

The Herald and News

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Free Press

By BILL JENKINS
Earlier this week I had my say about the controversial one penny press idea. Right now I'd like to add a couple of remarks to what has already been said.
I doubt if any issue before the public today is more important than that of maintaining a free press. As has been pointed out countless times before by men who know far more about the subject than I, a free press can only exist in a true democracy. A captive press can only represent a captive people.
Election year, of course, is the time that the newspapers get hot under the collar over this business of publicity and propaganda. As I stated in the former column, if a radio station or television network gives free time to one candidate of a major party, they are under instant pressure to donate the same amount of time to the other party.
But it goes deeper than that. Not only are they under pressure from the political parties but they are compelled, by the Federal Communications Commission, to donate an equal amount of time to every other candidate on the same level. This, of course, is duck soup for the politicians. And in the ever growing fraternity of professional politicians the idea is fostered that it would be a wonderful idea if newspapers were compelled to follow that same course.
If we were compelled to do so it would mean the end of a free press as America knows it today. Government control of the newspapers, whether it be in actual suppression of news, limitation of the news gathering media or in regulation of space such as is practiced in radio and television fields, would be the first crack in the stout wall of defense that has been built around our traditional free press.
And it is against just such hopeful proposals for these curbs on the press that newspapersmen from coast to coast and border to border will fight to the last inch. Whenever you hear some candidate for high political office talking about the one penny press, you'd better sit back and think before you swallow his whole story because he's the man who'd not only take away the freedom of the press but would just as eagerly take away your personal and civil rights.
These men are the Constitution busters, the one party, much-power boys. They represent the big government thinkers who subscribe to the theory that Uncle Sam knows best, and every last one of them wants to be Uncle Sam in person.
It might be advisable for me to add right here that this business of a free press is not exactly tottering on the brink. Constant vigilance is the watchword, naturally, but so far the courts as well as the people have backed up the theory of the free press and we, one of the few nations in the world, have managed to maintain it.
A pretty fair example of this is the idea that no newspaper is compelled by law to reveal its sources of news. We must, as individual papers, be responsible for what we print, but no power on earth, including the Supreme Court of the United States, can force any newspaperman to reveal his source. This is one of the best illustrations of a free press that I know of.
If it weren't for this legal safeguard there would be little, if any news to print. When people speak for publication and know that their words will appear in cold, hard type to be ready to-day, tomorrow and referred over the months and years ahead they suddenly become cautious. In view of the fact that tape recordings have been held illegal in practically every court, a man is pretty free to say what he wants on the radio. Therefore there is not the threat in radio statements over the radio that there is in the printed word as it appears in your daily newspaper.
But, under this wise safeguard afforded by the courts of the United States, reliable news sources can reveal the occurrences of the day knowing that they will be protected. And you can take it from me that the day of the irresponsible newspaper is gone, irrevocably gone.
Back in the days of the so-called newspaper "greats," almost all publications were supported by one political party or the other. They lived on political influence, and if they got themselves in a jam that same influence hoisted them out of it. If their revenues fell off, they were "loaned" the money to tide them over. I repeat that those days are gone. The instantaneous communication afforded by radio and television ended the great hey-day of politically supported newspapering. It is today a solid head-headed business.
If, as newspapermen, we are careless, sloppy or irresponsible our chances of staying in business are pretty slim. And if we fail in our responsibility of maintaining a free press for you, the readers and subscribers of the nation, we will die as surely as the plant dies without water.

