

# The Herald and News

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## Future Picture

By BILL JENKINS

Last week delegates to the 36th Annual Pacific Northwest Trade Association were told that atomic power will become the mainstay of the Pacific Northwest's power system.

This optimistic prognostication of the power situation was handed on to the attending members by Dr. Gordon M. Shrum, a Canadian physicist and also director of the British Columbia Research Council. According to Dr. Shrum, this atomic power may come in the next decade to end our troubles with power shortages and the frequent brown-outs that we now suffer.

Dr. Shrum is not only optimistic, he is positively rosy and beaming about the situation. According to him, uranium and thorium are present in sufficient quantities to meet the world's needs for the next 100 years. He's counting on the fact that by the time that 100 years is past the power of the hydrogen atom, with its almost inexhaustible supply of energy, will have been harnessed and put to constructive peace time use.

And after we have that whipped, then there is still the sea water potential of power which will be available to all countries and will provide better than a thousand times the power needs of the world for the next billion years.

So, if we are to take Dr. Shrum's word for it, it looks like we don't have any power worries for at least a billion years. Since I don't expect to be around that long, I won't worry about any bridges I might have to cross. In fact, I doubt very much if I last the original 100 years.

However, a forecast of this nature is highly interesting in that it opens up a good many fresh points of view to those of us living in the Pacific Northwest today. Balance this statement of atomic power against the fact that a public hearing has been slated next month on a proposal to withdraw 23,350 acres along the Rogue River in Jackson and Josephine counties for use as recreational areas.

Up until now hydroelectric power has been the mainstay for not only the Pacific Northwest but the entire western portion of the United States. To derive this power we have been forced to harness the many streams falling from the high mountains toward the sea.

With the damming of the rivers has come not only a vast power potential but also stepped up activity in the surrounding country. Some areas which were once barren without the magic touch of water have been reclaimed as valuable farm land.

Under the impetus of construction and the necessary road and rail building, hitherto inaccessible areas of forest lands have been opened up. Whether this economic and industrial growth as a part of the development of hydroelectric power has helped or hindered the recreation problem is a question which has been bitterly debated on both sides.

And it would appear, to me at least, that a fresh argument is in the offing with this hope of early atomic power. It seems logical to assume that atomic and hydrogen power will, when harnessed, certainly negate the value of present and future hydroelectric projects.

If we were to go a step further and assume that atomic or hydrogen power would be cheap enough to allow a reasonable pumping rate, we could then afford to raise water to what are now impossible levels for irrigation use.

This, in turn, would obviate the necessity of high or low dams on the rivers of the west for purposes of irrigation.

If, in the long run, it was cheaper to pump the water than to build and maintain the dams there is little doubt as to which we would do. And it seems to me that this will all tie to the future recreational outlook for the vast outdoor areas of the west.

These are exciting times we live in. It is entirely possible that we can create here in the West such a vast system of recreational playgrounds as to release everyone without sacrificing any economic resource. This is certainly not the time to shrug our shoulders and say, "Well, if we're going to have atomic power why worry about developing more hydroelectric power?"

But on the other hand it is certainly the time to cast a very wide and speculative eye at the future. Things may come along faster than we believe possible now, which would leave such vast multipurpose projects as are currently on the drawing boards as desolate and deserted monuments to a dying era.

On the whole, I should say that the outlook is bright on the conservationist side. It all depends on how soon this magic power appears and what the after effects, such as residual matter and other engineering problems, turn out to be.

In the meantime, a short decade is certainly nothing that could be considered as the far-distant future in our plans for tomorrow.

side the scientific circle. Science discards an outmoded idea without consideration for its effect upon thought outside the scientific world. No better example of this to occur in our time is the discard of Laplace's nebular hypothesis which held firm sway for a period of some 60 years until 1903 when Chamberlain and Moulton came forward with the Spiral Planetary hypothesis. In turn, the Chamberlain-Moulton hypothesis was challenged in 1919 by the new speculation of Jeans and Jellifery which now possibly holds the prominent spot in scientific thought until it too is brought into dispute when more scientific knowledge is acquired.

As we learn more about the world and the universe new hypotheses will come and these in turn will be replaced by others. This field of changing opinion has a tremendous impact upon the field of education, for example, texts are written, students are taught who in turn become teachers, a world of thought grows up and enthusiastic followers turn a general theory, the scientific guess, into what is solemnly accepted as firm geologic truth — then comes the crash! Science discovers the error in the old thought and promptly sets up a new hypothesis, which in turn creates turmoil in the outside world. No sooner than does the world finally catch up with science again than new developments produce another shift in thought and the world must again race along after science.

