

The Herald and News

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New Books

By BILL JENKINS
Two recent books by authors well known in Oregon are on the market now and merit readership by those interested in top drawer material.
After 29 years of research and painstaking study Stewart Holbrook, dean of Oregon authors, has come out with his long-planned life of Harry Orchard, hatched man of the notorious Western Federation of Miners which flourished in the West around the turn of the century.
The Rocky Mountain Revolution (Holt, \$3.95) is more than the story of a professional killer, however, and covers a wider scope than the mere chronicling of events in the tumultuous era of mining in the West. It tells the story of the struggle by the unions for power in the mines, it paints a graphic picture of the rise and fall of the infamous Bill Haywood, the all-or-nothing court battle put up by Clarence Darrow when the Western Federation rather than a man was on trial and the early beginnings of the Borah legend.
It is a volume that will prove of intense interest to the reader who is familiar with the West and who knows something of the violence that left whole areas in fear of their lives when murder was sanctioned by union bosses in their struggle to gain control of the mines.
Along with the personal history of Harry Orchard's career as a professional killer who brushed aside murder as lightly as you or I would the death of a fly is written a scathing indictment of crooked labor unions and communist inspired labor bosses.
Primarily the book is the story of Orchard, of his wanderings over the territory at the orders of the Western Federation of Miners, armed with his black satchel full of explosives. It tells of his blowing up mines, of his master stroke at Cripple Creek when he blew up a railroad station with the resultant death of 13 miners and the wounding and maiming of a score more. It tells the story of a man who would as cheerfully blow up a hotel full of people in order to eliminate a chosen victim as he would plan a single attack. It tells of his infamous murder of ex-governor Steunenberg of Idaho, on the orders of the Federation because the governor had, when in office, called out the troops to defend mine property when union violence erupted. It was this crime that landed Orchard in the Idaho prison for the rest of his life.
But the story also deals with the history of William Haywood, founder of the Industrial Workers of the World, brain of the Western Federation, who probably inspired more union violence in his day than any other single man. It tells the sordid tale of murder, corruption, intimidation and violence that marked the struggling beginnings of the once-great Western mining industry.
If anyone can read the account of Orchard's trial, in which he turned states evidence and thereby ended the Federation and forced Haywood to flee the country, without breathless interest I shall be much surprised. Done in the precise and yet flowing style of Holbrook it is a must book on the list.

The second book, published only a few days ago by McGraw-Hill, is The Heart of the Hunter by Edson Marshall. Marshall needs no introduction, certainly, to Basin readers. He has lived here, has visited on many occasions, and his sister, Mrs. Vic O'Neill, is one of our best-loved residents.
Heart of the Hunter is the personal account of a lifetime of hunting by a man who always felt that he didn't shoot as well as he wrote.
This is no labored effort at describing in great detail each and every hunt, no monotonous listing of miles traveled, guns used and bag taken. Rather, it is the inside story of a man who has been driven to hunt since his boyhood and who has covered three continents in his search for the spirit of hunting rather than the mere slaughter of trophy animals.
It deals with a lifetime that spans from an Indiana boyhood and the quest after rabbits to the eventual soul-satisfying days and weeks in India where his quarry was the royal tiger.
It is gratifying to read a book about hunting in which the author doesn't attempt to set himself up as an expert on all phases of the game and who admits that he missed a shot once in a while. It is also pleasant to follow in his footsteps from the spruce forests of the Canadian wilds to the sun-stricken plains of Africa.
Marshall not only tells of the hunt, he gives you a glimpse into the personality of each country visited, a glance at the people and of his hunting companions.
The book leaves one with a warm feeling that here is the story of a man who enjoyed what he was doing but didn't want to brag too much about it. Rather, he wanted to share his delights and triumphs with you.
Recommended.

