

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

MAX WAUGHOPPE
City Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore. on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

CARRIER	
1 MONTH	\$ 1.50
6 MONTHS	8.00
1 YEAR	15.00
MAIL	
1 MONTH	\$ 1.50
6 MONTHS	8.75
1 YEAR	12.00

ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Serving Southern Oregon And Northern California

U.S. Elections

By MAX WAUGHOPPE

With the November 6 general election only one week away, a question uppermost in the minds of voters, party workers and government officials is who will win the race for President of the United States, Adlai Stevenson or President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In the 1932 election Eisenhower polled 33,936,252 to Stevenson's 27,314,992. Eisenhower received 442 electoral votes to 89 for Stevenson.

And a short look back into American history reveals many interesting happenings in the past that occurred in several close presidential elections.

In the years from 1789, President George Washington was elected to two terms with no opposition to 1820 when James Monroe was elected President for the second time the popular vote is not known as there are no existing records available. The electoral vote has been recorded and it shows that in 1800 the race for the presidency ended in a tie with Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each receiving 73 electoral votes. This tie was resolved by a vote of the House of Representatives which gave the presidency to Jefferson.

The election of 1824 (the first one with a record of the popular vote existent) marked the beginning of a four-year argument between supporters of John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. Jackson polled a larger popular vote than Adams (155,872 to 105,321) but as Jackson failed to poll a majority of the electoral votes (99 to 84) the election was referred to the House of Representatives again and Adams was elected.

Jackson retaliated by campaigning vigorously during the four-year period prior to the next election in 1828 and he was supported by the people to the extent that he received 176 electoral votes to Adams' 83. Jackson was a member of the Democratic party and Adams was backed by the National Republicans who were an outgrowth of the old Federalist party. The National Republicans later became the Whigs and then in the late 1850s evolved into the Republicans who elected Lincoln as their first President in 1860.

Another contested election was the one held in 1876 when Rutherford B. Hayes polled 4,033,950 votes to Samuel J. Tilden's 4,284,865. Tilden was the Democratic party's candidate and Hayes was supported by the Republicans.

This close election (although Tilden received the majority of the popular vote the electoral vote of several states was contested) became the basis for intense rivalry between the two parties, each seeking to have enough electoral votes certified for its candidate to insure his election.

In order to resolve the deadlock, Congress appointed an electoral commission of five representatives, five senators and four supreme court justices. The original 14 members were evenly divided between the two parties until the four justices chose a fifth justice to make the commission number 15—seven Democrats and eight Republicans.

By a strict party vote, the commission awarded the 22 electoral votes of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina to the Republican candidates and Congress in joint session in March, 1877 declared Hayes and Wheeler elected President and Vice President.

The Senate was Republican and backed Tilden and Wheeler, but the House, controlled by the Democrats declared separately that Tilden and Hendricks were elected. Tilden, wishing to resolve the deadlock, urged his party to accept the decision of the electoral commission and the Senate and bowed out of the race. Hayes and Wheeler were then allowed to take office.

This election of 1876 marked the last time that the vote has been so close that action was needed by Congress to decide a presidential election. The passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920 giving women the right to vote probably makes the possibility of such a close election in the future impossible because this amendment to the Constitution so greatly increased the number of registered voters in the country.

And of course the important thing for you as an individual citizen and voter of America is that you owe it to yourself and your country to vote on November 6 . . . for the candidates and on the issues as you think best.

As President Eisenhower has said: "The right . . . the highest privilege . . . the duty of every citizen is to vote this November 6. We can have unlimited faith in America as long as America will express itself. The thing I personally should like to see is that every American vote."

Adlai Stevenson has also urged all Americans to vote by saying: "I have always felt that voting is both a privilege and a duty, and the duty is this: You should study the issues, study the candidates and party records. Then vote as though you alone were making the

final decisions to the men and women to whom your government will be entrusted."

Science

By KEN McLEOD

As one browses through history he cannot help but wonder what the world would be like today if Christianity in its beginnings had accepted science instead of rejecting it for 1500 years. The tremendous advances of intellect developed by the Saracens in the east would have been matched by intellectual development in the west and the gains thus obtained undoubtedly would have made the world a much different place. As it was, while the Christian world retreated into what is termed the "Dark Ages," the world of the Saracens became an expanding one. The first medical college in Europe was that founded by the Saracens at Salerno, in Italy. The first astronomical observatory in Europe was that erected by the Saracens at Seville, in Spain.

