

The Herald and News

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Helping Hand

By MAX WAUCHOPE
The cover picture on the Herald and News magazine section Sunday portrayed a visual expression of the "helping hand" which is the background theme of the United Fund-Red Cross drive which kicks off in Klamath County Tuesday. This helping hand could be described as the means of aid extended to some 374 Klamath County children through the Oregon Chest in the past five years. These child care agencies that are a part of the Oregon Chest include homes for orphans, delinquent and dependent, unwed mothers.

Other youth agencies aided through the United Fund drive are the Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Salvation Army youth program and the YMCA. Some 7,200 Klamath County young people have received instruction in the American way of life through these agencies.

Adults are given a helping hand in the battle against such diseases as cancer, rheumatism, mental health, arthritis, heart disease and other diseases. In 1954 47 persons died of cancer in Klamath County and 56.4 per cent of all Oregon deaths were connected in some way with heart or blood disease. Arthritis and rheumatism afflicted 11 million people in the U.S. and there were 10 million victims of mental disease.

In the field of the youth agencies, strictly from a dollars and cents viewpoint, it is much cheaper to combat juvenile delinquency in the form of aid to such a youth agency as the Boy Scouts. It costs seven dollars a year to support a scout but an average of \$2,100 per year is spent on each juvenile delinquent.

Charles Fleetwood, chairman of the 1956 campaign leaders conference in Dayton, Ohio, had this to say about the united drives: "Over and above the obvious benefits that (united drives) render is their significance in portraying the true American way of showing our fellow citizens how to meet their health, welfare and character building needs. . . . But still more important, we have given the individual—regardless of race or creed—through group activities, the opportunity to exercise his right of citizenship, and his personal responsibility. Participation in these in volunteer activities always requires sacrifice—both in time and money. . . . (It is) the time hallowed, but never time-worn answer to Cain. "Yes, we are our brothers' keepers."

The United Fund method of supporting the various agencies involved has developed over the years from the need for one central means of collecting, coordinating and disbursing funds. Prior to the use of the united drive method, the various agencies all had to scramble for the needed funds. As everyone can remember, this resulted in too many drives and was extremely wasteful as regards to administrative and other costs of the drives.

Another factor behind the united drive idea is the one thought that a community should strive to take care of as many of its own problems as possible. All these agencies, whether youth, welfare or the ones designed to combat some particular disease, are operating in fields of endeavor where the problems must be met. If the problems are not met on a local level, then it is inevitable that the federal government would step into the picture with the usual over-centralization that this would bring.

Remember tomorrow when the drive begins that the United Fund-Red Cross way of supporting these needed agencies is the true cooperative spirit in actual operation. And give a vote of thanks (as well as your contribution) to the scores of unpaid workers who make the drive a success each year.

First Man

The Java man who was hailed on his discovery as "the missing link" has lost his assumed place of importance as later studies have indicated that his bones were shaped more like human bones than the first hasty descriptions has suggested. Then new finds in Java, made shortly before World War II, have strengthened the view that "Pithecanthropus erectus," as the Java man is called, was not really the ape-man who walked erect but actually a member of the human race. His dates of occupation of the land have been moved ahead likewise so that he is no longer the very ancient man. Geologists are now generally agreed that the Java sites all belong to the Pleistocene epoch and not the Pliocene epoch that Dubois had boldly asserted was the age in which the Java man lived. In terms of years this means an advance of one to five million or more years and brings him more or less co-existent with modern man. Nevertheless, in spite of this reduction of age the Java man is recognized today as a very early primitive type of human being—an "ape-man" in a popular sense but hardly the ancestor of modern man.

In spite of the reverses suffered by the Darwinian enthusiasts in developing a demonstrable chain of fossil remains for modern man

as has been done for the horse, camel and other animal species the search goes on stronger than ever. Competition for the "first man" title is very keen and new finds of man-like fossils are coming into view. The Neanderthal man who was the first to be discovered is no longer a mystery. Science now possesses a whole collection of perfectly preserved Neanderthal skeletons, of children as well as adults. The remains of the older prehistoric human beings are still scanty; but there are enough of them to have given rise to many diverse theories.