Great Year

By KEN MCLEOD
It comes as a surprise to those of us inclined to think that scientific speculation is something modern to find that the ancient world before the Christian era held ideas about geologic time that took on almost present day dimensions. The ancients indulged in much speculation on this subject and developed what is now known as the doctrine of Great Years. This Great Year being the period of the long-drawn cosmic cycle through which the universe was supposed to pass, only to return to a good deal the same state as at the beginning.
The idea was widely popular in antiquity with the stoics in particular giving the subject much attention. They went so far as to visualize successive burnings and liquefactions and the subsequent recreations of the universe. There were, naturally, many attempts to fix the length of this "Annus Magnus" largely by astronomical measures rather than by geological study.
Aristotle, who seems to have connected the seasons of the Great Year with retreats and advances of the sea, suggested that its length is at least the common multiple of the periods of the seven planets, so that the Great Year comes to an end when all seven planets come into the same relationship that they had at the start. This, of course, associates the Great Year with the astrology so widely current in the ancient world. Cicero calculated its length as 12,954 ordinary years.
On the other hand, there is the precession of the equinoxes, which Hipparchus, at the Alexandrian Observatory, shortly before the beginning of the Christian era, discovered while using old Babylonian observations. Ptolemy, also of the observatory staff, at a later date in the second century A.D., calculated to complete its cycle in 36,000 years, but which really does take about 25,800 years on the basis of modern calculations. So on the observation of Ptolemy the 36,000 year figure was widely adopted as one "Annus Magnus".
Other figures were reported, even as high as 760,000 terrestrial years—but numbers are prone to be uncertain in ancient texts. In any case the Great Year was very long. And since this Great Year by itself was only a division of time, time itself must have been thought of as at least into the millions years. Aristotle held the universe to be eternal; and Averroes, the great Mohammedan scholar of the Middle Ages, who was Aristotle's interpreter to Christian Europe, followed his master in this point of view.
But Europe of the Middle Ages tied up to the Genesis account of creation in a period of six days, somewhere between 4,000 and 6,000 B.C. according as it followed one or another of variant Biblical manuscripts, had no place for any Great Year, though Christian scholars were not unfamiliar with the concept after Greek and Arabian ideas began to trickle into western Europe during the Crusades. Here then was an obvious dilemma. Christian Europe followed its sacred text, taken as read.
The Biblical account takes over the Babylonian story. The Babylonians, having no geology, had no idea of geologic time. So the world for Christian theology was only a few thousand years old. Therefore it follows, logic being logic, that the stratified rocks of the earth were not old sea deposits, nor the fossils in them ever the shells and teeth and skeletons of real sea creatures covered over as mud sifted down upon them grain by grain. Christian Europe, up to the beginning of the sixteenth century, refused consistently to believe its eyes.
The history of European learning, then, for some two thousand years in the history of geologic science, is really the history of the long-drawn conflict between Greece and Babylon. Science, if has been said, "is thinking after the Greek manner."
Babylon and its colonies, earlier than 1000 B.C., had reached a notion of the cosmos, not so old in creation, centered on a flat immovable earth. And because Babylon the Great took little Israel captive, Babylonian cosmology colored decidedly the language of important portions of the Bible, and passed thence to Islam and Christianity. So the three great religions reflect in no small measure that set of geologic ideas. Greece and its colonies, from 500 B.C. onward, inclined to a very old universe, more or less self-existent, with a round earth that spins on its axis and which might possibly revolve around the sun. That notion also invaded both Islam and Christendom, so that, for two millennia, Greece and Babylon, alternated or in conflict, have ruled European thought.
Greece kept the saddle for the first two hundred years of the Christian Era, and Europe had a science essentially like our own. In the annals of Christianity the most ill-omened day is that in which she separated herself from science. She compelled Origen, at that time (A.D. 213) its chief representative and supporter in the church, to abandon his charge in Alexandria, and retire to Caesarea. Then Babylon came back to rule for almost a thousand years, and men once more believed in a flat earth and all the rest that goes with it.