Laplace

By KEN McLEOD
In yesterday's column we sketched the basic concept upon which Laplace based his supposed theory of the way the world was created from a gaseous nebula which in spinning, flattened, and then cast off rings. These rings when discarded eventually collected into balls which became planets and planetoids revolving about the central core of the parent nebula which became a cooling, condensing sun.
Some of the balls of gas that eventually became planets acted like the parent nebula by building rings of their own which in turn became smaller balls, satellites of the mother planet, however, in the case of Saturn the rings stayed as they were whirling about the planet's equator. Jupiter threw off and held nine satellites. Mars managed to produce two, but the Earth developed only one.
After the moon-ring was produced by the gaseous earth ball, the main body kept on cooling and shrinking. In time it ceased to be gas, condensing into a molten mass that was nothing more than a primeval lava. The lava then cooled and hardened on top. For a few million years this hard shell remained thin, allowing the lava to burst through in vast world-shaking eruptions. Yet the cooling continued year after year, till the outer shell of rock became miles in thickness and grew proportionately strong. The lava then could break through in only a few places that were weak spots in the crust of the earth. These breaks formed volcanoes and surface flows.
Believers in Laplaceism pointed these volcanoes as proof as to what was the still molten core of the planet. They also pointed to the last glacial period as evidence of what would happen to the earth once it grew too chill to warm its long-hardened surface. The end of the earth was predicted as becoming a frozen planet, a lifeless body still revolving about an equally dead sun.
For many years the hypothesis of Laplace seemed good and attractive; but, like many attractive ideas, it was false.
Had the nebula whirled as Laplace suggested, its gas would have drifted away into space instead of forming neat, orderly rings. Even had rings managed to stay together, they could not have turned into round balls that would cool and condense as planets. But suppose that planets did, somehow condense; they still could not be where astronomers found them. As for their own small rings and satellites, those rings must revolve with the planets—yet the moons of Neptune travel in just the opposite direction! Neptune was unknown in the days of Laplace.
While astronomers found these basic faults, geologists turned up other defects almost as serious. They proved that volcanoes do not erupt from a great central store of lava far beneath the "crust" of the earth. They showed that the planet had been cooling a great deal longer than Laplaceism would have let it; so long, in fact, that it must be making a great deal of "new" heat on its own accord. They even uncovered records of ice ages when theory made the earth hot, and of warm epochs in the midst of what should have been the first glacial period.
Laplace's gas ball began to crumble before the growing knowledge of the earth as it actually was and so scientists began to question the theory. Several men, dissatisfied with the work of Laplace framed new beginnings for the solar system. Among them were Sir Norman Lockyer and Sir George Darwin who pictured a nebula which was no more than a swarm of meteorites behaving like so much gas. They did not say that such meteorites really made the earth or any other planet, nor did they show how their nebula would escape the defects of Laplace's. Critics in the scientific world showed that it would not, and that there was not a better scheme. But to suggest and criticize brings many minds into play upon a subject and eventually someone will come up with an answer that for the moment may satisfy the critics, at least, until they find some new error in the new hypothesis.

New Combs
By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK — The quickest way to wealth is to improve some simple object millions of people buy or use every day.
Example: The man who first thought of putting a crinkle in the old-fashioned wire hairpin — so it would stay in better — made a million dollars.
"When you think of the hundreds of millions of human beings who lived and died trying to have an original idea, it seems odd that none thought of improving the ordinary comb, isn't it?" asked Eric L. H. Cosby.
"But no one really had a new idea in combs for the last 4,000 years."
No one, that is, until Cosby bent his brow to the task.
Cosby is managing director of Kent Inc., a firm whose fine brushes have served the crowned heads of Europe since 1777, when George III was trying to give his American colonies a quick military brush-off.
An inventor since boyhood, Cosby became interested in combs during a visit to the British Museum. He noted that combs found in ancient Egyptian pyramids varied hardly at all from combs in present day use. Although the human skull — even among teenagers with crew cuts — is ordinarily rounded, the combs appeared designed for flat-heads.
"Why should they be?" Cosby brooded.
So he designed a new-type comb. It is a flexible comb, fitted into a plastic shell, and bends to fit the shape of the head.
"With each stroke it covers five times the area of the old-type comb," said Cosby, "and it gives the scalp a gentle massage."
It is particularly helpful to men with thinning hair as it glides over the bald spot without scratching. Bending men are physically as well as emotionally sensitive.
"It's the only comb in the world with false teeth," said a loyal confidant of Cosby.
A look of gentle pain spread over Cosby's fine British face, and he murmured in rebuttal:
"I wouldn't really call them false teeth, old boy. But when the teeth wear out, you can buy a refill set to fit into the plastic shell."
Cosby is full of quaint tidbits of comb lore.
"Cavemen used rude combs made from animal horns," he said. "Cleopatra's comb came from an elephant tusk. Queen Victoria preferred an ivory comb. But ivory is going out. Central bearing is hard on it."
At 14 Cosby invented a nonskid hard rubber auto tire, but somebody outran him to the Patent Office. His biggest coup, however, was the development of a brush that dripped perfume into the hair. He's sold a million of them.
His firm markets a lady's brush of wild Siberian bear's hair set in satinwood that carries a \$750 price tag, a man's shaving brush of badger hair (get your wife to give you one for Christmas) that goes for a piddling \$300. But his new comb is priced at a buck.
"Until now we've catered only to the carriage trade," he said. "But now we're after Mrs. Shopping Basket."
Cosby has a free beauty tip for American women. Use more water, fewer glamour skin creams, on their faces.
"There is no substitute for water," he said. "Many men have better complexions than women because they don't cover their faces with makeup. They use a shaving brush and soap and water to stimulate the skin."
"Why do Irish girls have the most beautiful complexions in the world?" Simply because there is so much soft rain in their country.

