

The Herald and News

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Cattle Drive

By BILL JENKINS

Last weekend saw Bill Decker and myself over in Lake County where we took a gander at what in all probability is the last cattle drive from the Warner Valley region into Lakeview. Some five hands from the Adel area of the Warner were represented, and it was quite a trip, all in all.

The generation that is just coming into being today will probably never see a cattle drive of any kind. Progress and modern day methods have taken care of that.

The cattle industry has probably retained more of its original methods than almost any other industry in the United States, but even here the shadow of progress is falling over the trade. Trucks and railroads will take over where the cattle drivers once held sway, and at least that's what all the experts would have us believe.

I am glad that I'm enough of a romanticist to believe that somewhere here in our western rangelands will still be able to find the old-fashioned cattle drive, even far into the future. It would be sad indeed to contemplate the total end of anything as colorful as this.

Which reminds me that as the drive neared Lakeview we stopped at the Pfirang ranch, where Mr. Pfirang showed me some of the prettiest wild plums I've seen this year. She told me that she was in the wild plum business for good, and I can certainly recommend her selection. In case anyone's interested, the address is the W. M. Pfirang Ranch, Route 7, Box 72, Lakeview, just north of town.

Something new has been added in Lakeview, too. We got there in time to eat at Van's, which is the newest restaurant in town. Very pleasant surroundings and the food was highly satisfactory.

Of course, it's not difficult for me to say nice things about Lakeview. It is, and for a long time has been, one of my favorite towns. I always look forward to my occasional visits, and have never been let down yet.

I don't know why I am reminded of it at the moment, but in a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal I ran across one of their quips to the effect that, "There will be at least one advantage when this world is peopled by robots. The fellow who says, 'Stop me if you've heard this one,' will have a dial that will enable you to accommodate him."

Reports from the prairie provinces of Canada are still encouraging as far as the duck and goose season is concerned. The impressive buildup of waterfowl in the western Canadian area shows Saskatchewan producing a prize duck crop, and Manitoba says they will have the best duck population in 15 years. Alberta, despite its drought conditions in the south, will at least match the 1955 production which was high at that.

The teal and pintail migration is now in full swing, and the birds are already hitting the basin area. As it reads now, the only thing that would keep us from having a magnificent season here would be one of those vagaries of flights that sees the birds detouring the basin. This has happened on several occasions in the past, but we hope and trust that it will not be duplicated this year.

Written Message

By DEB ADDISON

Probably not many persons other than Daughters of the American Revolution and some school kids know that tomorrow marks the 160th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States.

We know it only because an ad printed a year ago in the New Yorker magazine for this week's magazine caught our fancy and went into the file. This week is a Sunday supplement magazine printed by 35 big newspapers throughout the country. But that's not the reason we saved it.

It was saved because... but let it tell its own story. It was headed, "The Written Message Is the One That Lives," and this is the way it goes.

When a man elected President of the United States lays his hand upon the Bible and swears to uphold the Constitution, he takes an oath of awesome significance. "The Constitution of the United States..." Cast these words any way you will—decide them from a mountain top or speak them in a whisper; print them in stately letters of bronze or put them into the scrawl of a child—they evoke a special meaning not only for Americans but for human beings the world over.

Few words in the eloquence of man's many tongues mean so much, encompass so much justice, imply such a vastness of power, portend so many better tomorrows.

And these words, "The Constitution of the United States," belong to you just as surely as the pictures of your family that you carry in your wallet. For this magnificent document starts with the words: "We, the people..."

And everything that follows draws its strength from that simple beginning. We, our fathers, our friends, the many millions of strangers who could be our friends, our children and their children to come, we make these state might have accrued from

words strong, meaningful, and fair. September 17th will mark and honor the day one hundred and sixty-eight years ago when a written message, a preamble and seven articles, was signed by a group of dedicated, daring and far-sighted men.

There will be a few parades and speeches on this day, a few solemn commemorations. But basically, the day will be given over to far more important activities: One hundred and sixty-five million Americans will be actively, freely engaged in the pursuit of happiness, each in his own way, each according to the voice of his own conscience.

