

The Herald and News

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Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.
SERVICES:
ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
Serving Southern Oregon And Northern California

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
CARRIER
1 MONTH \$ 1.50
6 MONTHS \$ 8.00
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MAIL
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New Growth

By BILL JENKINS

I guess I'll have to take back my recent words about the Highway 99 Association. Either I was wrong or the power was off. At any rate, when we hit the tunnel on Highway 58 earlier this week, the ice sign wasn't on.

Of course, perhaps I was being somewhat cynical in my prediction that it would be turned on by mid-September.

The trip over the pass turned out to be surprisingly pleasant compared to our recent trips. The only highway construction we ran into was the eight-mile strip west of the 97 junction, and even this, at the time we came over, was as good as a normal road. Certainly a relief to get that torn up, frost blistered road patched. Perhaps the day is in sight when the whole thing will be done properly.

The Willamette Pass Highway, as you know, was a war casualty and has never recovered.

The viney maples on the west side of the divide are beginning to turn and running brilliant yellow slashes up the fir clad hills. Another couple of weeks and the hardwoods will be in their full glory. While I wouldn't want to live in that area, it is a pleasant change from the high desert.

Took 99-E out of Junction City as our route to Portland. It's a rough and tough hustle all the way from Junction City to Albany. A case of too much traffic and not enough road. But from Albany clear on into Portland you really whistle.

By the time present plans are carried out and the road is a straight shot from Salem to Eugene, four-lane all the way, it will be the latest existing link between Klamath Falls and Portland. As it is now, one can do it in just over five hours without straining.

Portland is still growing, but reports from various people up there differ as to the present stability and prosperity. Real estate developments are going great and areas which only months ago were bare fields are now housing units.

Downtown, however, there seems to be some doubt as to whether this influx of new population has done much to raise the business scale. Some maintain business is about the same as last year, some say it's better, and the inevitable few claim that it's worse.

However that may be, I can state with authority that new buildings are going up steadily. We hit the big town on the Willamette about twice a year, and every time some old landmark is gone or in the process of going and a new building is up or in the building. Makes it confusing when you're trying to find your way around by the familiar old spots.

Dropped up to see a friend in one of the new southwest district housing units and was pleasantly surprised. This project was gotten under way some two years ago, and instead of the usual crowded, cramped tiny houses has followed the lines of what you might call gracious living.

The houses, although relatively small, are wide open, built on the area plan, and look out over broad lawns and ample shade trees—at least what will be ample shade trees given another couple or three years. Maples grow fast.

Coming from the high country, I can't help thinking somewhat wistfully how pleasant it must be to construct a house and not have to worry about complete and thorough insulation and weather stripping. Not that I'd trade our high and dry climate for the wet, muggy atmosphere of the valleys, but there is certainly a lot to be said for the ease of building and the lack of worry about your heating problems.

There were at least two conventions in town during our visit, and consequently the streets were pretty well crowded. But all the same, Portland's one-way grid seems to have overcome its initial difficulties and be working rather smoothly.

There are still difficult spots at some intersections where streets come in from odd angles, thereby necessitating no left or no right turn signs and routing the unwary motorist far off his course unless he keeps a wary eye open. But in the main the plan seems to work fine.

And you can't deny that it's a boon to the shopper when he heads for one certain district and then has both sides of the street to scan for a parking space instead of only one. It doubles your chance of being able to park somewhere within hailing distance of where you want to shop.

The next step forward in this direction, of course, will be the banning of automobiles in the downtown sections. This plan would, I believe, result in a pedestrian's paradise and a possibility to increase trade rather than cut it.

Several cities are giving this proposal serious consideration, and it will be interesting to see how it works out if and when one of them tries it. Me, I'm all for it.

Blind

By KEN McLEOD

One of the peculiar things of the man creature has been his reluctance to accept the evidence of geological history. As we look into the historic writings of man we find individuals who grasped the significance of fossil animal and plant remains but the scientists of their time refused to accept these interpretations, rather, the men who should have known better called the fossils "accidents," or "mysteries," and considered them "frauds" hidden in rocks by the devil.