Campaign
By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON — Adlai Stevenson is running a kind of double presidential campaign. Part of it he talks, part of it he writes.
He makes speeches almost every day, attacking the Republicans and sometimes talking about what he'd do if elected. But, except for the farm problem to which he devoted a whole speech, he almost never goes into detail on programs he has in mind.
Every once in a while he issues a policy statement, setting forth his program if elected. He has issued three such statements so far: on health, education and old people.
Each statement goes into much more detail on each program than he has attempted to explain in his speeches. These written policy statements, handed to newsmen, the run to thousands of words. Most people never see them in full because few newspapers have room to run the full text of speeches or statements which take up a whole page, as these do.
Nevertheless, each time he issues such a statement the newsmen accompanying him write stories about them, trying to cover the main points. But these mostly have to be one-day, one-story stories at best.
It is no wonder therefore if many people have trouble understanding what he's talking about—or plans to do if elected—when all they know of his ideas on health, education or the aged is some general reference to them in his speeches.
Stevenson doesn't work up these programs by himself. He has the help of specialists in each field. But they are not from the standpoint of getting across ideas that can be easily understood—well written. They're overwritten.
I spent hours going through his three policy statements—equivalent to three pages in a newspaper—and made meticulous notes on each point, or promise, Stevenson mentioned.
Then, because of Stevenson's vagueness or reference to background or ideas which only specialists in each field would fully understand, I enlisted the help of specialists in Washington to tell me I knew what Stevenson was aiming at.
In all three statements—so far as I could learn—Stevenson has proposed nothing that could be considered brand new with him unless perhaps it was this:
He proposed a general federal aid-to-education program for the

states to be used to meet each state's particular need. For example, one might need more schoolrooms, one might need to train more teachers, one might need more books.
This could be considered a new approach in the sense that it spreads itself across a wider field than what has generally been talked about in Congress so far. That has been federal aid to states for building schoolrooms only.
It would be unusual if many ideas in his policy statements were brand new. The three fields of health, education and aging have been under study for years.
This is what Stevenson's policy statements do: they call for expanding federal programs already in existence or taking action on proposals previously made in Congress but passed over, or they merely suggest studying some phase of a problem to decide what could be done.
Stevenson's programs would cost money, as he acknowledges. If Congress ever approved all of them they would cost a lot of money. He has not attempted to estimate their total cost.

Fall Business
By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK — Now that the world series is settled the country can take stock today of how fall business is faring and where it's headed.
Briefly: It's faring well and is headed—almost everyone agrees—for new heights.
Government figures issued while you were watching or talking about the ball games show:
1. For the first time ever the average hourly pay of factory workers has risen above the \$2 mark.
2. The number of those out of work is the lowest in nearly three years.
3. Sales of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers continue to rise and in August were \$1.1 billion dollars above last year's mark.
4. Farm surpluses are shrinking a little as exports top last year's totals by a good margin.
5. Interest rates continue to rise and are at the highest level since 1933—but confident businessmen borrow more all the time.
6. And the same confident merchants and manufacturers continue to pile up inventories for the 20th straight month.
Businessmen report that rising prices on finished goods so far haven't met with much sales resistance. Retail trade is running above last year and appears headed for its biggest Christmas.
With unemployment below two million for the first time since November, 1953, and with the total of wages and salaries well above a year ago, merchants in most sections of the land are in a confident mood. Nonagricultural employment is at a record \$2.1 million.
Average weekly earnings of factory workers climbed to a record \$61 in September. New wage boosts and longer work weeks are expected to bring it even higher as the fall boom continues.
Most folk are doing well, feeling confident—and in debt.