But in this advertisement, on this day, America's most widely read magazine, This Week, asks you to pause and consider the value of the written, and chiefly the printed, message. Nothing else is so real, so tangible, so permanent. Only the written message stands four-square, an honest and immutable pact between reader and author, between mass market and advertiser. But beyond its permanence, its reality, its black-and-white clarity, there is something else...

Only the written message is absorbed freely. As an advertisement, it does its job—not for a minute or fifteen seconds, but for as long as the reader wishes. Never an interruption, never unwelcome, it faces its readers and allows them to study, to ponder, to make up their minds in their own good time. And then they may clip it out, review it later, pass it on to others.

Yes, the printed page, rich in detail, exact in its message, continues to be the surest way to convey an idea. Therefore, This Week wishes to remind you of the basic wisdom of building advertising campaigns around visual, printed media. In other words, if you want your message to work and to last, put it in print first.

We're happy here, a year later, to put this printed message, so rich in thought, into Herald and News print—for you to read and ponder at your own convenience if you so desire, and to clip for others if you wish.

Tax Program

By MAX WAUCHOPE

Oregon's voters in the November 6 general election hold the key to the development of a sound, equitable tax program for the state and to reduction of the prohibitively high income and property tax bills everyone in the state has faced this year.

The highest income tax of any of the 48 states was added on Oregon's taxpayers by the 1955 legislature because they were unable to find the needed funds to run the state from any other source. This unrealistic income tax fluctuates with any change in the economy of the state and has been cited as the reason some industries have not located in Oregon.

Although Oregon will end the 1955-57 biennium with approximately a 28 million dollar surplus in the treasury (some 12 million dollars of this estimated surplus is a carryover from the previous biennium), this surplus could very easily have been a deficit if the present healthy state of business had not prevailed for the past several years.

Anyone owning property in Oregon can state positive statistics showing that their tax bills paid to the county tax office have increased practically every year during the past decade. And last spring, the magazine Farm Management reported that the state's farmers carry the heaviest tax load of any of the western states—50 per cent greater than the national average.

The state's voters in the general election can wield an effective weapon for the legislators to use in waging this war of taxes. By voting for Proposition One (Senate Joint Resolution Four) the legislature will be given the power to attach emergency clauses to tax bills—a power they are denied under the 1912 amendment to the Oregon constitution.

If the legislators are given this power (enjoyed by other governing bodies of the 47 other states), they will be able to get rid of the disastrous 45 per cent income surtax imposed during the 1955 session and could restore the higher exemptions for families. This law also would open the way for a fairer deal on property taxes for farmers and homeowners.

This measure should be non-partisan in that the legislature, whether controlled by the Democrats or the Republicans, must have the authority to work out a modern tax program for the state. The legislators are elected by a majority of the voters but minority pressure groups have been able to intimidate the state's representatives and senators with fear of the use of the referendum to block needed tax legislation. Several tax bills have been referred in the last decade. The cigarette tax law was blocked by such a minority group in only three weeks at the end of the 1955 legislative session. This tax bill will now appear in the November 6 general election ballot. And in the meantime the revenue that the children to come, we make these state might have accrued from

the tax has been lost for a year and one half (if the cigarette tax is approved by the voters in the November election).

The cigarette tax is a good example of the way the Oregon Legislature is blocked in its efforts to work out a sound tax program for the state. Such a program would broaden the present narrow tax base that the state now has by collecting Oregon's revenue from several types of taxes. As it is now the bulk of revenue (52 per cent) is derived from the income tax.

The cigarette tax was approved by 63 out of the 90 members of the legislature in 1955 but it was referred immediately. It would have become fully effective in September, 1955, if allowed to go into effect.

If this law had not been referred, it would have brought over eight million dollars into the state's general fund in the 16 month period since its passage. The tax would have been three cents on each package of cigarettes sold in the state. Forty two out of the 48 states now use this tax as an important source of revenue.