Miscellany

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—Odd items a columnist might never pick up if he didn't read the mail (or peek over a few transoms):
That although Indians in Cuba were blowing cigar and pipe smoke in each other's faces centuries before Christopher Columbus arrived, the first cigarettes were made in Turkey in the 18th century.
That the picket goiter is one of the few animals (aside from politicians) that can run backward as quickly and easily as they can go forward.
"That the odds are 5 to 1 you aren't keeping a single New Year's resolution you made only last Jan. 1."
That there are now 20 million fishermen in America, and at this rate the country soon will have more liars than it does fish.
That the three most crowded lands on the globe are the Netherlands, Belgium and Japan. The Japanese population, now 90 million, has increased a spectacular 18 million since the end of the second world war.
That those who bewail the rock 'n' roll fad may or may not be consoled by a new trend—Calypso music is becoming popular again.
That if every oil well suddenly went dry there is enough coal in America to heat its homes for 1,000 years.
That one of every 10,000 persons suffers from hemophilia, a disease marked by profuse bleeding from even slight injuries.
That although hemophilia often is called "the curse of the Hapsburgs," it actually was spread through Europe's royal families by descendants of Queen Victoria who inherited it from her father.
That, however, since the disease skipped Queen Victoria's eldest son, Edward VII, (and once the chain is broken it stays broken), none of Britain's present royal family are "bleeders."
That if, as its critics say, radio is "deader than vaudeville," why are more home radios still being sold than television sets?
That U.S. ranch minks now get more vitamins in their diet than the average human does. (So what? If we ate more vitamins and grew more fur, maybe minks would want to start wearing people to keep warm.)
That Bud Abbott and Lou Costello lay claim to being the top money making comedy team in movie history. In 17 years their 34 films have brought in \$89 million at the boxoffice. Their goal is \$100 million.
That the average child at the age of one year can say dada, mama and three other words. This is five words more than his father ordinarily utters during breakfast.
That, according to the American Optometric Assoc., eye accidents in industry occur at the rate of two a minute every working day. And 98 per cent are avoidable.
That Ernie Kovacs, the TV star who smokes 20 cigars a day, has a photographic memory. He once memorized a 5,000-word acting role in 36 hours.
That one reason for America's traffic jams is that half the nation's workers now drive to work in private cars, owned by themselves or fellow workers. (In Russia there is no such problem.)
That the silk spun by spiders is finer and stronger than that produced by silkworms. Then why isn't it used in textiles? Because spiders won't cooperate and learn an honest trade. They'll spin for prey but not for pay.
That a Harvard sociologist has found that human race engaged in 967 important wars and 1,622 revolutions and major disturbances between 500 B.C. and 1925. Since 1925 we all know how peaceful things have been.
That if the current crop of political polls confuses you, you might remember it was O. Henry who observed, "a straw vote only shows which way the hot air blows."

to fresh, harnessing of energy from the sun, cheaper building materials, cost cuts in making chemicals.
Home appliance sales still can rise 20 per cent to top five billion dollars this year, in the view of Judson S. Sayre, president of Norge Division of Borg-Warner. The trick: use better selling methods.
TV set sales in the final three months of this year can top those in the same period of 1955, Dr. W. R. G. Baker, vice president of General Electric, believes.
The lagging home building industry will revive next spring, predicts Norman Strunk, executive vice president of the United States Savings & Loan League.
The textile industry will be doing better from now on, says Leon Lowenstein, chairman of M. Lowenstein & Sons. He sees a notable pickup in business at the store level in both men's and women's garments and yard goods for home sewing.
At the primary level of the textile industry, Anderson, Clayton & Co., a big cotton firm of Houston, reports a marked gain in its foreign operations, which more than offsets a drop in domestic business, which it says will be increased by the drop in cotton acreage due to the soil bank.

Blast
Klamath Falls (To the Editor)—I had a good opinion of Phil Hitchcock, thought he had honesty and sincerity, but no more after hearing him juggling figures on radio and TV for the benefit of the Republicans, especially Doug McKay. Trying to make it appear that the Al Sarena mine is a successful paying mining property. Trying to make it appear that those little dams of the Idaho power company are going to give the Oregon people more power and other benefits than a high Hells Canyon dam would, and more recently his cures on income taxes and national debt.
Yes, Mr. Hitchcock, we know we were not paying income taxes in 1932. We had no income! The increase in income taxes has not been an increase in rates but an increase in our taxable income and we believe that if it was possible to reduce income taxes the place to start was by increasing the amount of exemptions allowed for living costs, not by figuring out three different ways to reduce the taxes of the upper brackets while the workers tax relief was so little for each individual that it was almost nil. Also the wage earner got even that small relief for only one year, while the big stockholders can subtract a big slice off their income tax every year.
Yes, Mr. Hitchcock, the national debt increased under the Democrats, but you didn't mention that Democrats took over a starving nation from the Republicans, fed them and restored their self respect by giving them jobs instead of breadlines and in doing so made many long overdue improvements in our communities, states and nation. You didn't mention that they fought a global war and brought it to a successful conclusion then cared for their wounded and educated their veterans. You don't do all this with hay.
Of course you are now blaming the war on the Democrats, but did the Democrats bring Hitler to power? And to what political party do the owners of the big corporations whose shipping and properties in foreign lands that must be protected belong?
If the Republicans are saving so much money, why does Eisenhower keep having Congress raise the debt ceiling a few billions almost every year. As for balancing the budget, Truman did that twice in his last four years.
Mr. Hitchcock, during the primaries you said that Doug McKay was the handpicked man of the top Republicans in Washington D.C. and that you believed the people of Oregon would show them that they wouldn't stand for it. I believe that the people will do just that and will return to Congress a great senator, Mr. Wayne Morse. I hope everyone will read the Morse record in the Congressional Record.
Mrs. Alva Jones

