

The Herald and News

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Topsy Turvy

By BILL JENKINS
This is indeed a queer old world we live in. Take for example two stories, one big, one little, being played in the press today. One, the big one, is the slaying of gangland leader Albert Anastasia. The other, and much smaller, is the case of Louis Bell of Dixonville, Oregon, who is facing trial for killing a bald eagle.

I suppose that only in the United States of America could such a series occur. Briefly here is the situation. In New York a known criminal who has escaped punishment through loopholes in the law is shot down from his barber chair and a large proportion of the police force is immediately centered on finding his killers and bringing them to justice. A justice which was never legally visited on Anastasia.

Over in Oregon's Umpqua Valley a rancher named Bell shoots a bald eagle, protected under federal law, because he caught the eagle killing one of his sheep. There was no large force of armed lawmen sent out after Bell, but nonetheless he was haled into court on charges of violating the federal law. The case has been postponed by U.S. district attorney Ed Luckey to give him time to really look into the facts.

The point is this: How far are we going to go on one hand to protect the "rights" of the obviously guilty under our top-heavy legal system and how far, on the other hand, are we going to go to protect the right of the citizen to protect his property?

It poses a problem which will prove perplexing to the courts as a whole.

In the minds of most law abiding citizens the thought occurs in any gangland slaying that probably we are better off without that element anyway and it is all for the best. So why not forget it? I suppose the reason we can't forget it is that any killing, whether the victim is a known criminal or a pillar of society, puts a further dent in the armor of law enforcement and leads to more violence, more open flouting of the law.

The same theory holds true for cases like the slaying of the eagle. If you made a living raising sheep and had to sit idly by while a protected bird or animal destroyed your flocks you'd probably be pretty hot under the collar. Particularly in view of the fact that as recently as this year over in Lake County eagles were being killed by government personnel because they posed a potential threat to wildlife.

So where should the law hold firm and where should leniency be shown? And if leniency is to be shown, on whose part should it come from?

These are problems which are going to be a thorn in the side of the American people for a long time. Perhaps fortunately so, because it protects all our rights as long as we stick to the letter of the law.

But personally I can't help letting it be known that I believe strongly that a man has a right to protect his property and, at the same time, that any person who puts himself deliberately crosswise of the law and brags about it deserves everything he has coming. If they set themselves up as an opposing force to law and order they can't expect better than to face the music of their own legions.

Before anyone raises a howl I'll also note that I'm well aware of the dangers involved in this business of shooting protected birds and animals to protect your own interests. Any leniency here is fertile ground for the growth of poachers and market hunters if not wanton killing.

But, anyway, it is an interesting situation.

And typically American.

About Hearts

By UNITED PRESS
A heart specialist has suggested a lag in man's evolution from his cavean days may be a factor in the current high rate of heart attacks.

Dr. Edgar Allen, retiring president of the American Heart Association, said modern man may not need the blood clotting facility with which he is endowed.

At a news conference in Chicago, Dr. Allen said, "Our cavean ancestors needed blood that would clot quickly because they were susceptible to injury in an age of the claw and the spear, when you settled an argument by bashing your adversary in the head."

He said blood clots are the immediate, although not the basic, cause of heart attacks. He said it is possible by using dicumarol and other anti-coagulant drugs to eliminate all clotting in a human being.

But he said some clotting is desirable.

Allen said dicumarol must be administered in carefully controlled doses for the individual patient.

As he put it, "If we ever develop a pill that anyone could take in the morning to regulate his blood clotting at the proper level, we will have taken a major step in combating coronary attacks."

Allen is senior medical consultant of the Mayo Foundation at Rochester, Minnesota.

Physicians soon may be listening to high fidelity heartbeats. Dr. Dale Groom of the medical college at Charleston, South Carolina, told the American Heart Association that a new process allows doctors to hear faint heart murmurs not detectable previously.

A technical description of the new device was given by Yro T. Sihvonen, an engineer on the research staff of General Motors. He said that the electronic system is so sensitive that it can be used only in a special sound-proofed room made of steel and fiberglass and mounted on shock absorbers.

The room keeps out ordinary noises, which would sound like thunder on the super-sensitive heartbeat detector, he said.