But you as the voter in the booth on November 6, can decide whether Oregon is to have a balanced, long-range tax program fair to all. Passage of Senate Joint Resolution Four (Proposition One) will give the legislators the power to pass tax laws without the fear of the referendum influencing their actions. This amendment to the state's constitution will allow the legislators to attach emergency clauses to any tax law they think need it. It could be the first step toward lowering of the state income tax.

The Eocene

By KEN MCLEOD

In our last column we spoke of the Eocene Epoch in world history which is likened to chapter two, of part one in volume six, and in this 15 million year epoch that started 55 million years ago we discovered that the world for the first time became covered with grass. The advent of green pastures did amazing things to the beginning world of mammals.

The division of the animal kingdom into meat-eaters and plant-eaters remains a highly mysterious relationship on which many ideas have been expressed dealing with our modern concept of the "balance of nature." However, it becomes clear that with the advent of grass into the world the plant-eaters or herbivores as they are called now had the better chance to survive—provided they were alert and fast on their feet. When a pasture was grazed off or the grass withered in the sun or suffered from drought the herbivores could migrate and find other feeding grounds.

Small mammals thrive on the grass forage and so the true age of mammals came into being. The advent of grass into the world was not the only fortunate thing for the mammals, for by this time in world history few of the large animals that might have threatened them were left upon the earth. The age of giant reptiles was extinct and may have been so some five or six million years ago. The age of reptiles which produced the dinosaurs, could truly be called the age of giants, came to an end with the great earth revolution which closed our fifth volume of world history called the Mesozoic Era 60 million years ago. The age of reptile giants was followed by an age of mammal dwarfs but this did not last long for the mammals grew in size and intelligence. Most of them were better proportioned than the Mesozoic reptiles; they were not so over-developed in the lower half of the body as the saurians had been.

There were exceptions to this rule. There were mammals which followed the pattern set by the saurians and continued to display the short fore legs and scantily developed brain so characteristic of animals developed in the age of reptiles. To this day we have remnants of these early races of mammals in Australia and South America. These remaining survivors of a more prehistoric development have led scientists to speculate upon the history of the great continent Gondwana Land of the Mesozoic Era which stretched from Brazil across Central Africa all the way to India and for a time reached Australia.

Some scientists argue the present day existence of these primitive forms of mammals on the supposition that in Gondwana Land these mammals with short fore legs and scantily developed brain could not defend themselves against the more robust placental type of four-footed mammals and as a consequence they retreated to the extreme southeast of Gondwana Land which became Australia when the great land-bridge between that present day continent and India sank some 50 million years ago. The very isolation of Australia saved these species from extinction. The pouched mammals that were left behind in Gondwana Land at the western end of that continent, which became South America, were almost completely exterminated.

Among the common placental type mammals that appeared upon the world scene during the Eocene,

Epoch such tragedies were relatively rare. The great majority of them were vegetarians, and in the favorable pasture land environment grew so big and strong that they were by no means easy prey for the carnivores. Some, in fact, grew to be monsters. The Baluchitherium, whose skeleton was found in Mongolia, was a 20 foot giant with rhinoceros-like body and the long, thin head of a tapir. In weight and probably strength, it surpassed even the biggest saurians. But this mammalian giant and others like giants of the mammal world which came upon the scene during this Eocene Epoch proved to be even less fit for survival than the giant lizards. Most types vanished from the world within the next 30 or 40 million years of the earth's history.

The elephants proved to be the most enduring of the very big mammals and by the last epoch of the Tertiary and the beginning of our present Quaternary Period some 2,000,000 years ago they had spread over the whole world except for Australia, which was no longer connected by a land bridge to any of the continents. The elephants owed their superiority to their intelligence, not their tusks.

Sciatica

By EDWIN P. JORDAN M.D.

P. K. writes that he would like some information about sciatica, its cause, its treatment, and how long it lasts. This is indeed a subject which is difficult to discuss. The disorder is also both frequent and most distressing. It was formerly thought that sciatica was usually an inflammation similar to other forms of neuritis but involving a particular nerve known as the sciatic. This nerve arises from the lower back and passes down the back of the leg from the buttocks to the heel.

