

The Herald and News

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Visit

By BILL JENKINS

I paid a visit to my dog's house and property the other day and was agreeably surprised at what a gracious host he turned out to be.

The dog's domain at our residence in the pines is a pipeshaped affair covering perhaps an eighth of an acre. It is surrounded on three sides by a high redwood fence and on the remaining two sides by a six foot mesh wire fence. It boasts four gates offering entrance to both the outside and to the backyard area.

It is covered largely with brush of various kinds and a couple of fair sized trees, including a juniper and an oak clump in the northwest corner where one can still find the remains of a tree house built by some past generation of youngsters.

I don't wish it to be thought that I am annoyed and fail to visit the dog at frequent intervals. It is just that unless one is prepared to risk life and limb it is the better part of good judgment to stay away because this dog is a great digger. He has done a job of excavating in his own private grounds that would put some commercial firms to shame. Here a hole, there a hole, everywhere a hole. Only a stout ground wire laid inside the fence keeps him contained at all.

However, all that aside, last Sunday I think it was, I paid a social call and found the dog in a mood to play the host with all the trimmings. I was met at the gate with a friendly but restrained series of gestures and then taken on a conducted tour of the grounds. We paused in front of the dog's better house while he looked up, tongue lolling and pride shining in his eyes, as if to say, "I suppose it really isn't much but there's a lot of satisfaction in doing things yourself around the place."

He led me out to the tip of the pipeshaped to show me a luxuriant plum bush growing in the fence corner and offering shade and shelter on a hot day. We wandered along the back fence, admiring the grain and coloring of the weathered wood while he paused occasionally to point out one of his observation posts. These, I found, were large knot holes that afforded him a view up the hill back of the house and allowed him to carry on long and noisy arguments with the colony of grey squirrels that make their home on the knoll behind the fence.

He then took me over to the opposite corner and stood with obvious pride and enjoyment beneath the oak, gently rustling the few already fallen leaves with his paw, casting contented glances at the red of the leaves on the surrounding brush and subtly suggesting that this would be a fine spot to build that puttering room, complete with fireplace, that I've been talking about for the past two or three years.

Dog raised his nose, cocked his ears and pointed one to me the view out over the lake from this elevation, noting the fact that we could see clear to the Siskiyou in the north and that we caught the reflection of the gently rolling hills of the east side reflected in the calm waters of the lake. The noise of ducks in the cove drifted up and a passing band of geese sent their keening call down to us. We looked over a pile of old brick which still has to be cleaned, gave our close attention to a pile of old lumber, casually inspected a collection of five gallon buckets collected from goodness-only-knows-where and stopped to sit under the juniper for a moment of quiet contemplation.

All in all it was a very enjoyable visit. At least it convinced me again that it really is true that dogs can be almost human at times. And I'm quite sure they enjoy the same feelings as us ill-made humans.

I really must do something about building that little house on the hill so dog can have his fireplace. I'm sure that with a little practice he could learn to kindle his own fire on those cold winter evenings.

Kant And Laplace

By KEN McLEOD

Before William Smith began to study fossils and classify rocks, philosophers were attempting to solve the problem of the earth.

While scientists delayed in study of the earth it was the philosopher Immanuel Kant who followed Isaac Newton and first put Newton's theory of gravity into terms of the beginning of the earth. Kant, it is said, could ponder problems as remote, as abstract as any in nature or mind of man — so abstract that modern philosophers still wonder just what and how much he meant. Besides excelling in the field of philosophy, Kant was interested in physics and geography.

In Newton's concept of gravity Kant found a clue to earth's origin as a part of the solar system. We might follow Kant's footsteps a way and see where his thoughts led him.

Kant did not look for a beginning of beginnings — that was much too remote. He was content to start with a primordial space filled, somehow, with varied gases. Some gases were dense while others were not; the denser ones pulled at their lighter neighbors until the whole vast cloud broke

into smaller clouds or clusters that became planets, satellites and one star. The changes involved set those bodies to turning and even to whirling about each other or their great central member, the sun.

Kant's theory seemed strange and unimportant compared with his other ideas. Philosophers passed it by with shrugs; in 1785 the few geologists, probably knowing nothing about it as they were much too busy at the task of getting a few sound facts about rocks to puzzle over theories of beginnings. This was just as well as modern science holds Kant's ideas in error.

