

The Herald and News

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EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY, and Leika, the Russian satellite rider, is having a dog-gone interesting time at the moment in outer space. Viewing the problem somewhat facetiously, more than one wag may comment, "The Reds are putting on the dog these days." (Cartoon by Bill Finch)

Big Day?

By BILL JENKINS

The eyes of the world are trained today on what may or may not happen in connection with Sputnik and the race to gain control of the skies.

Triggered by the advent of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Rebellion the Reds may be up to something in the way of showing the world where they stand both scientifically and militarily.

Just what moves might be made we don't know. It is highly unlikely that today will be the one to go down in history as D-Day of World War Three.

But it will, without any overt action on the part of the Soviet leaders, certainly go down as the great day of worry and fear. Worry over what might come in the future and fear of the unknown. Nothing is so terrifying as the unknown. And if the leaders of our country and every other country, too, had deliberately set out to confuse and frighten the public they couldn't have done a better job. We, and other nations as well, have plugged any security leaks with a great wad of black fear.

That's what makes this business of Russian satellites so confusing. Lack of knowledge. We don't know if they are merely harmless missiles sent up to garner information or if they are the forerunners of a missile shower that will wipe out civilization as we know it today.

In view of all this I think it high time we took a close look at our actions, attitudes and intentions for the near future. I certainly speak as no expert and voice only the opinions of one insignificant citizen of this country. But I think we had better do a little toughening up if we are to survive. This move from the realms of the earth to outer space may be good and it may lead to bloodshed and death. Since we don't know it would be well to prepare for whatever may come.

So, I'd say it would be a good idea if we would stop worrying about three cars in every garage, a four day week and retirement at 50 for a little while and do a little mental belt tightening until we find out if we are going to have roads to drive those cars on, leisure enough to use our holidays and life enough left to enjoy our retirement.

Facing the prospect of world war is always unpleasant, but it can perhaps be made a little less gruesome if we prepare for it individually.

A gold plated Cadillac isn't going to do you any good if you aren't around to drive it.

I think the time has come for honesty in government, honesty in personal assessment, an end to diplomacy which tries to buy friends abroad and a determination on the part of the American people to stay free at any cost.

At the risk of being labeled an extremist I also believe it is time for more individual thinking and acting and less reliance on big government. In short, the time is here for us to stand on our own two feet and holler if we feel like it.

If our will for freedom is strong enough the Soviets can paint the moon solid red without changing our complexion in the slightest.

Progress

By FLORENCE JENKINS

In the American tradition of the winding cow path becoming the main street of a teeming city, the old Altamont Ranch off South Sixth Street has undergone a complete transformation in the last three or four decades.

The original ranch holding, according to early day residents, was a 160-acre homestead taken

up by Jay Beach. Beach had a horse he called Altamont which could outrun anything on the West Coast. The story goes that after Beach moved to Vancouver to make his home, Klamath Basin residents used to go up there — to see the horse.

The homestead, which ran from what is now Altamont Drive east to Summers Lane and about a half-mile south, was purchased and expanded to some thousand acres by G. W. Smith who became a Klamath County judge. He was the father of the late Richard Shore Smith who became All-American in addition to many other achievements.

Those were the days of the "tied horse." In a corral on every ranch, one horse was kept in readiness for immediate use because the horse was the means of transportation and, aside from walking, the only means. Come illness in the family, or an accident, you jumped on your horse and raced for town. If you lived far, you could stop at the Frank Adams ranch to pick up a fresh mount, then on to the Stukel ranch, the Henley ranch, the Smith ranch, and into town.

The doctor followed you home. The size of the cloud of dust that rose in the valley indicated the degree of urgency of the call.

Time went on and the Altamont ranch property passed on to Asa Ferdyce. China pheasants were brought in and men of the Basin used to hunt them along what was to become Altamont Drive. Ducks and geese came in on flights to hunters waiting just below what is now the 3200 block on South Sixth Street.

Eventually Fred Garich took over the property and put up a cannosite. He built a big dance pavilion which was used for community Fourth of July celebrations of that day.

Before the depression of the 1930s had come to an end, Stephen and Carol Sabo took over a portion of the property and put up Klamath Falls first auto court. They had a garage and the first miniature golf course in the Basin. Some of the sticks are around town yet as souvenirs and reminders of those "hard-up" days.

The auto court gave way to progress. The land on which it stood became part of the site of the Town and Country Shopping Center which opened officially in July, 1934. The winding cow path has been black-topped.

