been sold in the last three weeks, in all probability.

A large proportion of the stocks stand in the strong boxes of the nation. Their paper profits have been shaved, but their owners haven't been out any actual cash. Much of

## HAL BOYLE

**NEW YORK (AP)**—Curbsome comments by a pavement Platonic has been called the century of the common man, but it is more truly the "century of the fringe people."

Are you one?

The fringe folk are the product of a civilization that has put everything in containers. It looks for health in a vitamin capsule and entertainment in canned laughter. A fringe man is one who dwells on the edges of real knowledge. He knows a little bit about everything, and not very much about anything.

He skims the surface of life. He wears the kind of suit he has been told makes him look "sincere." He belongs to the political party which is most popular among his neighbors.

He visits New York. He only wants to see the hit Broadway shows. If he reads a book it has to be on the best seller list, and it has to be in digest form. He only watches television shows that have a high rating, and he attends only those movies he has been told are good. He won't attend a concert by a young unknown artist. The artist must already be famous.

The fringe man's biggest goal in life is to be popular, but he wants to be popular with everybody. So he tries to please, and please everybody, to do this he naturally has to reduce his own personality to the status of an ever-smiling zero.

This is why so many Americans drink so much at cocktail parties. The yearning of the fringe people to be liked reduces their conversation to such banal platitudes they find it impossible even to listen to each other's verbal soothing syrup except under the influence of something stronger.

"What do you know?" This is the popular greeting. It should be, "What do you really know?"

The number of people who have heard something, or read something, increases all the time, and they chatter on endlessly. The legion of half-knowledge cultural nonentities engulfs our social world. But the number of people who have a solid knowledge of any subject, and who can talk about it well, seems to dwindle.

"Be yourself" is an old and

## HAL BOYLE

comfortable saying.

It is sound advice, too, mentally and physically. But the current runs the other way today. We seem caught in a pattern of social conformity, and fearful of breaking out of it.

"Be like the other fellow" more nearly describes our aim—or perhaps, "Be like you think the other fellow expects you to be."

Such an aim is self-defeating, because it cannot be self-satisfying, and can only turn a man into an uneasy smirking eld.

The fringe people seek always to be in the swim and they end up drowning in their own pitiful ignorance. They pretend to culture, and they have no culture.

It is better to write one poor poem than to memorize Shakespeare. It is better to play a musical saw yourself than merely be able to identify every melody in Beethoven. To own the smallest talent is greater than to be a cultural hanger-on.

America is producing too many half-enlightened innocent bystanders in every field, and too few doers.

What the century of the common man needs is more men who dare to be uncommon.

## Jet Stratoliner Makes US Flight

**SEATTLE (AP)**—Boeing's 707 stratoliner flew round-trip across the country yesterday in less time than it takes conventional airliners to cross the nation one way.

The 707 took 3 hours and 58 minutes to fly from Seattle to Washington, D.C., at an average speed of 392 miles per hour.

After a brief stopover in the national capital, the first American commercial jet air transport flew back to Seattle in 4 hours and 8 minutes at an average speed of 570 miles an hour.

This means that it took 3 hours and 6 minutes of elapsed flying time at an average of 381 miles per hour for the transcontinental roundtrip.

The Boeing test pilot, A. M. "Tex" Johnston, 42, of Emporia, Kan., called it an "uneventful" flight in the four-and-a-half-hour trip. He predicted it will be common in three years.

## Pennsylvania Flood Threat Eased; Death Toll Counted

**PHILADELPHIA (AP)**—The threat of serious floods over already scarred eastern Pennsylvania appeared to be over today.

Torrential rains that sent rivers and streams over their banks caused seven deaths, all from motor vehicle accidents.

The danger of dams washing out at Campdown, near the New York border at Towanda, and near Allentown, was eased, and officials of those areas reported little likelihood of either giving way.

Only minor flooding was reported from throughout the vast area where Hurricane Diana's floodwaters took 100 lives in mid-August.

All major rivers, the Delaware, Lackawanna, Schuylkill and Susquehanna, were running high and overflowing in some places but along their banks officials calmly predicted there would be no disaster.

## Atom Workers Study Pact

**DENVER (AP)**—The CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union with three major contracts signed, continued negotiations Monday at three other atomic installations.

The union said Sunday that signing of the three contracts "guarantees three years of industrial peace in a major segment of the atomic industry."

An estimated 6,000 workers in installations at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Paducah, Ky., and Jamestown, N.Y., are affected by the new contracts.

Negotiations are continuing for plants at Arco, Idaho, and Portsmouth and Miamisburg, Ohio, the union said.

Elwood D. Spisher of Denver, administrative vice president and coordinator of the union's atomic affairs, said the three new contracts are with:

1. Union Carbide Nuclear Co., operator of the K-25 unit at Oak Ridge. The contract calls for 24 cents in wage increases—10 cents hourly applied now, 7 cents more in October, 1956, and an additional 7 cents in October, 1957, with the contracting continuing to October, 1958.

2. Union Carbide Nuclear Co., providing the same provisions for workers at the Paducah, Ky., atomic installation.

3. Carborundum Metals Co., for workers at its Jamestown, N.Y., atomic plant. It provides general wage increases of 5 per cent now, 2 1/2 per cent more next October and 2 1/2 per cent more in October, 1957, with the contract expiring in October, 1958.

OCAW said the average hourly pay in those plants before the new pay increase was \$2.36 an hour.

## Atom Workers Study Pact

Other speakers will include Tom McCall, Portland, and State Treasurer Sig Unander.

Almost all major roads were open but some secondary routes were either washed out or closed as a precautionary measure.

Washouts on the previously hit Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad lines at Cresco and Broadheadville forced a halt to service between Scranton and Hoboken, N.J. There was no indication when service would be resumed.



**MADDOX BROTHERS** and Rose, top western music exponents, have been booked for a one night stand at the Red Barn, Dick Fenwick, operator of the popular Dorris dancing center, announced. The quintet will appear there Wednesday, October 26. Maddox Brothers and Rose have entertained many times in Klamath Falls.

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