In 1896 the remains of an Ice Age mammoth were found near Götting, Germany. A teacher named Ernst Haeckel cautiously called them bones of some extinct monster, at which townsmen raised a hubbub quite reminiscent of the late Tennessee battle on evolution. The medical faculty came to the rescue by pronouncing the bones "freaks of nature."

Bones, teeth and shells, however, could not forever be denied as man began to discover them in increasing numbers as his developing economy began to probe the earth—there came a time when even the most skeptical began to admit that they could not all be "accidents" or "frauds." Devout Christians began to accept shells on the theory that they were marine creatures washed on land and buried during Noah's flood. Other fossils such as bones became the remains of sinful dwarfs or giants who were not of Noah's favored family.

In July 1706, Governor Dudley, of New York, was in earnest when he wrote Cotton Mather about the tooth of a mastodon:

"I suppose all the surgeons in town have seen it, and I am perfectly of the opinion it is a human tooth. I measured it, and as it stood upright it was six inches high lacking one-eighth, and around 13 inches, lacking one-eighth, and its weight in the scale was two pounds and four ounces, Troy weight."

"I am perfectly of the opinion that the tooth will agree only to a human body, for whom the tooth could only prepare a funeral; and without doubt he waded as long as he could keep his head above the clouds, but must at length be confounded with all other creatures and the new sediment after the flood gave him the depth we now find."

Not much later in 1716 a London pharmacist and antiquarian named Conyers discovered in the gravel of a former river bed near the city an assortment of elephant bones. Close by the bones he found a crudely chipped pointed stone. His announcement of the find was greeted with gales of laughter. In London coffee houses people joked about the African pachyderm that had strayed along the Thames. Probably, some suggested, it had run away from a circus, and died a miserable death when English food didn't agree with it. Perhaps, others jesting, it was a true-blue ancient Briton. After all, hadn't giants and dragons once roamed the British Isles? Why not an elephant, too?

A historically minded friend of the pharmacist, a Mr. Bagford, suggested a reasonable explanation: "The elephant bones go back to the time of the Emperor Claudius," he said. "The Roman army brought elephants across the channel to help them conquer the Britons. But the early inhabitants of our country fought bravely, and one of them killed the elephant, whose bones you found, with a sharpened stone."

Thus Conyers' elephant escaped the battle of the flood even though much discussion was turned upon this particular subject. In this same year, however, Johann Scheuchzer, of Zurich, elaborated the flood thesis in a book called "Homo diluvii testis," or "Man a Record of the Flood." The chief "record" was the skull and part of the backbone of what is now known to be a giant salamander that swam in a Swiss lake about 15 million years ago. Two other remains of an "accursed race" have proved to be the vertebrae of reptiles. But Scheuchzer's opinions were accepted, and some of his figures were copied in the "Copper Bible" of 1731.

Even those who recognized fossils made mistakes. Johannes Beringer, of Würzburg, was a teacher who thought he knew ancient shells when he saw them. Then one of his students carved a snail from soft stone and put it where Beringer found it. When this hoax worked the boys added flowers, insects and frogs to the supply of true fossils. The teacher accepted all as genuine; while Scheuchzer described his "ancient sinners," Beringer was illustrating both fossils and frauds in a book called "Lithographia Würceburgensis," or "Stone Records of Würzburg." Not till the boys "planted" Hebrew characters and his own name did Beringer realize that their joke had made him ridiculous. Frantically eager to save his reputation, the poor teacher tried to buy back and destroy every copy of his book. Failing to do

so, Beringer died in impoverished disgrace—and his family republished the "Lithographia" as a curio, to regain the money their father had spent on his heartbroken attempt to destroy it!

Splinter Party

WASHINGTON (AP)—Splinter parties are making their customary bids for the presidency again this year, despite the fact they polled a total of only 309,000 votes, or a half of 1 per cent, in 1952.

Seven minor party tickets have been named so far, but few will qualify and poll votes in more than 20 states if past history is a yardstick.