On Saturday, the Town and

Pogo



Country branch of The United States National Bank of Portland opens its doors as the 14th business concern established on what was, such a relatively short time ago, the pasture of the horse, Altamont.

Underwear King

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK — Horace A. Carter never wanted to be President of the United States.

All he ever wanted to do was sell underwear to the Presidents — and the people who voted for and against them.

At 88 Carter, durable as a hickory fence post, is the dean and kingpin of the nation's prospering underwear industry. He is president and treasurer of the William Carter Co., which this year expects to do a record \$35,000,000 business.

"We have outfitted most of the Presidents since Theodore Roosevelt," recalled Carter, who still gets up at dawn as did his father, William, who landed here from England just 100 years ago with about \$2.50 in his pocket.

"President Taft was so large that we had to make special garments for him. Calvin Coolidge took considerable pride in his underwear. He wore ankle-and-waist length one piece union suits made of silk and wool—the same style the year around.

"Once, when I visited him in the White House, he told me, 'I always have Grace wash them herself.'"

Sometimes Coolidge, a personal friend of Carter and a man who placed a high value on a dollar, would accept gifts of underwear. But once he wrote on White House stationery:

"Now, wool and labor are cheap. I will pay this time, so send me the bill."

At another time he told Carter: "I tell you, Horace, underwear is not a necessity. Underwear is a luxury. My father never wore undershirts and I never wore them until I was 21."

The underwear firm was founded by William Carter, who as a boy had knitted hosiery for the Prince of Wales, in the family kitchen in West Needham, Mass., in 1865.

At 16 Horace entered the firm and worked a 60-hour week.

"In addition I had to milk two cows, and feed the horses, swine and chickens," he recalled. "In my spare time I took correspondence courses."

"It didn't hurt me. Responsibility and work wouldn't hurt any of today's children either."

In his youth the big item in underwear was the famous "long Johns," a full-length drop-seat model made of red flannel or oatmeal-colored fabric. The greatest business now is in children's and infant underwear, which Carter helped pioneer.

"With a population of 204,620,000 expected by 1967," Carter said cheerfully, "business ought to continue to boom."

One item popular with elderly ladies — the "belly warmer," a wool wraparound worn about the midriff — was discontinued only three years ago. But the "belly trimmer," a knit girdle-type garment to slim down the silhouette, is still in high favor with middle-aged pot-shaped men.

Carter first won personal renown in the industry with an ad around 1902 showing a husband and wife, clad in long underwear and shaking hands under the caption: "In union there is strength."

"It was a bit daring for that day," he chuckled.

A rugged individualist who still keeps a firm hand in the business and travels thousands of miles each year, Carter has a simple New England philosophy.

"The Almighty's been with me," he said. "I try to enjoy what's good, to live frugally and moderately, to keep interested in everything and everybody."

Throughout his life Carter has had no hobby, except the occasional writing of poetry.

"I gave that up around the second world war," he said, his old eyes twinkling. "for fear people might think I was eccentric."

Atomic Secrecy

By Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON — Preceded by Russia's "Sputnik" and his own Queen Elizabeth, Britain's Prime Minister Harold Macmillan arrived in Washington to the rousing cry of "scientific cooperation" on all sides.

The British, French and other American allies have been talking about the need for greater cooperation in scientific and military spheres for some time. Now, with visible evidence circling overhead of Soviet strides in research and development, the United States is itself examining the possibility of increased cooperation with its friends.

President Eisenhower, toasting Queen Elizabeth 17, declared that "our scientists must work together." The administration is reported to be reading a comprehensive plan for greater inter-allied cooperation that could call for new legislation.

This may involve changes in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, which bars the U.S. from giving to its allies either nuclear weapons or any information "relating to the design or fabrication of atomic weapons." Secretary of State Dulles suggested October 16 that these restrictions "may have become obsolete."

At the time Congress rewrote the Atomic Energy Act in 1954, two members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee — Democratic Reps. Chet Holifield (Cal.) and Melvin Price (Ill.) — objected that light rein on the exchange of atomic military information "ultimately meant work to our own disadvantage." They pointed out that the British, who developed the jet engine, might come up with something equally important in the nuclear weapons field but "be debarred from working with us on it because of our own shortsighted and nonreciprocal policies."

Rep. Sterling Cole (R-N.Y.), then chairman of the Joint Committee, admitted that Holifield and Price might be right. But, he argued, "if we are going to make a mistake, it is better to err on the side of caution and discretion, rather than to make a mistake by being unduly generous." Congress, wary of treachery in the form of another Klaus Fuchs or Alan Nunn May, agreed with Cole.