For example, there is the "Maueranthropus" who was found in 1907 in the village of Mauer, near Heidelberg, Germany. All the Mauer man left of himself to puzzle posterity was his jawbone. Among others are the Bushman type of skeleton found in the Transvaal in 1913 and who it is argued was possibly a forerunner of the Australian Negro. In 1921 the Rhodesian man came to light and he is now classed as an African contemporary of the Neanderthal man. Later finds such as the Steinheim skull in 1933 and the "Africanthropus" found in East Africa in 1935, have helped to fill scientific publications with prolonged controversies to which the public seldom becomes a party.

The most significant find in recent decades has been the Peking man who was dug up in 1926 from a stone cave near Peking. Science immediately gave him the name of "Sinanthropus pekinensis." Since his discovery some 25 skulls, more or less well preserved, have come to light and science has placed him in a common relationship to the Java man. A common home in Tibet, or in Africa, or some place in southern Asia has been conjectured for both these groups of men, but so far all speculation on that subject remains in the realm of pure fantasy.

Scientists are in accord that the human species did not develop simultaneously all over the world. In the Western hemisphere no human or anthropoid fossils have as yet been found, in spite of diligent searches. As search goes on it becomes evident that man's age in America is greater than has commonly been accepted, however, such discoveries do not change scientific presumption that man in our hemisphere is but an early Asian tourist who came here by crossing over from Siberia by the way of the Aleutian Islands.

The skulls and leg bones of early man which have been found in Europe, Asia and Africa do not definitely answer the question of who were the direct ancestors of modern man but this does not stop the field of speculation and battles fought with acres of type.

Live Longer

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—Can you spare three minutes which might help you and your family to live longer?

Yes? Then read on: If this is a normally safe week, 1,788 Americans alive this morning will be dead seven days from today. Needless to say, they will die in accidents, most of them avoidable. Another 173,071 will hurt themselves in accidents, most of them avoidable. Wouldn't you think a country odd if it were safer to fight for on a foreign battlefield in wartime than to dwell in during peace?

Well, fellow Americans, that's our happy, prosperous country—the land of the home-hurt free and the car-crippled brave. During the bloody Second World War the United States suffered an average of 65,330 combat dead and 149,077 combat wounded each year. But during peaceful but even more bloody 1955 its accident toll was 93,000 dead and 9,000,000 injured. What other nation in history has managed to be more deadly at work and play than it has been at war?

The number of Americans killed accidentally last year was nearly triple the number of GI deaths during the entire Korean War," pointed out Kenneth Hawthorne, director of a safety organization called the "Emergencies - Don't - Wait - Week Institute."

"The financial cost of these accidents came to 10 billion dollars—enough to run the New York state government for the next eight years."

The seventh annual Emergencies-Don't-Wait Week, proclaimed this year by 34 governors and 300 mayors, starts this Monday. And what will happen during the next seven days, even as safer patterns of living are being emphasized by a nationwide educational program?

Hawthorne predicts 1,788 violent accidental deaths, and gives this partial breakdown of causes: Eleven hunters will either kill themselves by careless handling of their own guns or be shot to death by companions who mistake them for four-footed game. Among 31 other firearm deaths most of the victims will be children between 5 and 14. Eighteen do-it-yourself handymen will be electrocuted doing home

repair jobs because they forgot to turn off the current. Approximately 381 persons will suffer fatal falls on slippery pavements, in bathtubs, and on highly polished floors.

Fires will take another 121 lives and many will be smokers who lit their last cigarette in bed just before falling asleep.

Some 47 will die of leaking gas or poisons taken by mistake, and many will be small children. And about 731 will be killed in traffic mishaps of all kinds.

What is the best way to keep members of your own household off the obituary list? Hawthorne offered these suggestions:

1. Keep poisonous household cleaners out of the reach of children.
2. Make sure floors are not slippery or cluttered, and that stairways are well lighted.
3. Don't overload wiring, and don't store oily rags.
4. Lock up firearms, and don't assume they are unloaded.
5. Keep a first aid kit in your house and car, and learn how to use it.
6. Drive your own car the way you believe the other fellow ought to drive his.

October is the most wonderful month of the year to be alive. But you can't enjoy it lying in a hospital—or a morgue.