Today the world has barely caught up with science over the fact that Laplace was in error when he developed his gaseous nebular hypothesis. The world at large never did quite comprehend Chamberlain and Moulton since it takes considerable time for it to adjust its thoughts and now we must make up the decision of whether to follow Chamberlain and Moulton or Jeans and Jellifery. Thus hypotheses stand today. Most geologists and astronomers agree that the Laplacian guess is dead beyond all hope of revival. A few say the same of the scheme devised by Chamberlain and Moulton, but a large number accept it fully or think that slight changes will permit it to stand, others welcome the new version. Thus we for the moment stand in confusion waiting for science to make up its mind, there are now two roads to follow. Science, however, is slow to make a decision for there are an increasing number of scientific minds who read the hypotheses but reserve judgment. We no longer have the enthusiasts, who, in an earlier time back in the period of Darwin and Laplace, were willing to run with the ball and develop a scientific hypothesis into controversial subjects of public debate.

It might be well to review Laplace's discarded theory. Laplace supposed that the primeval sun, the ancestor of the one we know, was a flattened ball of intensely hot gas at least 5,000,000,000 miles in diameter. From the very first this ball or nebula was rotating with a lump that is now our sun at the center. As the gas whirled through space it cooled; cooling made it shrink, but shrinkage made it whirl faster. Increased speed flattened the nebula at its poles but forced it to spread at the equator. In time the bulge became a ring; then the ring pulled away from the nebula and began to whirl by itself. The result was a combination that looked a good deal like the ringed planet Saturn.

Indeed, Saturn gave the first suggestion for Laplace's mathematical guess.

With the first ring discarded, another one formed; then another and another. Not till nine rings were thrown off did the process stop and the central ball settle down as a cooling, condensing sun. The rings did not behave alike. Eight of them gathered into gaseous balls that in time would become the planets known when Laplace wrote his books in 1796 and 1824. The ninth ring broke up into almost a thousand smaller balls that still whirl around the sun and are known as planetoids.

Even the rings that condensed were not uniform. Some of them merely remained balls, whirling and shrinking until they became compact planets. Others acted like the parent nebula, spreading and casting off rings. In one, Saturn, these rings stayed as they were, whirling about the planet's equator. In others the rings turned into smaller balls. Since they could not go off into space by themselves, they also revolved around their planets and thereby became satellites. The planet Jupiter threw off and held nine satellites. Mars managed to produce two, but earth developed only the moon, this being large for a satellite, compensated for the lack of numbers.

But French wine exporters and government experts do not appear particularly alarmed. After all, they say, the French wine industry has survived many bad seasons and this one is not the worst.

No official figures are yet available on this year's crop. A cold, rainy summer delayed the wine harvest about three weeks. It was September sun that finally ripened the grapes and permitted wine growers to start their annual "vendange."

Unofficial estimates, however, say this year's wine production in France will be cut about 6 or 7 million hectolitres (120-140 million U.S. gallons) . . . or one tenth of the country's average output. The winter's ravages and fear of poor crop had sent wine prices up about 20 per cent earlier in the year. Later, however, expectations of a fair harvest in the Burgundy, Champagne and Alsace regions helped steady the market. Nevertheless, wine prices this year are between 10 to 15 per cent higher.

Hardest hit by snowstorms and frost was the Bordeaux region, largest wine-producing area of France. About a third of the region's vineyards were destroyed. Wine producers admit that the quality of this year's Bordeaux will be a "little worse."

It will take at least three years before some winter-ravaged Bordeaux vineyards start producing again. In the meantime, export stocks will not be replaced by Bordeaux wines in the usual quantity. Wine exporters hope to increase shipments from the Champagne and Burgundy regions to offset any Bordeaux shortages.

French wine exporters are looking to the United States as a "quality wines market of the future."

Although rating fifth in the volume of purchases of French wines, the United States in 1935 was third in value of its wine imports. At the same time, the United States was the leading purchaser of French alcoholic products, including brandies and liqueurs.

The United States also is the most important buyer of Champagne, consuming about a fifth of France's champagne exports. Generally, however, French wine experts feel the average American has a long way to go to appreciate the place of wine in life.

**New Party**  
Tulelake, California, (To the Editor)—I went hunting the first day of deer season and in a deserted sheep camp found a letter from one herder to the other. I naturally read the letter and believe I have stumbled onto something that will put money in our pockets and prestige to our names.

This herder has a dog that got poisoned this last spring, and while it didn't kill the dog the poison left it with a twitch in the muscles that makes the dog nod its head every so often.

The herder noticed when he talked to his dog in the evening around the campfire the dog would nod his head in agreement, so he figured to run the dog for President and set him on the stage and let the audience ask him questions such as did he stand for more social security and relief and subsidies and conservation and higher wages, and the dog nods his head.

Of course any question about taxes or national debt will be ruled out, but then the people who join the party won't be interested in such things anyway.

This dog is the strong, silent type like Calvin Coolidge, only he nods his head more.

This political party will be called The Something for Nothing Party, and we should get anyway 80 per cent of both parties—in fact, I wouldn't be surprised if we didn't get everyone except those in office already. Anyway, it's no disgrace to switch parties. We will just have "More like Morse."

I headed right for town to get in on the ground floor and found the herders in an alley with a jug of wine getting ready to launch the party. I tried to join them but wouldn't even give me a drink—said it was their wine. However, they did talk of passing a law giving everyone free wine when not working, and the dog nodded his head.