Latest to nominate was the Constitution party, a states' rights, anti-federal income tax group. It picked Democrat T. Coleman Andrews, a Richmond, Va., insurance executive and former U.S. Internal Revenue commissioner, for president, and Thomas H. Werdel, former Republican House member from California, for vice president.

Andrews, a critic of the income tax who says his business obligations will prevent him from waging a campaign, also has been endorsed by a number of splinter groups which last weekend launched a "national conservative movement" at a conference in Memphis, Tenn.

That movement hopes to get states of independent electors on the ballot in about 15 states. A strongly pro-segregation organization has put Andrews on the ballot in Virginia as a candidate of the "States Rights party of Virginia."

Six other minor parties are in the field, including New Jersey's Poor Man's party. The Prohibition party nominated Dr. Enoch A. Holtwick, Greenville, Ill., retired history professor, for president, and Brig. Gen. Herbert C. Holdridge, ret., Sherman Oaks, Calif., for vice president. The party polled 72,769 votes in 1952 in 21 states.

The Greenback party, which started campaigning for "money reform" in 1874, picked its candidates in 1952. It nominated Fred C. Proehl, 75-year-old Edmonds, Wash., grocer, for president, and Edward Kirby, Meador, Boston book publisher, for vice president. Voting records list no votes cast for the Greenbackers in 1952.

The Socialist party, which passed its peak years ago, nominated last June the same ticket it put up four years ago—Darlington Hoopes, Reading, Pa., and Samuel H. Friedman, New York City. In 1952 the ticket won the support of 19,685 voters in 16 states.

The Socialist-Labor ticket also is headed this year by its 1952 candidate—Eric Hagg of New York City. Mrs. Georgia Cozzini, Milwaukee housewife, is his running mate. The party rang up 30,376 votes in 23 states in 1952.

The Socialist Workers party last month renominated its 1952 ticket of Farrell Dobbs for president and Mrs. Myra Tanner Weiss for vice president. Both are from New York. They received 10,306 votes in seven states in 1952.

Henry Krajewski, Secaucus, N.J., tavern owner and one-time pig farmer, who got 4,203 votes in his home state as Poor Man's candidate in 1952, announced last fall he'll be seeking to boost that figure in November. His running mate is Mrs. Ann Marie Yezo, North Bergen, N.J., housewife.

The Progressive party and Vegetarians have not named states this year.

Vets Mail Bag

Lapsed GI term insurance still may be reinstated before the end of the term period, the Veterans Administration informed veterans in answer to numerous inquiries.

VA has found that many veterans believe they no longer are entitled to GI insurance when they miss several premium payments on 5-year term policies. VA explained that if the 3-year period has not expired the policies may be reinstated with the payment of two monthly premiums. A medical examination is required if the policies have been lapsed more than three months; but none is required if the policies have been lapsed less than three months and the policyholders are in as good health as they were on the lapse date.

Any VA Contact office will be glad to assist veterans in reinstating GI term insurance. When you visit the VA office, be sure to have all the available data regarding your policies, VA said, to save time and effort.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK:
Q—1 hold a World War Two GI term policy. Is there any deadline for converting my insurance to one of the permanent plans?
A—There is no deadline for converting your World War Two GI term insurance to a permanent plan. You may continue it as term insurance for as long as you please. However, the longer you keep your term insurance, the higher the premiums will be. Premiums on permanent plans, on the other hand, remain constant and do not rise.

Heart Disease

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Probably more people understand more things about heart disease now than ever before. Nevertheless, Mrs. C. and others have recently asked again for an explanation of angina pectoris.

This is an important form of heart disease, though actually the name means a symptom—pain in the chest.

It is the result of narrowing or spasms of those blood vessels which carry blood to the heart muscle.

Most commonly this reduced supply of blood to the heart is the result of deposits of fatty-like substances or calcium in the walls of the blood vessels known as coronaries and the problem is, therefore, related to that of high blood pressure and hardening of the arteries in general.

In typical angina the pain is in the chest and may run down the arm, usually the left arm, or perhaps up into the neck.