Better Times
By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK (AP)—Better times ahead are predicted today by a wide sampling of business leaders.
They aren't talking in general terms about long-term possibilities for the economy as a whole but about what they expect in the next few weeks or months for their own companies or industries. The sampling includes the fields of steel, chemicals, textiles, home building, appliances, TV, movie heaters, women's wear and distilling.
Auto makers too are out today with glowing predictions of better days ahead for them. But this is usual with them at the start of a new model year.
Steel executives are among the leading optimists. Latest to join the chorus is Joel Hunter, president of Crucible Steel, who expects the current quarter to be one of his company's best. This should offset a strike-slowed third quarter and bring sales for the year to a record high.
The chemical industry will continue its spectacular growth, Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, president of Monsanto Chemical, predicts. And he sees a new era of technological advance just ahead: cheap conversion of salt water in-

Quotes
By UNITED PRESS
LONDON—Sir Gerald Kelly, artist and former president of London's Royal Academy, on the difficulty of taking a quiet vacation anywhere:
"There are far too many people in the world. They eat too much and they take up too much room. I cannot take a quiet holiday anywhere. Something ought to be done about it."
PARRIS ISLAND, S.C.—Congressional Medal of Honor winner T-Sgt. Alfred L. McLaughlin, stripped of his rank and sentenced to three months in prison for a drunken scuffle with a major, on his harassment by other Marines:
"I'm not a man anymore. I can't do anything about the things they say to me. They outrank me and they've got me where they want me."
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Veteran jockey Eddie Arcaro, who earned close to \$100,000 riding Nashua, after taking the great horse on his farewell gallop:
"When you got on a horse like this one you really had something going for you. It was an honor."

They'll Do It Every Time

VERMIN GOT A NEW CONNECTION AND WAS VERY HAPPY ABOUT THE GREENER GRASS....

By Jimmy Hatlo

HEY...KEEP THIS QUIET, BUT I'M QUITTING THIS JOINT NEXT WEEK... I GOT MYSELF A JOB WITH SPRINGLESS MATTRESS CO... A REAL JOB....



Russia, Japan Sign End To World War Two Today

MOSCOW (AP)—Russia and Japan agreed today to sign a treaty ending the 11-year state of war between the two nations and restoring diplomatic relations.
Observers believed the return of the islands depended on Japanese renunciation of all claims to Soviet-occupied Etorofu and Kuma-shiri, in the northern Kuriles.
The Japanese had resisted such a step for more than 16 months. But a settlement giving Habomai and Shikotan back would give them a face saver that might be accepted by the Japanese Diet (Parliament).
Before embarking on the current talks, Hatoyama made clear he wanted (1) an end to the technical state of war existing between Russia and Japan since World War II, (2) exchange of ambassadors, (3) repatriation of Japanese prisoners still held by Russia, (4) Soviet support for a Japanese seat in the United Nations, and (5) activation of a fishing treaty permitting Japanese operations in north Pacific waters controlled by the Soviet fleet.
In Tokyo, first news of the agreement got a mixed reaction. First newspaper editorials were critical. Big business circles were cool to lukewarm. Organized labor was enthusiastic. So were some members of the opposition Socialist party. Japanese with relatives still held in Russian prison camps, and individual fishermen.
The newspaper Tokyo Shinbun called the agreement "regrettable" and "unsatisfactory" because it "represents no compromise at all on the part of the Russians on the territorial issue."

Youths Invade Caribbean Isle
HAVANA (UP)—The British Embassy labeled today as "irresponsible" two bands of Cuban youths who carried out the bloodless "invasions" of Britain's tiny Key Sal Islet 25 miles off Cuba.
The invaders met with no resistance from the two Britons found on the 50-square mile islet as they lowered the Union Jack and ran up the flag of Cuba Thursday.
The Cuban government admitted it was informed of the incident but disclaimed any connection with it. A statement issued by Foreign Minister Andres Bello Morales Del Castillo said the youths "acted on their own initiative."
Two yachts carried the "invaders" to the islet which the British have leased for 90 years at \$1,000 per year to Clarence B. Moody, a Miami, Fla., contractor. Moody has been trying to promote Key Sal as a tourist resort.

Vandenberg On Lawyer Poll
PORTLAND (AP)—The Oregon State Bar Thursday mailed ballots to all practicing attorneys for a popularity contest between the two candidates for justice of the Oregon Supreme Court.
The candidates are incumbent Justice William M. McAllister of Medford and Circuit Judge David R. Vandenberg, Klamath Falls.
Results of the balloting will be announced Oct. 29.
The poll will be filled by voters in the Nov. 6 election.



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Red Cross Shoe Week
This product has no connection whatever with The American National Red Cross