Those herders used vile language, called me names I wouldn't call a Democrat, and the dog nodded his head. I don't think they are Communists, though, for they didn't say anything about the fifth amendment.

Dear Editor, I think I can get control of that party when their money and wine are gone. I'll offer them about seven and one half for the dog and the party. If I make a dicker with those boys, I'll sell you a half interest and use the Herald and News to advertise our party.

I was going to vote for Ike, but that dog will promise a lot of things and Ad-a-ble has already promised lots of things. If Ike don't start to promise pretty soon he won't have anything left but little promises.

I think we should give anyone who joins our party a building lot on the moon—tax free, of course—and I know the dog will nod his head.

Well, I gotta go now. My old lady is going down town to get out relief check and trade in her green stamps for a TV lamp and wants me to start the Cadillac. She used to take in washing but don't do much any more except

wait to be called on the phone on giveaway programs and for her social security.

Oh, by the way, I saw you looking at that forked-horn on the fender of that red pickup. That was my deer. I had him around two days, but when I started to skin him he looked blue so I threw him out on the dump. O, well, he wasn't wasted. He helps feed stray dogs. Keeps them from chasing rabbits and thus helps conserve rabbits so we can shoot at them next winter.

Anyway, I don't feel bad about the buck. Should be able to get another before the season closes. I had to pay for a license and red hat and dues to Sportsman Assn. so think I've earned more than one morning's hunting.

Jim Winchester Class 25-35 P.S. Next day:  
Say, that dog got into the wine and now he shakes his head. I'll have to wait till he sobers up to see will I run him for President or not.

**Plain Answer**  
Klamath Falls, (To the Editor)—I have read the last two articles written by Ken McLeod, and the very first thoughts entered my mind is that, how plain does the Bible give him all his answers and also describes him.

I wish he would read Romans first chapter 15 to 24th verse. I especially think the 32nd verse explains what has happened to him. As to what science thinks of our Bible, he could get a real answer by TV on the Moody Bible Institute program which is put on by a scientist of many years study on Sundays over our own KOTI channel 2.

I really feel sorry for this man, as he doesn't know where he came from and worst of all where he is going. First Corinthians, 15th chapter, 19th verse, says, "If in this life only we can hope in Christ we are of all men most miserable."

If Mr. McLeod would study the Bible just half as much as he has what he writes about he would have had his answers long ago and not be nearly so confused but have peace of mind and soul, which is worth more than all earthly wisdom.

M. Foster

**Big Issue**  
Klamath Falls, (To the Editor)—I once knew an unusual family, the father of which was half white and half Chinese, the mother half Indian and half Negro. The children were normal boys and girls.

One of the girls took normal school training and asked to be assigned a school, but the superintendent didn't see it that way, but she assured him that she was qualified and that she had as much sense as other folks even if some folks did not have sense enough to know it.

She got the school and became a successful Oregon public school teacher.

The Apostle Paul matched logic with logic with the Greek wisemen at Athens as recorded in the 17th chapter of Acts and there stated that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth."

When a wounded soldier is given a blood transfusion, no one asks whether that blood is from an Irishman or a Swede. It must be human blood — no animal blood will do. That is true because of the common origin of all the races.

Moses gives the story of Genesis which is historically accurate. Space will only permit mention of but a few of the families that grew into nations.

The oldest son of Noah was Gomer, the father of the Crimmerian race whose descendants spread west from the family home in Crimea and settled a large part of Europe.

Another son was Javan, who was the father of the Greek race, and from that race colonies went out and settled Italy and Spain.

Meshech, another son, founded Moscow in Russia. Another of Noah's sons was Ham, and his sons became the fathers of the Ethiopia (the negro) race. Another son founded Egypt and another was the father of the Canaan races, and from Caanan a colony went out and founded Carthage, Rome's great rival.

Noah's third son, Shem, was the father of the Babylonian, the Assyrian, the Persian and other races. The Jews are a branch of the Babylonian race.

All the inhabitants of the earth are the descendants of Noah and so are of one blood.

Those would-be scientists will have to go back to Noah to connect man with the monkey—then they will need to tell us where the monkey came from.

## They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



## Queen Dances To R&R Music

IVER, England (AP) — Queen Elizabeth II danced to rock 'n' roll music until the wee hours Wednesday at a gay 21st birthday party for her cousin, the Duke of Kent.

"You couldn't say she actually did the rock 'n' roll herself, but she did dance animatedly." Her partner as the band played "See You Later, Alligator" and "Rock Around the Clock" was Lord Porchester, 32-year-old socialite husband of the former Jean Wallop of Big Horn, Wyo.

Nearly 200 royal personages and members of London's high society helped the Duke celebrate his coming of age at Coppins, the home of his mother, the Duchess of Kent. The last guests did not straggle out until 5 a.m. The Queen and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, left just after 3 a.m. for the 20-mile journey back to Buckingham Palace.

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