We could not possibly cover in a column an adequate statement of the imposing results that came from the scientific movement in the east where the ancient sciences were extended greatly and new ones were brought into existence. The Saracens introduced the Indian method of arithmetic, which expresses all numbers by 10 characters, giving absolute value, and a value by position, and supplied with simple rules for the performance of all kinds of calculations. We have to thank these ancient for simplifying our mathematical life, what a shudder it would be to have to figure your income tax in the system of the ancient Christian world.

Out of the use of the simplified figures grew the system of algebra, or universal arithmetic—the method of calculating indeterminate quantities, or relations that subsist among quantities of all kinds, whether arithmetical or geometrical—this was developed by the Saracens from the germ that Diophantus had left. Mohammed Ben Musa furnished the solution of quadratic equations, Omar Ben Ibra gave us that of cubic equations.

The Saracens also gave trigonometry its modern form, substituting sines for chords, which had been previously used; he elevated it into a separate science. Mohammed Ben Musa was the author of a "Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry," so excellent that by some it has been declared to be a copy of Euclid's lost work on that subject.

In astronomy, they not only made catalogues, but maps of the stars visible in their skies, giving those of the larger magnitudes the Arabic names they still bear on our celestial globes. They, ascertained as we have written in a former column, the size of the earth, determined the obliquity of the ecliptic, published corrected tables of the sun and the moon, fixed the length of the year, verified the precession of the equinoxes.

The treatise of Albatgenius on "The Science of the Stars" was spoken of by Laplace with respect; he also drew attention to an important fragment of Ibn-Junis, the astronomer of Hakem, the Khalif of Egypt, A.D. 1000, as containing a long series of observations from the time of Almansor, of eclipses, equinoxes, solstices, conjunctions of planets, occultations of stars—observations which have cast much light on the great variations of the system of the world. The Arabian astronomers also devoted themselves to the construction and perfection of astronomical instruments, to the measurement of time by clocks of various kinds, by clepsydres and sun-dials. They were the first to introduce for this purpose, the use of the pendulum.

In the experimental sciences, they originated chemistry; they discovered some of the most important reagents—sulphuric acid, nitric acid, alcohol. They applied that science to the practice of medicine, being the first to publish pharmacopoeias and to include in them mineral preparations. In mechanics, they had determined the laws of falling bodies, had ideas, by no means indistinct, of the nature of gravity; they were familiar with the theory of mechanical powers. In hydrostatics they constructed the first tables of specific gravities and wrote treatises on the flotation and sinking of bodies in water.

In the field of optics, they corrected the Greek misconception, that a ray proceeds from the eye, and touches the object seen, introducing the hypothesis that the ray passes from the object to the eye. They understood the phenomena of the reflection and refraction of light. Alhazen made the great discovery of the curvilinear path of a ray of light through the atmosphere, and proved that we see the sun and moon before they have risen, and after they have set.

The effects of this scientific activity are plainly evident in the great improvements that took place in many industrial arts. Agriculture showed it in better methods of irrigation, skillful employment of manures, the rising of improved breeds of cattle, the enactment of wise codes of rural

laws, the introduction of the culture of rice, and that of sugar and coffee. The manufacturers showed it in the great extension of the industries of silk and cotton, and wool; in the fabrication of cordova and morocco leather, and paper; in mining, casting, and various metallurgical operations; in the making of Toledo blades.

Critics

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Some critics of this civilization say it is one in which men and women are getting too much alike.

There is no doubt the sexes are acting more alike every year as the result of modern woman's compulsion to share every right formerly held by man alone.

They talk alike (if anything men are a bit more interested in household topics, while women lean more to baseball and politics) and often dress alike, particularly in their leisure hours. The two-pants suit may be out of date, but now that wives have discovered the comfort of slacks the two-pants family is right in style.

Worst of all, men and women are even beginning to look alike, most markedly in the younger generation. Only a teen-ager today can look at another teen-ager and tell at a glance what gender it is.

Some pessimists say the similarity of the sexes has reached a point where half the time they can't be sure whether they're dealing with a man or a woman.

"It's particularly hard on picnics or a fishing trip," said one. "Then even grandmas dress like grandpas, and nobody but their own kids could be sure which is which."

However, there is no reason yet to get hysterical. A careful impartial observer can always distinguish between the sexes.

Here are a few ways in which you can tell whether any human being is a man or woman, no matter what it wears, what it says, or how it cuts its hair:

If it goes through a revolving door without lifting an arm, it's a woman. If it does its fair share of pushing, it's a man.

If in a poker game it says: "Cover your cards, dope. I can see them," it's a man. If it can see every card in your hand and keeps right on looking, it's a woman.