Why? Because such a gas cloud could not come apart into balls which would set themselves revolving and rotating. Such a process simply does not fit the facts of gas behavior as they are known today. Of course, most of the facts about gases were not discovered when Kant wrote his book, so he could hardly allow for the facts unknown. While this may free Kant from blame, it makes things no better for his primeval nebula.

Unpleasant is it not, that new facts so often upset theories? Still — Kant was a pioneer, and he did try to make the science of physics answer the earth's oldest question, which stands in doubt even today.

While Kant's nebula was being forgotten or ignored, a French astronomer speculated upon another. The astronomer was Pierre Simon de Laplace; he described his supposed nebula very modestly in a book called the "Exposition du Systeme du Monde" (Exposition du Systeme du Monde), published in 1796. He described it again, without quite so much modesty, in a larger book of 1824. Both volumes were read more widely than Kant's, and thus the damage was done.

Damage? Yes, for readers shared Laplace's growing confidence and went very far beyond it. Their enthusiasm turned what was meant as a careful mathematical guess into a general theory, and from that into a firm geologic "truth." They found followers still less critical who promptly searched the earth — not for facts to test, but for facts to fit the Laplacean system. These followers passed their findings on until even the children "knew" just how the earth began. For many years Laplace's hypothesis seemed good and attractive; but like many attractive ideas, it was false. Astronomers began to find basic faults in the theory and the growing science of geology turned up other defects just as serious. The Laplacean guess is dead beyond all hope of revival — this is the price of speculation. Our facts must come in roundabout ways; some will prove not to be facts at all; those that are will be incomplete. As more is learned new hypotheses will come, and they will be replaced by others — we have not reached a time when ideas about the earth's beginning will not meet need for a change. To the person who is not acquainted with science this is indeed a very confusing situation.

Happiness

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (U) — Everyone today seems to be searching for happiness. At 75 Cecil B. DeMille is sure he knows the best way to find it.

"Let the divine mind flow through your own mind, and you will be happy," he said. "I have found the greatest power in the world is the power of prayer. There is no shadow of doubt of that. I speak from my own experience."

In the twilight of a fabulous career the silver-haired producer has emerged triumphant from a four-year struggle to create the most expensive motion picture ever made. "The Ten Commandments" is the story of Moses, whom DeMille regards as "the greatest human of all time."

But he says he actually began preparing for the film — his 70th — in childhood.

"The idea began more than 70 years ago when my father and mother every night read us children a chapter from the Old Testament, a chapter from the New Testament, and a chapter of history," he recalled.

"The biblical characters became as real to us as comic book figures are to children of today. The nation lost a good deal when the Bible was taken out of the schools. It used to be read in schools when I was a boy, and I still think it should be."

Biographers estimate that DeMille's previous 69 films have drawn \$628 million at the box office and been seen by 3½ billion people, or 1½ times the present population of the earth.

He is hopeful that his latest epic will be shown for generations.

Even Hollywood has been astounded for superlatives to describe "The Ten Commandments."

The 24-reel film runs 2 hours and 29 minutes — about 7 minutes longer than "Gone With The Wind" and more than twice as long as a TV spectacular.

The \$14 million it cost — "up till now" — is not only far more

than any amount ever spent on a TV production. It is even more than any contestant has won on television, although, of course, the 1956 video season is just getting under way.

"The money spent on it isn't important," DeMille said, dismissing the \$14 million with a careless wave of his hand that might set studio heads shuddering. "It is the message it brings. The story is 3,000 years old, but it is as modern as any story can be."

"It is the story of human freedom — whether men are to be ruled by law or by the whims of dictators, whether they are free souls under God or whether they belong to the state."

DeMille, who spent \$300,000 on research alone, says he paid part of his expenses while making the film out of his own pocket. His profits, if any, will go to a religious and educational fund of which he remarked, "I am not even a trustee."

The producer has spent so much time with the 10 Commandments he feels he knows which ones modern man needs to pay most heed to now.

"Perhaps most important is the commandment 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me,'" he said. "What man today can say he has not put gold above God, flesh above God, and himself above God?"