It is by no means clear, however, to what extent the 1954 law has prevented, or now bars, more extensive scientific cooperation between the United States and its allies. That law made a specific exception, for example, of information about "systems employed in the delivery or use" of nuclear weapons. There is thus no flat legal ban on exchanging information with the British, say, in the guided missile field, now the object of efforts as intense as those devoted to making the first atomic bomb.

But there is no doubt that the 1954 law stands in the way of resumption of anything like the degree of cooperation between the United States, Britain and Canada which prevailed during World War II. President Roosevelt and Prime Ministers Winston Churchill and MacKenzie King were uninhibited by law in their decisions to coordinate research on the atomic bomb.

On August 6, 1945, the day Hiroshima was obliterated, Churchill called this joint undertaking "a happy augury for our future relations." And he added: "By God's mercy, British and American science outpaced all German efforts."

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

NEW YORK — Adm. Sir John Eccles, British home fleet commander in chief, in saying NATO naval forces are inadequate:

"If there were a threat to the eastern coast of America and if the full power of Soviet submarines were brought into play, we have insufficient forces to maintain an Atlantic lifeline."

UNITED NATIONS—U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge on disarmament:

"I cannot believe the Soviets would choose to bring on their heads the obloquy and condemnation of the whole world community as those who sabotage peace."

RICHMOND, Va.—Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), in saying the smashing gubernatorial victory of Democratic pro-segregationist J. Lindsay Almond Jr. shows Virginia's determination to resist integration:

"Almond's majority is a vote of confidence in his anti-integration program. The result was so decisive it is bound to have a great effect."

PALM SPRINGS, Calif.—Former President Truman, in commenting on the possibility of a bipartisan foreign policy:

"It would be a good plan to restore the bipartisan foreign policy which had been in effect while I was in the White House and President Roosevelt was there and which has been thrown to the winds by the (present) administration."

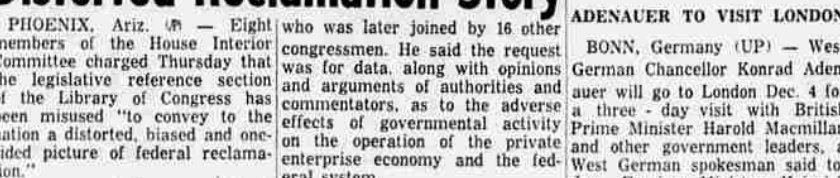
WASHINGTON — Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler on the Republicans putting party prestige on the line in New Jersey, Virginia and New York City:

"They lost the test."

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Local Official To Attend Meet

Klamath County Judge Charlie Mack will be among the officials attending the public hearing sponsored by the Legislative Interim Committee on Indian Affairs in Salem on Thursday evening, November 7.

Among those invited to testify at the hearing are members of the Oregon congressional delegation, representatives of the Klamath tribe, management specialists for the Klamath Reservation, Klamath County officials and others.



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Interior Committee Charges Distorted Reclamation Story

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Eight members of the House Interior Committee charged Thursday that the legislative reference section of the Library of Congress has misled "to convey to the nation a distorted, biased and one-sided picture of federal reclamation."

The representatives are attending the annual convention of the National Reclamation Assn. They asked for "a factual report on federal reclamation — not a case either against or for."

They made public a letter to Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, director of the service, in which they said they referred to "your recent nine-part report on the Adverse Effects of Expanding Government" and the printing of a condensed version thereof in the Nation's Business.

"In particular, we are referring to the part entitled 'The Case Against Federal Reclamation,' although our general comments could apply to all parts."

In other convention business, delegates ratified the selection of L. E. Coles, Prineville, Ore., as director for Oregon and Lorin Markham, Spokane, as director for Washington state for 1957-58.

The article in Nation's Business, which is a publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has been under attack here most of this week at meetings of the NRA's board of directors and in conversations among delegates.

Dr. Griffith informed the NRA last June that the article was prepared at the specific request of Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R-N.Y.)

ADENAUER TO VISIT LONDON

BONN, Germany (UP) — West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer will go to London Dec. 4 for a three-day visit with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and other government leaders, a West German spokesman said today.

Foreign Minister Heinrich Von Brentano will accompany Adenauer on the official state visit, at the invitation of the British government. A few days after their London talks, Adenauer and Macmillan will attend the NATO Council conference in Paris.

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