If it sees a fly buzzing in a spider's web and brushes the insect free, it's a man. If, instead, it watches to see how the spider operates its trap, it's a woman.

If it always takes the first seat offered by a restaurant headwaiter, it's a man. If it never accepts the first seat and is sure another location would be better, it's a woman.

If it always climbs into a taxi ahead of you, it's a woman. If it always pays the cab driver when it gets out, it's a man.

If it asks you to dance, it's a man. If it gets mad because you don't ask it to dance, it's a woman.

If it crosses its legs without noticing whether anyone is looking, it's a man. If it won't cross its legs unless someone is looking, it's a woman.

If it takes off its shoes in a movie, it's a woman. If it takes off its hat in church, it's a man.

If it backs up to you and asks you to fix a stuck zipper, it's a woman. If it sternly and silently solves its zipper problems by itself, it's a man.

If it will give a two-bit hand-out to any seedy tramp, it's a man. But if it gladly spends its whole life cooking and raising kids for a no-good ungrateful bum, it's a woman—every time!

Any questions?

Pressure

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Pressure is building up again for another rise in the price of steel.

This comes while the effects of the price boost last summer are still working their way through the production of finished goods you buy in the stores.

Several steel executives are contending that another price hike is in the cards. They insist that last summer's rise of around \$8.50 a ton to meet the wage increase that ended the steel strike wasn't enough to make up for still rising costs of materials and services.

And another steel wage hike would come automatically if the cost of living index should rise further. Steel wage rates are now tied to the index. The index rose to a new high in September and many think a further climb is ahead.

Along with their talk of higher prices, the executives are boosting their optimistic predictions of future production rates.

Demand from the construction freight car makers is so high that the steel mills can't meet all of it. Orders are piling up and the mills now predict capacity operations through the first half of next year.

It is against this background—rising costs at the steel mills and high demand that appears likely to hold for months—that top men of Bethlehem, Armco and Inland Steel have come forward in recent days to claim that higher prices are needed.

Many in the industry see U. S. Steel's traditional reluctance to hike prices as the main factor in holding the present line. Unless

U. S. Steel moves, pressure for higher prices is likely to be confined to the talking stage.

Wrong Idea

Klamath Falls. (To the Editor)—My husband and a friend were driving up a road along our new transmission line. The friend said, "Isn't it a shame that the government gave all this to Copco?"

My husband stopped the car in amazement and asked our friend what had given him such an idea and he replied, "Wayne Morse."

My husband said, "Do you see that tower? My wife and I bought that. Our neighbors bought the one above it. All the towers and the lines and the labor to put in the transmission line were paid for by the people in our county and state and by others who bought the stocks issued for the purpose of putting in this transmission line. The right-of-way was negotiated by Copco with the Hagelsteins, Whiteline and all the other owners of private land through which this line passes. If Wayne Morse says that the Government or Douglas McKay gave this line to Copco, he isn't telling the truth."

Because so many people seem to believe the malarky that the Democrats and Wayne Morse have spread around about a "give-away" to big interests, I think the truth ought to be printed. The fact is, that transmission line was bought and paid for by so-called "little people" like ourselves, who invested their savings in Copco stocks because they believed it a good investment, and because they believed in the future of our community and knew that that future is dependent, in large measure, on a dependable and plentiful supply of electrical energy.

If Wayne Morse had his way and could get across legislation which he has proposed our county would be a dead community. Somewhere in the neighborhood of \$60,000 would be added to our property taxes; \$45 per tire would be added to the burden of the truckers of our community. This would raise food prices, building prices, the prices of various services, and would ruin the logging industry of our county and state.

Is this the kind of man the people of Oregon want in congress? I'm sure, if the people of Oregon know that the legislation which Wayne Morse has proposed and the policies he advocates will ruin the State of Oregon, they will vote for Douglas McKay, if for no other reason than to get rid of a self-centered obstructionist who, by his own admission, cares nothing for the opinions of the people of Oregon.

For your own interests and for the good of your community and state vote for Douglas McKay. George and Lillie Lewis Rte. 3 Box 1214

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

MOSCOW—Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Georgi Zhukov on the number of Russian troops in Hungary:

"There are adequate forces in Hungary to render the necessary aid requested by the Hungarian government. Reinforcements are not needed."

WILDWOOD, Fla.—Sheriff M.H. Bowman on the case of the Negro who vanished from his jail cell after allegedly saying "hello, baby" to an attractive white woman:

"We haven't given up, but we don't have any leads at all."