Politics

By JAMES MARLOW
AP News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—The first month of the presidential campaign is over and the candidates have a little over five weeks to go. How has it been so far?

Different from 1952. That's for sure. Four years ago the presidential race smoked with emotion. If there's fire in this campaign, it's still in the basement.

And the candidates—of the four only Democratic vice presidential candidate Estes Kefauver was not running in 1952—are making a different kind of campaign. In 1952—with the country jittery and tired of the war in Korea, divided over Sen. McCarthy ("R-Wis"), and disgusted with doings in Washington—the Republicans made these their three main issues:

The war in Korea and foreign policy in general; corruption in government; and Communists-in-government. Those issues were the kind which made old friends fight and neighbors argue in public. But the war is over now. McCarthy has faded. There have been no real scandals. Talk about Communists in government, long overplayed by the Republicans, has died down. Now the Democrats—Adlai Stevenson and Kefauver—are banging away at the Republican foreign policy, critical of it for not finding a new way to deal with the new Russian tactics.

Mostly the Democrats have aimed at things closer at home and easier to understand. They've been talking about people's pocketbooks on bread-and-butter issues: Better prices for farmers, more concern for the small businessman, power development, more money for the aged, better schools, higher pay for teachers.

Stevenson and Kefauver have sighted deliberately at each group which has suffered some money loss under the Eisenhower administration, while this is a time of high prosperity and record employment, there are soft spots. In 1952 the Democrats, because they had been running the government, were on the defensive. This time the Republicans are in that spot. Naturally, while the Democrats try to make them look as bad as possible, the Republicans put their best foot forward.

The result is some exaggeration on both sides. It may get worse. President Eisenhower, who campaigned furiously in 1952, apparently thought he could win this year without exerting himself much. He had planned a limited schedule of radio-TV speeches.

But Stevenson and Kefauver are beating the bushes hard. Now Eisenhower has decided he'll make more speeches and travel more. He started off talking about moral principles. But after hearing the Democrats call him a weak president and a poor leader he started getting a little tough himself.

Statements made in most campaigns are forgotten when they're over. But it doesn't work in the case of Vice President Nixon, who, in 1952 and again in the 1954 congressional campaign, had a way of linking "Democrats" and "Communists" in the same sentence. The Democrats have never forgiven him. As a result, Nixon could not help starting this campaign a little self-consciously. So far, he's been milder than in 1952 and 1954.

Kefauver, a man of immense energy, is covering a vast amount of territory in short hops from one small out-of-the-way place to another, still shaking hands, drawing.

Objections
By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.
Whenever anything new is proposed having to do with the public health there are always a number of people who object strenuously. This was the case with vaccination against smallpox, the

germ theory, and indeed, almost everything else which has been discovered in the health field.

The most recent measure to be proposed and opposed is the fluoridation of the public water supply. So far as I can determine, the heated resistance to this public health measure is based principally on fear that some evil results will occur, and on insufficient understanding of the facts.

The most important facts in a nutshell are these: Long continued studies in several communities have shown beyond doubt that the number of cavities due to decay in the teeth (caries) of children can be reduced about 60 per cent by addition of suitable quantities of fluorides to the public water supply. Here emphasis must be placed on the word "suitable," since not enough fluorides would fail to prevent tooth decay and excessively large quantities might produce a discoloration of the teeth known as mottled enamel.

The most painstaking studies have been made on the possibility of harmful effects from the addition of fluorides to the water supply. They have revealed no evidence whatever that the recommended procedure increases the danger of heart disease, cancer, or of any other serious human ailment. Therefore, fear on this score seems quite unjustified.

For years many communities on the North American continent have had fairly large quantities of fluorides naturally occurring in their drinking water. There is no reason to believe that such fluorides behave any differently from added fluorides, and there is no more illness in such communities than in others. There is really no question as to the favorable effect on the teeth of children of adding fluorides to the water supply—nor the safety of doing so.

However, another point has been raised, namely, that to do this forces those who do not want fluoridated drinking water either into drinking it against their will or buying their water elsewhere. I am as opposed to compulsion as anyone else, but this seems to me an unimportant issue in this case.