"The commandment that is perhaps broken only slightly less often is 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'"

"How much gossip do you suppose goes on between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans each day?" DeMille paused, then added, "If this commandment were better observed, it might even change the present political campaign considerably."

Federal Aid

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (U)—While Democrats and Republicans blame each other for killing federal aid to education—actually both had a part in killing it—here is a look at the federal aid problem.

For generations the government has been providing money for education in one form or another. There are now at least 36 programs of federal aid to education.

This year Congress voted over a billion dollars to pay for them. Some people express fear that if the government extends such aid to the states to build needed classrooms, eventually the government will try to control education.

There is, of course, a counter argument. Since members of Congress come from the states and it is they who would vote school aid money, they could cut off the money any time they thought the government was inching toward control of education.

Nevertheless, foes of federal aid stick to the old symbol of the camel getting its nose under the tent. Last year the special commission, headed by former President Hoover, which examined government functions, said: "He who pays the piper, calls the tune."

This was the camel symbol in another form. The Hoover Commission reported it saw no need for federal aid in school building.

A few months later in 1955 the White House Conference on Education said some federal aid was needed. Both President Eisenhower and the Democrats in statements agreed it was needed. Congress didn't approve.

No matter who's president, Congress will probably wrestle with the idea next year. It has been doing so for 10 years or so.

Here are some examples of government aid in the field of education:

Billions have been spent on giving war veterans an education. The program continues. No one has seriously argued this money was used to influence what the veterans were taught.

This year Congress voted 31 million dollars for vocational education; money handed the states to pay the expenses of training people in various vocations, such as farming, trades, industries, home economics and so on.

This year Congress voted 100 million dollars for the school lunch program.

Then there is the program called school assistance to federally affected areas. The government makes payments to school districts which suffer a financial burden due to sudden and substantial increases in enrollment because of federal activities. Congress this year voted 113 million dollars for repair and maintenance of schools in these affected areas and 100 millions for building new ones.

Debt Totals

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (U)—Debt totals — public and private — are soaring to new highs in America this year. The lousy structure worries those who wonder what would happen if something should shake the foundations of the present good times.

But comfort can be found today in a report that the nation's tangible wealth — public and private — is increasing much faster than are its debts. And our national income has been rising in the last 10 years respectably more than our debts.

Debt, wealth and income, how-

ever, are measured today in dollars that have considerably less purchasing power than they had in 1945.

The Northwestern National Life Insurance Co. of Minneapolis estimates the net total of public and private debt owned by the American people will pass the 700 billion dollar mark by the end of the year. This will be a whopping 294 billion more than we owed at the end of World War II.

What we own, however — land, buildings, equipment, stocks of goods and other tangible wealth — has increased by 844 billion dollars since 1953. The insurance company's economists estimate that by the end of this year these assets will be worth nearly 1½ trillion dollars — a sum too big for many of us to grasp. And they expect national income this year to be 340 billion dollars, or almost half of the total debt owed.

At the end of 1945 our debts were nearly three-fourths as big as our total tangible wealth. Now the debts are only about half as big. In 1945 our debts were 24 times our national income. In both respects we look better off now.

But compare 1933 with the present in the terms of a constant dollar and things look a lot different.

The cost of living now is around 117 per cent of the 1947-49 average. In 1933 it was 55 per cent of that average.

If, in other words, prices in 1933 had been as high as they are today the national income then would have been twice what it was. Or, if prices and wages today were what they were then, our present national income would be reckoned at about half what it now appears — that is, only about three times what it was in 1933 in dollars of constant buying power, instead of the seven-fold gain as figured in the varying dollars.

Holocaust

Beatty, Oregon (To The Editor) — Since the political heat is really on, and statements, allegations, etc. are flying hot and heavy, most of it is truly political bunk, never the less it seems opportune to add more to the already blazing holocaust.

There is one item that the voter should read and ponder long on. It is the proposition one. The proposition cited in Ed Geary's letter, or statement, in last Sunday's Klamath News.

At this time, this appeared in the guise of a tax program. The Referendum. Should this great law be killed? The passing of proposition one does just that.