Question
Klamath Falls, (To the Editor):
A letter to the Democratic candidates as to the county and district candidates. What is the matter, are you all asleep? We would at least like to know how Charlie Mack stands on these issues. Most of the tax money spent in the suburb where it is collected, my district gets absolutely nothing for its tax money.
Where do you stand on closure of roads, long used, just because the big landed gentry ask it? How about county help to build playgrounds in the suburban areas, to keep the kids off the streets?
As to the national candidates, their talk of Ike being a part time president, stick with Ike and get stuck with Dick, even their claims about foreign policy leave me cold. I can't see where anybody has the right answer to the farm problem yet, but I'm going to vote Democratic because Ike tried to sell out the people's great Tennessee Valley project to private interests, because I can't see anything but pure stupidity and greed in letting some of the greatest high dam sites left, with its great potential for power, navigation, irrigation, recreation and flood control, be lost forever just to give a private power company the right to put in two or three little dams that will provide nothing but power and less of that.
Another reason I'm voting Democratic is because my husband, who works his head off for \$5,000 a year, was allowed to deduct about \$24 from his income tax for one year only, while the big dividend holders are allowed to deduct a flat \$50 every year plus 10 per cent of their dividend income.
Then when someone suggested that the low income group should be given more relief, Ike said "I have too much moral integrity to reduce taxes anymore until the budget is balanced and something paid on the principal of the national debt."
Mrs. Frank Eisenberg

Gold Cake
Yield: 2-5 inch layers
2 cups solid cake 1 teaspoon ground nutmeg
2 cups solid cake 1 teaspoon orange rind
2 1/2 teaspoons 1 teaspoon orange extract
Clabber Girl Baking Powder 4 egg yolks (4 cups) 1/4 cup milk 1/2 cup milk 1/4 cup shortening Orange sections
1 cup sugar
Mix together flour, baking powder, and salt. Cream together shortening, sugar, orange rind, and orange extract until light and fluffy. Add egg yolks, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Blend in dry ingredients alternately with milk, adding only until smooth after each addition. Pour equal amounts of batter into 2 greased and floured 9 x 1 1/2 inch round layer cake pans. Bake in a 300° F. (moderate) oven about 25 minutes. Cool thoroughly. Frost with Seven-Minute Frosting. Garnish with orange sections.

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Funeral Friday For Lake Baby

LAKEVIEW — Robert Thomas Waters, 8-month old son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald R. Waters, died here on October 6.
Besides his parents, survivors include: grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Rod Waters of Lakeview and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Perjesi of Portland.
Funeral services were announced by the Quaker-Osterman Funeral Home for Friday at 10 a.m. in Saint Patrick's Church with Father James O'Connor officiating at the requiem mass. Final interment will be in the Sunset Park Cemetery.

Fremont Area Open To Hunters

Jack Groom, assistant supervisor of the Fremont National Forest, announced that the Summer Lake Rim area will be open to hunters for the first time this year as of Thursday midnight.
Hal Ogle, supervisor of the Klamath Forest Protective Association, reports that fire permits are still required in many sections of the forests under his jurisdiction. Permits will be granted at the KFFA headquarters on the Ashland Highway or may be secured from any of their fire guard stations.

Chiloquin Sets School Opening

The newly completed Chiloquin Elementary School will be dedicated in ceremonies beginning at 7:30 p.m. Friday, October 19.
Delivering the dedication address will be Harvey Wright, director of the Indian Education Division of the State Department of Education. Preceding the address will be a 30-minute musical program by the students of the school, along with the introduction of school board members and the architectural and contracting firms who designed and constructed the building.
Following the address the PTA will sponsor an open house and conduct a tour of the new school.

JUDGE OKAYS ELEVATOR
BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Federal Judge Sybourn H. Lynne ruled to \$992.20 tax exemption for an elevator he installed to his second-floor apartment because his physician said it would be dangerous for him to walk up because of a heart condition.

By Jimmy Hatlo



Rescue

SAN CARLOS, Calif. — Mrs. Amy Glaze, 36, who's expecting a baby in three months, dived into a swimming pool to rescue 4-year-old Richard Carlson, unconscious on the pool bottom. Afterwards, she applied artificial respiration and, in 10 minutes revived the boy.

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ENTERTAINMENT MEETING
CINCINNATI — Members of the Television, Radio and Film Commission of the Methodist Church are holding a meeting here to discuss the use of TV, radio and movies in religion. The commission called off its luncheon and afternoon meeting yesterday to watch a telecast of the World Series.

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