This pain is generally inconstant. It comes on with exercise and disappears with rest. The reason for this behavior of the pain is that the heart is getting enough blood when it does not have to work hard. But when a person exercises it speeds up the heart and this in turn requires more blood. It is then that insufficient blood flows through the coronary blood vessels with the result that the heart rebels to some extent by producing pain.

The pain is a warning sign to slow down.

Many people, I think, are somewhat confused about the difference between angina pectoris and coronary thrombosis of a "heart attack." In the latter there is a sudden and complete shutting off of one of the blood vessels supplying the heart muscle so that no blood at all gets through for the time being. This complete closing is usually the result of a clot forming inside a coronary vessel which has already been narrowed by deposits of calcium.

In the past many doctors took a dim view on the outlook for a person who developed symptoms of angina pectoris. Today, while it may be considered a fairly serious sign, the outlook is considered by no means so unfavorable.

Many victims of angina with proper management, which includes appropriate drugs, learn to keep their activities below the point where they will cause pain, and after a time may, indeed, improve.

When such improvement occurs it is probably because of the formation of new blood vessels supplying the areas of the heart receiving a lessened supply of blood through the regular coronary arteries. This is what is known to medical men as the development of collateral circulation.

In addition to improved ideas of drugs there are some interesting developments going on in surgery. Perhaps even today some of those with severe angina can be helped by appropriate and skillful surgery, though the time has surely not arrived when everyone with angina should jump for this form of treatment.

Poets' Corner

WHY DOES THIS HAPPEN TO ME

Far from the comfort of home, and his bed,
Crouched in the rushes frozen almost dead,
Is a miserable duck hunter holding his gun,
Waiting patiently for the rise of the sun.

His feet are wet and his hands are numb,
Crouched here waiting for those ducks to come.
His ears are cold and his nose is blue.
Numb with cold completely through and through.

His thoughts are wandering far and distant:
The temptation to leave is very persistent.
The main thought foremost in his mind
A warm campfire he would like to find.

At his side his faithful dog shudders.
He tries to bark, but he only stutters.
A cold wind blows down the back of his collar.
He is so cold he wants to holler.

In the distance a flock begins to gather.
Here they come, those fiends of the feather.
Wait until they are right overhead.
There is one that will soon be dead.

He lifts his gun and takes a sight
Upon the leading goose in flight.
He squeezes the trigger very gently.
There is a click, for his gun is empty!

Charles Melton
Rt. 2, Box 5-1
Tulake, California

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

CARRUTHERS WAS WHISKED TO THE ACCIDENT WARD AND WAS ABLE TO DESCRIBE JUST WHERE IT HURT....



THEN THE DOC PROCEEDS TO PROBE EVERYTHING ELSE BUT... THEY'LL DO IT EVERY EMERGENCY....



DON B. MILLER, will teach combination welding at Oregon Technical Institute. He has engaged in welding work for a logging contractor and for several other local firms. Miller has been a resident of Klamath Falls for several years.

—Photo by Ferebee

Fights Flare; Knife Wounds Result At Grid Festival In Bay City

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Ten youths were cut, stabbed or beaten Friday when roving groups of teen-agers attacked spectators at a colorful high school football pageant.

A rash of fights, some of them between whites and Negroes, flared as the marauders milled around the stands holding some 20,000 youthful spectators.

More than 200 police swarmed into Kezar Stadium, breaking up the fighting and arresting three Negro teen-agers. Two were jailed on assault charges.

Police inspector Leo Osuna said that at least seven of the injured boys were white. Five of them said they had been slashed with a pocket knife wielded by a 14-year-old Negro.

"But I wouldn't call it a race riot," Osuna said. "There may have been some bad feeling between the races there but it doesn't look as if that was the cause."

Officers said the situation didn't reach riot proportions. Capt. John Engler, head of the police juvenile bureau and a witness, said: "There was no riot. There were no organized gangs, just separate fights which kept breaking out. Some of the fellows had knives, and used them."

Most seriously injured was Wayne Reynolds, 17, a junior college student. He was stabbed in the arm and lower left chest but was not considered in critical condition.