Max Wadohope writing in his column in the Klamath News, bemoans the fact that the state could have grabbed some eight million dollars on the cigarette tax, before the voters had a chance to express an opinion, through the referendum. This sounds like something out of a dark closet, after all who pays these taxes?

If any voter would take the time and go to the old files and read over the piles and piles of measures that would have been on the books. Visualize the host of employees that would have been placed on the state payroll as a result of these measures except for one thing — The good old Referendum.

Perhaps you wonder how proposition one nullifies the Referendum? Simple. The legislature passes a tax law. It is ineffect. Say it is referred under the referendum act. Suppose the voter vote the tax measure out. The legislature simply repasses it and so on and so on.

One more word in closing. There is not one law on the books that prevents the legislature from submitting a sound tax programme to the voters. I am very sure we would welcome such a programme.

V. Casey.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

NEW YORK — New York Yankees right-hander Don Larsen after pitching a perfect no-hit, no-run game against the Brooklyn Dodgers in the World Series.

"Mom always tells me to be careful about how I pitch to Ted Williams. Ted... wasn't out there... but... in that ninth inning, every one of those Dodger batters I faced looked like Williams to me."

CHICAGO — Cashier Ralph Schlitz, testified to a senate committee on the Hodge embezzlement scandal, about strange banking transactions that took place at his bank.

"In the banking business, you do what your superior tells you or you get your coat and hat and walk out the door."

PITTSBURGH — Charles Carey, manager of the Penn-Sheraton Hotel, on the possibility of a chance meeting between President Eisenhower and former President Truman, both of whom will be at his hotel at the same time.

"Wouldn't that be something if they met face to face in the hotel."

ATLANTA — Arnold Paar after making the decision to let doctors remove the only eye of his 5-year-old son, Johnny, because of cancer.

"I've cried myself to sleep almost every night since I decided."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Kittredge Plans Drive

Josephine Kittredge, Republican candidate for state representative, Tuesday announced plans for a vigorous campaign during which she plans to consult with as many voters as possible.

She added that the theme of her drive for the legislative post is "a practical and thoughtful approach to all problems and consultation with the people of Klamath County in an effort to reach just solutions."

"I intend to carry on right up to election day a program of visiting and talking with the voters of Klamath County," she continued. "If I am elected, I will make that my policy while in office."

Mrs. Kittredge said that during the past four months she has gone to all sections of the county and met almost daily with groups of men and women, listening to their views on various issues.

Among the questions most frequently raised, she said, were:

What are your views on a sound tax program for Oregon?

Why must my property and income tax be so high?

What about the surplus resulting from the 45 per cent surtax levied by the last Legislature? Is there any way to change this condition?

In answering these queries, Mrs. Kittredge said:

"The only solution to these problems is for the voters to select legislators who are experienced and have economical views on tax and business problems. If Oregon is to progress, we must also have legislators who will deal with human problems in a liberal and progressive manner. The tax problems of the wage earners and persons on fixed incomes must be given the same consideration as those of management."

Street Work Funds Voted

MALIN — The Malin City Council met Tuesday night, October 2 with Mayor Ed McCulley presiding. Mayor McCulley announced that the city ordinance passed at the September meeting which prohibits the use of the street in front of the grade school and high school by heavy trucks is now official. Warnings and arrests can now be made by the City Marshal A. L. Schmidt.

Council members voted additional funds for drainage and graveling of streets throughout the city.

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TREADOR

BIDS SLATED
PORTLAND (U) — The Port of Portland Commission will advertise soon for bids on \$800,000 in construction work at the airport. Monday it authorized sale of a one million dollar bond issue to finance the development.

New Magic Dishes
with tasty **NALLEY'S CHILI CON CARNE**

NALLEY'S CHILI CON CARNE

CHILI SKILLET GOULASH
Combine in large fry pan two 15 ounce cans Nalley's Chili Con Carne, or one 30 ounce can, ½ cup water, ½ cup whole kernel corn, 1 cup lightly packed uncooked egg noodles. Simmer 20 minutes and serve with fruit salad and hard roll.

FREE RECIPES
For handy hints on creative meal preparation, write to Home Economics Dept., Nalley's, Inc., Tacoma, Washington.