Many chemicals normally occur in drinking water. All public water supplies are chlorinated to kill dangerous disease germs, and water is filtered to remove dirt—yet we are forced to drink it. Furthermore, the compulsion angle can be put in reverse: If fluorides are not added for the benefit of the children whose parents want it, then these children are "compelled" to do without.

It seems to me that the excitement raised by this issue, and the expenditure of time and effort by those who oppose this simple, useful and inexpensive public health measure, could be devoted to more constructive causes.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS
MILWAUKEE — A woman fan on this city's gloom over losing the National League pennant: "Well pitcher Warren Spahn cried after he lost last (Saturday) night. I don't see why we can't too."

WASHINGTON — The Rev. A. Powell Davies on Joe Smith, mythical GOP vice presidential candidate, to a congregation including Adlai Stevenson: "Joe Smith is the man who feels, sometimes strongly, sometimes in mild bewilderment, that he is being left out, or that he is being too much taken in."

NEW YORK — Former President Truman applauding Adlai Stevenson's campaign: "The Democrats are winning. We've got those birds (Republicans) scared to death."

WASHINGTON — Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla.) asserting that President Eisenhower must stand for what Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson does: "If you can't get rid of the hired man, you get rid of the man that hires the hired man."

WASHINGTON — Gov. Frank G. Clement on whether Tennessee will accept the Supreme Court desegregation decision: "They have different opinions of what should be done and what shouldn't be done. But they don't want outside agitators. Negro or white, coming in to stir up trouble."

GREENVILLE, S.C. — Billy Williams, reporter for the Greenville News, interviewed three midgets at the Greenville County American Legion Fair. In deference to the size of the midgets, the paper ran the story printed in agate type—about half the size of normal newspaper type—and illustrated it with a half-column picture.

BONN, Germany (AP)—The West German government denied Saturday a Soviet charge that 3,012 Russian citizens are being held in Germany against their will. In a note to the Moscow government, West Germany said that all foreigners in this country are free to return to their homeland at any time.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hato

Mercury Down In Midwest

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Temperatures dropped below freezing in northern Michigan today and chill air spread across the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley regions.

The central and northern plains reported generally higher readings and the rest of the nation had little temperature change. Grand Marais and Pellston, Mich., both recorded 25 degree readings. The Weather Bureau said the nation's high was 90 at Blythe, Calif.

Scattered showers doused sections of the Rockies and New England and a curtain of drizzle and showers hung over Texas and Louisiana. Almost 2.50 inches of rain fell on New Orleans in 24 hours.

Partly cloudy weather was in store for the northern two thirds of the country from the eastern slope of the Rockies to the Atlantic Coast.

The weather bureau said showers would sprinkle the gulf coast and Florida and the rain in Texas and Louisiana would move inland.

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Our growth during the past months enables us to give the Klamath Basin the best of loan and finance service. We sincerely invite you to call on us for advice and assistance at our conveniently located office in the Town & Country Shopping Center. Loans of from \$50.00 to \$1500.00 on your Auto, Furniture, Housetrailer, Livestock or Salary. We specialize in consolidating all your debts, to refinance existing contracts where present payments are too high.

PREXY
MOUNT SHASTA — Dale Sapp was named president of the Mount Shasta Hi-Teens Club at the organizational meeting last week. Ed Heile is vice president; Elaine Tonkin, secretary and Alvin Rossi, publicity chairman.
A Sadie Hawkins dance is planned for Saturday evening, October 6.

NEW CODE
TAIPEI (AP)—A new code of military justice went into effect in Nationalist China today after its final approval by President Chiang Kai-shek. It was adopted by the legislative Yuan (Parliament) last June 22.

Hips

Make your hips smaller wearing NEW EASY WAY at home. No diet or weight loss. Use of HOME while you REST. Reduces size of HIPS, TUMMY, THIGHS. NO EFFORT. Fun! Sensible. Healthful. Economical.
Woman Say: "Four inches removed from abdomen, 3 in. from hips."—M.E.
"3 in. from hips."—M.A.
"First time since I've had my 3 children my tummy is flat."—E.S.
"Dress size was 16, now 12."—C.F.
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