Sihvonen said the process differs from previous methods in that the chest is used as part of a transducer, which halts loss of fidelity whenever sound passes from a dense medium (the body) into a rare medium (the air).

New evidence has been presented that continued protection against "strep throat" can prevent repeat attacks of rheumatic fever.

Dr. Harrison Wood reported in Chicago that there were only 19 recurrences among 400 children studied over a three-year period at Irvington House, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

The study was made to determine the efficacy of three different methods of warding off streptococcal infections. Wood's paper was presented at the annual meeting of the American Heart Association.

Rheumatic fever, a leading cause of heart trouble among children, almost always is preceded by an infection such as a "strep sore throat."

The 400 children at Irvington House all had suffered rheumatic fever previously, making their susceptibility to a repeat attack much greater than that of the general population, Wood said.

The three anti-strep agents tested were oral penicillin administered daily, sulfadiazine given daily and injections of long-acting penicillin given monthly.

Wood reported that only one recurrence of rheumatic fever occurred among the children receiving long-acting penicillin shots. There were six recurrences among those receiving oral sulfadiazine and 12 among those on oral penicillin.

It had been assumed generally, Wood said, that oral penicillin was "inherently superior." But he said his study does not bear this out.

War Strain

By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK (AP)—Any war of tomorrow could put a strain on the nation's industries far beyond the challenge they met so successfully in World War II.

Industrial engineers say that missiles call for complicated parts and strange alloys that require more steps in manufacture, more men and machines than did the comparatively simpler engines of destruction in the last war.

Many of the problems aren't licked yet—problems that didn't enter into the older type of warfare at all. Even after they are solved, setting up high speed production lines for missiles in an emergency would beg both for more automation and for more skilled workers.

Industrialists in World War II were startled when President Roosevelt ordered production multiplied several fold to turn out 50,000 war planes a year. The job was done in time by the aircraft industry and its host of suppliers and the civilian industries that were transformed into war plants.

The Defense Department's exact spending on missiles is a secret, but industry estimates it to be about three billion dollars a year, twice what it was two years ago. Perhaps 100,000 persons work on them in dozens of plants. More money could be poured in, if Congress ordered—but it would take more than money to get the host of missiles that war might demand.

Fred K. Powell, Jr., vice president of engineering for American Machine & Foundry, contends, "By conventional modern methods of manufacture, it has already been found that there aren't enough people in the country to make the small transformers and relays which would be needed for guided missiles in a full dress, ready for war missile armaments program."

But progress toward more automation is reported. For example, synchro coils are needed in vast numbers in missile equipment. In each synchro, about the size of an egg, there are 2,000 feet of wire. Normally it takes a girl factory worker 40 minutes to wind these coils with small winding machines. New methods and machines by AM&F now allow one operator to run four machines at a time and produce four synchros in seven minutes.

Engineering as well as manufacturing problems still abound. Industrial scientists are busy studying what happens to electronic and mechanical equipment in a missile as it goes through unaccustomed atmospheric conditions of the ionosphere, which man now has penetrated.

One such study is under way at a laboratory at Litton Industries of Los Angeles. There scientists are also testing lubricants for use in high altitudes where ordinary ones vaporize or lose their properties. There's also the problem of what happens to the intercontinental ballistic missile warhead when it re-enters the earth's atmosphere at 18,000 miles an hour.

When, some years hence, all the scientific and production problems are licked in America, Orval R. Cook, president of the Aircraft Industries Assn, quotes military experts as expecting that missiles will be handling most air defense missions and up to half of offensive missions.

Pogo

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL SHOULD BEAT THEIR TEACHERS LIKE FRIENDS... FOR THE MOST PART TEACHERS ARE US STUDENTS

THEY FIND THAT OUT IF THEY REMEMBER ALL TEACHERS STARTED OUT AS STUDENTS

DICK KEOLIK

I THOUGHT TEACHERS WAS BORN FULL-SIZED AN WITH EYEGLASSES.

BUT NO... I AM A TEACHER... AND I AM BORN SMALL AND MUST STUDY LIKE EVERYBODY.