Students from all nine city high schools were at the stadium. Each school's team played only one quarter. The game was not interrupted by the fights.

The students included Japanese, Filipinos, and Chinese as well as Negroes and whites.

Police had assigned two sergeants, 15 patrolmen and a half a dozen motorcycle officers to handle the affair, which has resulted in disturbances of some sort every year since it was instituted in 1953.

One police sergeant, attempting to break up a fight between several boys after the pageant, was "roughed up" and his badge taken.

J. B. Hill, principal of Lincoln High School, reported that his clothes were slashed while he was trying to protect one of the injured youths.

Although Police Chief Frank Ahern said he would recommend discontinuance of the annual pageant, Adolpho de Urioste, president of the board of education, said:

"I cannot say the pageant should be discontinued because the disturbance was not in the rooting sections."

"There were 20,000 youngsters there who should not suffer for the acts of a few disorderly troublemakers."

Vote Drive Under Way

Spurred by a personal appeal from President Eisenhower, Klamath County GOP leaders Saturday launched a drive to increase voting by 10 per cent over 1952.

George Proctor, chairman of the Klamath County Republican Central Committee, received a telegram from President Eisenhower urging precinct workers to strive for the 10 per cent voter increase.

Proctor also announced that County Clerk Charles DeLap will be the principal speaker at the first voter discussion group meeting Tuesday at 8 a.m. in Republican Headquarters, 221 Main Street.

DeLap will discuss registration, voting procedures, absentee ballots, qualifications of voters and other important matters pertaining to his office. The public is invited.

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MAIL FOR INTERVIEW

Ed Casey To Head Art Group

Ed Casey has been named president of the Klamath Art Association to serve for the coming year. Other officers are Mrs. Fern Short, vice president; Mrs. Dorothy Anderson, treasurer and Mrs. Marjorie Newman, publicity chairman.

The new corps of officers was elected at a meeting of the association held September 20 in the new meeting room in the Mountain View Housing on Main and Chiloquin streets. This building, property of Oregon Technical Institute is located on school property and is available only on a temporary basis.

The fall program of the association will open with a three-day art exhibit and tea, October 13-14, these dates to open the fall membership drive.

Plans for activities also include night classes in both beginning and advanced painting. The first class on Tuesday evening, October 16 will be under the direction of Howard Hall, Klamath Union High School art instructor. The class will be open to all interested persons regardless of affiliation with the association and is slanted for beginners of any age.

The association will again sponsor the Christmas green fund raising sale during the holiday season and will make and sell any type of decoration on order.

Members will hold a cleanup and silk screen session on Thursday, September 27 for all members and interested persons.

Bay Current Studies On

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—San Francisco Bay is getting the most comprehensive physical examination in its history.

Fifteen man craft, manned by personnel from the state departments of Water Resources and Fish and Game; the U.S. Geological Survey; and the Army Engineers' San Francisco and Sacramento Districts, have taken 11 fixed stations in the Bay and at the Golden Gate.

Hourly measurements of salinity and sedimentation are being taken while current velocities are being measured at half-hour intervals.

Tide measurements are being taken at 23 shore stations at the same time in a separate operation.

According to Col. John A. Graf, San Francisco District Army engineer, this data is necessary so that it can be duplicated on the one and one half acre bay model nearing completion in Sausalito.

"If these conditions are duplicated in the model," Graf said, "we have some assurance that any foreign object—such as an earthen barrier—introduced in the model would produce the same reaction there as in the bay itself."

Winter Wheat Program On

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reports through mid-September show more than 44,000 agreements have been signed to put 1,755,383 acres under the 1957 winter wheat acreage reserve program of the soil bank, the Agriculture Department reported Friday.

The 1957 acreage reserve program for wheat is 15 million acres, including winter and spring varieties. The deadline for signing up under the program is Oct. 3, 1956.

The department said participating farmers so far would be eligible to receive a maximum of \$34,110.149 in acreage reserve payments if they remain in compliance with the program.

Washington state farmers, as of Sept. 14, had signed 354 agreements covering 40,712 acres and for which \$1,275,588 compensation had been approved.



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