It is probably true that there can be a true sciatic neuritis usually resulting from some other disease such as diabetes or perhaps certain kinds of vitamin deficiencies.

However, it is now felt that most forms of sciatica result from something like arthritis around the root of the nerve where it emerges from the spine or from some infectious or mechanical problem in this area. Among these latter causes, is pressure from a hernia of the cartilage-like substance lying between the vertebrae of the spine which sometimes is called a disc.

What treatment is best? This depends on what appears to be responsible for the particular case.

Sometimes an infection elsewhere in the body, like an abscessed tooth, appears to be responsible.

Whenever the cause can be discovered and removed or treated, improvement usually results. Controlling diabetes, remedying vitamin deficiency, or removing an abscessed tooth therefore may bring relief.

If caused by a "disc," good results have been reported from operating on the back to remedy this defect.

Mechanical stretching, accomplished by pulling the head and heels in opposite directions, has also been reported favorably in some cases.

The injection of a local anesthetic or salt solution may relieve the pain.

Manipulation, together with other measures of physical therapy, is often useful. Special exercises and X-ray treatments have been employed with success on occasions.

Physically handicapped workers have proven repeatedly over the past score of years that properly placed in the proper jobs, their production record is equal, if not superior, to other workers.

All employers seeking manpower are being urged by the President's Committee to study the latest techniques in matching workers with job requirements. They are urged to look over their plants or offices and list the many jobs that may be handled efficiently by qualified handicapped workers.

Employers are reminded that development of on-the-job training opportunities through cooperation with local vocational rehabilitation services or State employment services possibly may result in placement of workers.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK: Q. May I take on-the-job training under the Korean GI Bill on a part-time basis?

A. No. The law does not authorize GI on-the-job training which is less than full-time.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Friends Offer Aid To Hero

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Charles Kelly's behalf next Thursday night.

Commando Kelly, winner of the nation's highest military honor for his heroism in World War II, today is looking for a job and a way out of his financial troubles.

And the 35-year-old Medal of Honor holder said he is "overwhelmed" by offers of help that have come from friends and others who have heard of his difficulties.

Kelly's bills began mounting after an operation for appendicitis last Aug. 5. Peritonitis set in and doctors told Kelly he would have to take it easy, at least until October.

A Louisville radio station, WKLO, announced Friday it will hold a benefit program in his honor.

HASTE

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich. (UP)—Haste not only made waste but also cost Robertson Clark of Hastings \$49.39 in fine and court costs. Police arrested Clark after clocking him driving at 110 miles per hour. Clark said he was in a "hurry to get some place."

AUCTION SALE

Sept. 19-20
So. 6th Community Hall
Sponsored by Democratic Club

at construction projects here and at nearby Frankfort, Ky., said he "probably" would stay in Louisville.

He knows



how he's going to vote—and why. Do you?

He's not buying a pig in a poke... nor a candidate on blind faith either. He's checked their records and knows who will best represent him after election. How about you? If you're not sure, you better check so you can...

VOTE—BUT DON'T VOTE IN THE DARK

1. Be sure you're registered.
2. Study the issues and candidates.
3. Mark up a sample ballot in advance.
4. Set aside time for voting—and get there!

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ESTATE CLOSE-OUT SALE

NOW IN PROGRESS!

All merchandise to be closed out to make way for sale of store and remodeling for self-service drug operation!

Prices Slashed At Least 20% on Every Item In Store!

(Tobacco and Magazines Only Items Excepted)

COSTUME JEWELRY	1/2 off
PENS WATCHES	1/3 off
SMALL APPLIANCES	1/2 off
BILLFOLDS, LIGHTERS	1/3 off
ALL COSMETICS	1/3 off
REGULAR 35c EACH	
GIBSON GREETING CARDS	3 for 25c

"N." Green Stamps on all Merchandise
Regardless of Sale Price!

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