YOU'RE A TEACHER? Y'KNOW, I'VE DECIDED TO GO BACK TO SCHOOL AND GET MY DIPLOMA.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo
SQUATWELL TAKES UMBRAGE WHEN HE CAN'T GET INTO THE ROOM HE RESERVED BEFORE CHECK-OUT TIME...

SORRY, SIR—YOU ARRIVED EARLIER THAN EXPECTED. THE OCCUPANTS OF YOUR ROOM HAVEN'T CHECKED OUT YET... IN THE MEANTIME COULD WE...

I MADE A RESERVATION FOR TODAY, DIDN'T I? I'M HERE TODAY, AIN'T I? GET ME THE MANAGER!

APLOGIES, MR. SQUATWELL—BUT CHECK-OUT TIME IS THREE O'CLOCK. IT'S NOW AFTER FIVE. COULD THE MAID COME IN AND MAKE UP THE ROOM FOR THE INCOMING GUESTS?

SO WHAT? LET 'EM WAIT! AN' DON'T THINK YOU CAN BARGE IN HERE AND INSULT ME! GET ME THE MANAGER!!

THANK AND A TIP TO BILL HUBBARD, DEL MONTE LODGE, PEBBLE BEACH, CALIF.

AT WORK

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Bing Crosby and his 23-year-old bride, Kathy Grant, were due back at work today after a four-day honeymoon. Since their surprise marriage at Las Vegas, Nev., last Thursday, they have been honeymooning at Bing's Silver Spur ranch, 10 miles from Palm Springs.

Crosby was due to tape a radio show today and Miss Grant was a starring role opposite Van Heflin to report to Columbia studios for a film.

KILLED

COOS BAY (AP)—Antony Biasca, about 75, Coquille, died here Friday after he was struck by a car near Coquille.

The car that hit Biasca, Coquille policeman Bob Stone said, was driven by John A. Evans of Bandon. Stone said no citation was issued.

Biasca was Oregon's 355th traffic fatality of the year, according to an Associated Press tabulation.

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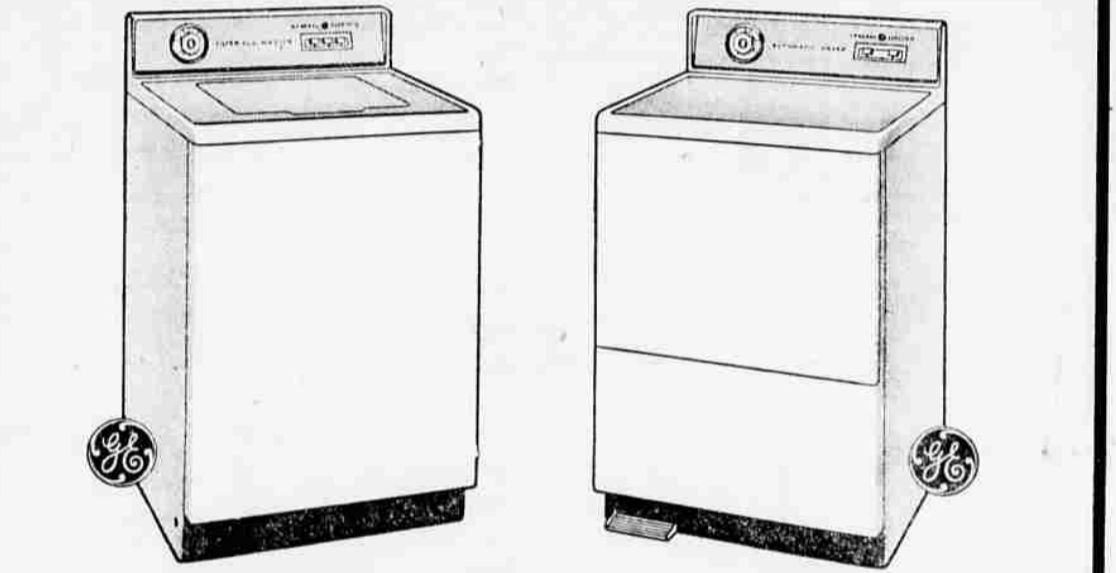
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