CHICAGO—William Cole, manager of the theater where a 9-year old boy died of fright Monday while watching a double-feature horror show:

"It never occurred to me the program was unsuitable for children. My 10-year old daughter saw it and liked it. Kids eat up shows like that."

JERUSALEM—A high Israeli source denying Israel's attack on Egypt is a reprisal for Egyptian-sponsored Arab commando attacks:

"It is too large an operation to be described as reprisal. Nor is this war. This is too small an operation for war. There is no bombing and no artillery."

NEW YORK—Former President Hoover advocating reelection of President Eisenhower because his administration has provided or attempted to provide what people want from government:

"In all of these vital segments of American life the Eisenhower administration has already succeeded or is driving toward these objectives."

BOSTON—Adlai Stevenson charging that the GOP is telling the people to "trust Ike, and don't ask questions":

"The reason for the chorus of 'trust Ike,' is that they don't dare say 'trust us Republicans.' And they certainly don't dare say 'trust Nixon.'"

EN ROUTE WITH KEFAUVER—Sen. Estes Kefauver displaying confidence in the Democrats' chances for the election:

"We're ahead. I think we'll surprise a lot of people."

They'll Do It Every Time



Rome Police Break Riot

ROME (UP)—Riot policemen swinging clubs clashed with screaming anti-Communist students today in Rome's worst riot since the 1953 Trieste demonstration.

An estimated 20,000 students, waving Italian flags and anti-Soviet banners, clashed with police near Piazza Venezia in Central Rome as they tried to march on the headquarters of Unita, the Communist newspaper.

Using wooden clubs ripped from park benches and the poles of their flags and banners, the students

DUCK HUNTERS GET YOUR SHOTGUN SHELLS AT FLEET'S

222 So. 7th Ph. TU 4-5520

Cinda

OPEN EVERY DAY

AMERICAN CHINESE

Foods at their best!

Ben B. Lee, Mgr.

TU 4-6496 For Orders To Take Out

Bride Found Frozen To Death

JACKSON, Wyo. (UP)—Twenty-three-year old Elizabeth Pallman of Columbus, Ohio, a bride of 10 days, was found dead from exposure Monday in snow-covered Teton National Forest.

Her husband, John Pallman, was being treated for shock and frostbite at a Jackson Hospital.

They left Columbus 10 days ago after their marriage, to honeymoon in the Jackson Hole area. They first got lost last Wednesday night in a snow storm.

Pallman said they got separated by accident on Saturday, while trying to find their way back to their car.

Photo GREETING CARDS

in the friendly holiday spirit

Visit all your friends "in person" by sending cards made from a favorite snapshot negative. Just select a design from our sensational new 3X styles, and we'll do the rest! Inexpensive, too. Order today!

UNDERWOOD'S

CAMERA SHOP

706 Main Ph. TU 4-7063

SM NIKOLAI VODKA

100 proof 100% grain neutral spirits Product of USA Lessor & Co., Inc. Philadelphia

\$4.40 4 1/2 qt.

\$2.85 2 qt.

Finest Quality 510 COIL INNERSPRING MATTRESS.

Sells Elsewhere for 44.95

SAVE 12.45

Now Only **3750**

Guaranteed 7 Full Years

CARLSON'S MATTRESS & UPHOLSTERING CO.

2405 So. 6th Phone TU 4-4510

AT WEISFIELD'S

NEW MODERN DESIGN 17" TRAV-LER PORTABLE TELEVISION

ENJOY TV VIEWING WHEREVER YOU GO

EASILY CARRIED ANYWHERE

- Watch clear, sharp pictures; hear rich, pure-tone sound from Super De Luxe Chassis.
- Nearly twice the brightness from big 17" Aluminized tube. 160 sq. in. view area.
- Neutrade 41 megacycle 12 channel UHF-VHF tuner quickly adjusts to 12 stations.
- Operating controls conveniently located on side of set. Easy tuning with only two knobs.
- Full Range High Fidelity sound circuit with dual purpose tubes for 21 tube performance.

SUMMER COTTAGE

HOSPITAL

\$139.95

MODEL 1700

Complete With Rabbit Ears Antenna

ULTRA COMPACT STURDY METAL CABINET in sleek modern design. Giant picture yet small in size, easy to carry, weighs only 40 lbs.

USE WEISFIELD'S CONVENIENTLY LOW EASY CREDIT TERMS

701 MAIN ST.

Store Hours 9:30 to 5:30 P.M.

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHT TILL 9 P.M.

WEISFIELD'S THE WEST COAST'S LARGEST CREDIT Jewelers